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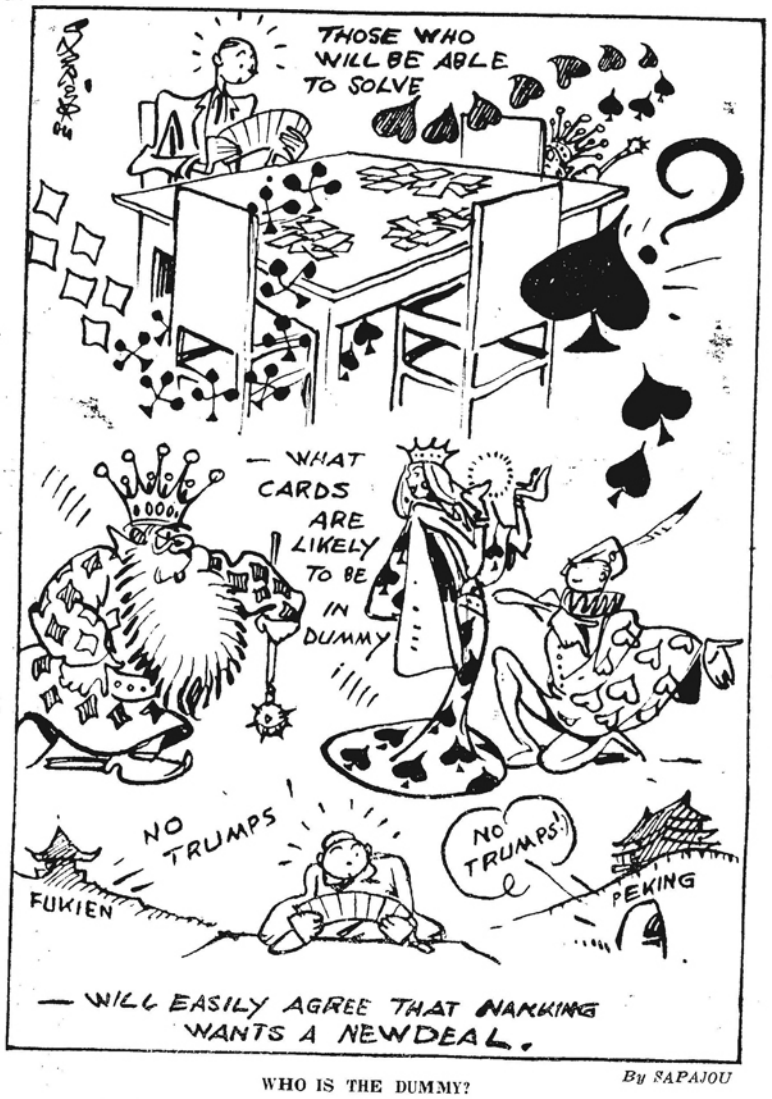
CONTENTS

Those Naughty Bears 281
Self Deception 281
Captain von Hentig 281
Miss Margery Fry 281
New Postal Atlas 281
Chinese Censorship 281
CHINESE POLITICS—
New Fukien Government .. 282
Civil War Considered Inevitable 282
Dr. Alfred Sze Interviewed .. 282
Mr. T. V. Soong on Commission 282
China and Japan Both Protest 282
N.E.C.'s Two New Members .. 282
Mongols Abandon Claim .. 282
British Legation in China .. 282
China's Foreign Policy 282
LEADING ARTICLES—
Mote, The 283
Shreds and Patches 283
Points of Contact 283
Long-Suffering 284
In Blinkers 284
Museum Opens 285
WAY OF THE WORLD—
Pres. Roosevelt's Task 285
Slippery Slope 285
Great Danger, A 285
"Dear Sir or Madam" 285
India's Construction 285
America's Recognition 285
Mare's Nest at Moscow .. 285
SHANGHAI NOTES—
"Thank You, Mr. Atkins" .. 286
"Briton's" Spleen 286
Mr. Ray G. Marshall 286
Birthday, A 286
Flowers, Birds, Pictures .. 286
Investigation, An 286
Sailor's Friend 286
Unemployment Problem .. 286
"Haec Olim..." 286
Museum, The 286
Army Prestige 286
Municipal Baton 286
NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
Peking-Mukden Line 287
Canton Railway Agreement .. 287
Customs Stations on the Wall 287
Resettlement in the North .. 287
Prison Reform in China .. 287
Sir M. Lampson Feted 287
Oriental Quota Plan in U.S.A. 287
Anti-Red Campaign 288
Japanese Budget Demands .. 288
Soothsayer v. The Reds .. 288
Big Conflagration in Suchowfu 288
Kuling Notes 288
Interpidity of Missionary .. 288
Wedding 288
Goods Traffic on Sungari .. 289
Unification in Manchuria .. 289
Newchwang Port Construction 289
Gold Mining in Manchoukuo .. 289
Taichow Making Progress .. 289
In "Peking Man's" Days .. 290
Fossil Relics Aeons Old .. 290
New Angles on the Interior .. 290
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Angered 290
Roadmaking in Chekiang .. 291
Improvements in Shantung .. 291
Big Cheap Sales in Huchow .. 291
New Building at Changsha .. 291
River Amur a Fortress 292
Passports Needed on Aeroplanes 292
American Board Mission .. 292
New Arrivals in Wenchow .. 292
SHANGHAI NEWS—
Sir Frederick Maze Honoured 293
Gen. Fleming's Farewell .. 293
Cable Company in Trouble .. 293
Railways Give Aeroplane .. 293
Preventive Vessels Launched 294
New R.A.S. Museum 294
44th Anniversary of Republic .. 294
Government and Bonds .. 295
Shanghai Art Club Exhibition 295
Child Welfare in China .. 295
Fellowship of Faiths 295
An Aeroplane as a Present .. 295
Ideals of Public Health .. 295
Gifts to Shanghai Poor 295
American Minister Comes South 295
Linking Up New Reservoir .. 296
Regular Irish Occasion, A .. 296
Chrysanthemum Show 296
Dance Recital at A.W.C. .. 296
Photographic Exhibition .. 296
Anti-Communist Propaganda .. 296
Presentation to Mr. Cunningham 296
Dancing Couple's Lucky Escape 296
Shai Girl Guides Association .. 297
Poppies' Fund 297
Shanghai Golden Wedding .. 297
Benefit Show for Poor Children 297
World Problem and Religion .. 297
Outside Roads Arrests 297
French Forces on Parade .. 297
Ladies' Great Night 298
Famous French Airman .. 298
Unique Attempt at Co-operatioon 298
Obituaries and Funerals .. 298
Personal Notes 298
COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange 299
Shanghai Markets Report .. 299
Week's Market Reviews .. 302
China Renounces Tariff Truce 303
C.M.S.N. Co.'s New Quarrel .. 303
British Capital in the Far East 302
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 304
SPORTS AND PASTIMES 307
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
Repayment of $5,000 Cheque .. 310
German's Claim for Debt .. 310
River Police Prosecution Fails 310
Serbousek Case 311
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
U.S.S.R. Recognised by U.S. .. 312
British Naval Programme .. 312
Samuelites to Secede 312
Tumultous Spanish Elections .. 310
FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF 313
IN PARENTHESIS 313
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Inconsequences 314
Shanghai's Most Gifted Son .. 314
Contract Bridge 315
Sixty Years Ago 315
London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 316
BOOK PAGE 316
WOMAN'S PAGE 319
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS 319
SHIPPING NEWS 320



WHO IS THE DUMMY?

By SAPAJOU

THOSE NAUGHTY BEARS

Dr. H. H. Kung is righteously wrath with financial speculators. He is setting out to catch the naughty bears. No doubt gambling is a reprehensible if fashionable habit. But speculators are not all of one kind. The financial speculator may burn his fingers but the risk is mainly his—apart from the nuisance which he sometimes makes of himself to worthy Finance Ministers. There is the political speculator who so often manages to avoid material personal loss while other people relying too blindly on his nostrums find their little fortunes wilting badly. Now the financial speculator has a swift corrector in the money market which knows nothing of blind faith or misguided fervour. When the time comes for the financial speculator's bluff to be called, it is called and settlement is made. With the political speculator there can be all those delaying manoeuvres which make it exceedingly difficult to link up effect with cause in such a way as to fix definite responsibility on those who ought to take it. Dr. Kung might ponder on this when he is endeavouring to convince amiable financial writers in Shanghai that he has some plan for making the price of Domestic Bonds rise against the evidence of the market's senses. Remarks to the effect that "the National Government has never defaulted on a single obligation" may be sung to the accompaniment of railway bondholders' doleful music. Stout hearts are greatly required in China to-day and it is sound technique for a finance minister to try and stimulate confidence before he goes to the market cap in hand, but potential investors would no doubt prefer constructive action to casual tips of the imminence of a "strong and rising market." Market operators are realists who have the habit of asking pointed questions on such occasions. Can Dr. Kung now obtain a clear limitation of Military expenditure, in the face of the apparent stalemate in Kiangsi and the lowering clouds in Szechuen? He surely deserves much sympathy in the difficult task which he has taken upon his shoulders. Sympathy cannot, however, be expected at the cost of commonsense. The Government would do more to assist the market to avoid nervousness, if it could give a clear indication of its intention to face the present facts of the general situation in China and of a firm resolution in acting on those facts than by permitting its new Finance Minister to engage in a shadowy combat with financial speculators. Dr. Kung's breezy utterances on the danger of selling China short awake lively visions of a statue being eventually erected in his honour by grateful bulls.

SELF-DECEPTION

Comments in some Chinese journals on the development of Sino-Japanese relations, to which reference is made at length in the leading article to-day, seem to suggest that recent acerbity in Russo-Japanese exchanges has made it possible for China to be less compliant in meeting Japanese requirements. On many grounds this seems to be a sad species of self-deception. To begin with, the preoccupations of Japan with affairs on the other side of the Khingan Range are not likely greatly to affect her ability to handle problems under the shadow of the Great Wall. Moreover it were far better to treat Sino-Japanese issues on their own merits and without an eye—however agile—on the distant walls of the Kremlin.

CAPTAIN VON HENTIG

A Shanghailander who met Captain von Hentig when that intrepid German officer was returning from his unsuccessful mission to Kabul, confirms the testimony given on Sunday by "Latrator" to von Hentig's ability and courage. The two met at Lanchow—friendly adventurers on opposite sides of the great struggle proceeding in the world around. Von Hentig with his Moslems had gallantly trekked from Afghanistan to Kansu and outwitted waiting Russian troops in the process. He made friends with the Governor whose jade bowls he greatly admired and promised to buy when he had managed to get back to his own land. He also undertook to let Lanchow hear from him from the other side of the Pacific. The statement was received with good-humoured credulity. But sure enough, in an incredibly short time, letters arrived from America in von Hentig's hand-writing accompanied by cheerful comments on the general wickedness of the British for the benefit no doubt of the English friend in Lanchow. In due course a German submarine took the wanderer back to Germany where, when the war ended, he published an account of one of the most remarkable exploits in Asia. Of course von Hentig's pre-war experience as a member of the staff of the German Legation at Peking stood him in good stead in Kansu but, even then, his ingenuity in getting so quickly to America was quite out of the ordinary.

MISS MARGERY FRY

The British Women's Association and the British Universities and Schools Club are arranging special functions in honour of Miss Margery Fry, the former Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, who is now on a visit to China and has been lecturing in Chinese Universities in Peking and Nanking. It is pleasant to find the British community thus doing honour to one of the most distinguished women visiting China in recent years from their country. So often the reproach is levelled against the British in Shanghai that they are negligent of the advantages to be gained from contact with passing visitors of distinction from among their own nationals, that it is appropriate to congratulate the organisations concerned on their contemplated salute of Miss Fry. No doubt they will be cordially supported, for the opportunity given to her to speak to her own fellow-countrywomen here will be appreciated by Miss Fry. Modest though she be, she has a forcefulness of character which enables her to perceive and discharge the responsibilities attaching to her eminence in the British educational world.

NEW POSTAL ATLAS

The Chinese Post Office has issued a new atlas which, at the amazingly low price of $12, will be eagerly acquired by all who feel the need of a reliable series of maps of the different parts of China. The provinces are separately treated and the spelling of the Post Office Guide maintained. Roads and railways are marked and if complete topographical accuracy is not claimed for the production, it is probably correct to say that the maps represent the nearest approach to accuracy which the public can expect to obtain in present conditions. Copies are not being sent out for review but this journal has had an opportunity, by the courtesy of the Postal authorities, of inspecting a copy of the Atlas, which is attractively and neatly bound in Post Office green and it is convinced that it will fulfil the requirements of those who desire to follow the course of events in China intelligently. Altogether there are twenty-nine maps which are based on the Post Office's own charts and produced in a form more convenient than that which entails the unfolding of large sheets. Yet the information given is just as comprehensive. It is fourteen years ago since the Post Office issued its last Atlas on which the present is a notable advance. The sale is expected to be brisk, so the wise reader will make a mental note to place an order as soon as the necessary information regarding publication is available.

CHINESE CENSORSHIP

Censorship is so fashionable to-day that it might be considered churlish to be excessively surprised at the unexpected intensification of the operations of the censors in the cable offices just now. Yet, surely, there is every reason for China to be reluctant to impose restrictions on the dissemination of news concerning affairs here. The journal of the British Chamber of Commerce draws attention to another form of censorship which apparently holds up certain newspapers from Dairen. This seems to be the product of ill-considered counsels. Nothing would be of better service to China just now than evidence of the readiness of the authorities to dispense with arbitrary checks which other countries think it incumbent to impose on the formulation of free opinions. The prevalence of rumours regarding such events as are alleged to be taking place in Fukien can be corrected only by allowing the recognised sources of information to function without let or hindrance. It seems, too, as if the censors are operating without a very clear knowledge of the intentions governing their appointment. Here again the Government might help to mitigate an inconvenience by revealing the lines on which the censors are expected to proceed. As it is, commercial, private and press messages are to-day being sent for cable despatch without any very clear notion on the part of the senders whether perfect, or imperfect contact has been achieved.

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CHINESE POLITICS

NEW GOVERNMENT IN FUKIEN

Social-Democratic Organisation Formed at Foochow Meeting: Kuangtung Fears Attack

AT a mass meeting held at the Public Recreation Ground in Foochow at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, a resolution to organise a People's Government for China was passed by representatives of various walks of life who attended, according to a private message received in Shanghai. A circular announcing the inauguration of the Government was issued at 10 a.m., but the text of the telegram had not been received.

General Li Chi-sen, former Chief of the General Staff of the National Government, is Chairman of the new Government. The following five councils have been established: Political Council: Chairman, General Chen Ming-shu, former 19th Route Army Commander, and Minister of Communications; Military Council: Chairman, General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army; Finance Council: Chairman, General Hsu Chun-ching; Education Council, Chairman, Chuang Po-chun; and Foreign Affairs Council, Chairman, Mr. Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new organisation is social-democratic in nature, advocating the rigid enforcement of anti-Imperialist policies and the annulment of all unequal treaties. The domestic policy favours state ownership of forests and mines, equal distribution of land, and the convention of meetings and declaration of strikes at the people's free will. The organisation also advocates participation in politics by all parties, including, it was reported, the Communist Party.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.

For fear of a general attack from Fukien following the establishment of the People's Government, and Kuangsi, whose generals are reported to be in sympathy with the new organisation, defences along the Kuangtung border have been strengthened by General Chen-chi-tang, Kuangtung military commander who remains aloof. A large number of Kiangsu troops have been transported to Chekiang and Fukien border under orders of General Chiang Kai-shek.

The attitude of the 6th and 87th Divisions stationed in Kuanshun and Wuchow in Kiangsi, near the Chekiang border, was yesterday reported to be doubtful. The two divisions, consisting of fifteen regiments, may join the rebels at an opportune time.

Martial law is in existence in Foochow. No family is allowed to move out of Foochow without the authorities' permission. The branch of Central Bank has also been taken over.

History of Movement

The movement for the independence of Fukien and establishment of a People's Government was hatched by Gen. Chen Ming-shu in June following his return from aboard. During his visit to Fukien, he outlined his aims to Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, and Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army. While Gen. Chiang supported Gen. Chen's ideas, Gen. Tsai refused to participate in the movement on the ground of lack of military and financial support.

Upon his return to Hongkong, Gen. Chen outlined the scheme to General Li Chi-sen and it was suggested that Kuangtung and Kuangsi should be induced to participate in the movement General Chiang Kuang-nai who followed Gen. Chen to Hongkong also took part in the conversations. The plot, however, received a severe set back, when Gen. Chen Chi-tang staunchly refused to support the movement.

Undaunted by failure to get Gen. Chen's support, Gen. Chen Ming-shu continued promoting the scheme in Hongkong. On October 6, he secretly visited Changchow and Foochow. As a result of his visit, he won over several prominent officers of the 19th Route Army. A general meeting was later held in Hongkong, when it was decided that the movement should be launched in Fukien.

In early November, members of various political groups flocked to Fukien. Gen. Chen and Gen. Chiang arrived in Foochow on November 11, being determined to carry out the plot. Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Government, who visited Foochow, advised Gen. Chen to proceed to Nanking but without avail.

The situation took a dramatic turn on November 17 with the arrival in Amoy of Gen. Li Chi-sen. A mass meeting of farmers, students, merchants and representatives of various walks of life was then planned to bring into being the so-called People's Government, which was reported to be established yesterday.

Local Plea for Peace

In view of developments in their home province, the Fukien Residents Association of Shanghai has despatched telegrams to General Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, and the Foochow Chamber of Commerce, urging a peaceful settlement of the situation.

Waiting to See

Canton, Nov. 20.

A "wait and see" policy is to be pursued by the Kuangtung authorities in regard to the developments in Fukien, according to a decision reached at the conference convened by General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kuangtung Provincial Forces, yesterday.

It was decided that an order be issued by General Miao Pei-nan, Chief-of-Staff to General Chen Chi-tang, to the provincial land, naval and air forces to strengthen the local defences. Peace and order in Canton is to be jointly maintained by the Gendarmerie Headquarters and the Bureau of Public Safety, while Rear-Admirals Chang Chih-ying and Chiang Si-yuan will take charge of the coastal defence. Means will be devised by the Provincial Department of Finance to stabilize the local currency.

It is reported that in a telegram to the South-western Political Affairs Committee, General Li Chung-jen, member of the Committee and concurrently Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces, stated that he is in full accord with the Kuangtung authorities concerning civil and diplomatic affairs.

Despite the obscurity of the situation, general nervousness prevails in Canton. There is no denial of the fact that trouble is being anticipated, and the approach of a major political crisis is feared. It is reported that all important personages connected with the 19th Route army have left Canton and the recruiting office of the army here has been closed.—Kuo Min.

CIVIL WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE

Nanking, Nov. 20.

With the establishment at Foochow to-day of a so-called "People's government," all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Fukien imbroglio have been dashed to the ground and an outbreak of civil war is considered inevitable.

After the emergency meeting of the Central Political Council this evening, which adjourned at 10.15 p.m. after having been in session for two hours, the Government issued a statement saying:—

"General Chen Ming-shu and others are engaged in unlawful activities at Foochow. The Government heretofore has adopted a lenient attitude in view of serious external aggression as well as the present Communist-suppression campaign, but such activities in Fukien seriously endanger the safety of the Kuomintang and the nation and, therefore, the Government has decided to take drastic measures to deal with the situation."

Judging from the indications, the Government will unquestionably resort to armed measures to suppress the Fukien rebellion, and there will be no compromise.—Reuter.

DR. ALFRED SZE INTERVIEWED

Popular Official Leaves for Washington

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 11.

The hall of Dr. Alfred Sze's house in Hampstead was piled high with crates, trunks, travelling baskets and all the impedimenta of travel, when I went out to say goodbye to him yesterday afternoon on the eve of his departure to take up his post as Chinese Minister in Washington.

"They all ought to have been called for early this morning" he said ruefully. Then he laughed, and we sat down in the wilderness to talk.

London will be exceedingly sorry to lose Dr. Sze. He is deservedly popular wherever he goes, and diplomatically speaking, he certainly loses nothing by his frank and friendly manner.

He spoke of the Kuling Conference and of the great issue whether China should break from the West and move towards Japan, or side with the League of Nations. He had no hesitation in expressing his pleasure that the latter course had been taken.

The Powers and China

But he regretted that the Powers seemed to be taking a rather *laissez faire* attitude in China. He was glad to see how greatly relationships between China and ourselves had improved in recent years, and he thought that there was now an unequalled opportunity for Great Britain to serve her own interests and China's, if she would take the active constructive line in the Far East which her great interests and long experience there entitled her to take, and which he would like to see.

"I can understand," said Dr. Sze, "that the Powers feel in a somewhat difficult position towards Japan. Yet what I always say of Japan is that she is like a poker player who has got into a game where the stakes are too high and who can only keep going by continued bluffing. If the Powers took a firm united stand—if Great Britain and America did so together—she would never resist."

Dr. Sze said that, when affairs were more settled in Europe, it would be absolutely necessary to call an international conference on the Far East.

"At the Washington Conference" he said, "I foresaw the danger of a drifting policy on the part of the Powers such as has developed now, and I urged, among the ten points I advanced, that provision should be made for further conferences by the Nine Powers. But unfortunately I could not get it accepted."

I asked Dr. Sze about China's wish that the Powers should raise their Ministers to her to the ranks of Ambassador and he gave me an interesting reminiscence.

In October, 1928, when Dr. Sze was in Washington the American Government virtually decided to make her Minister to China an Ambassador. She sounded Great Brittain, Italy and Germany on the subject. The two latter were ready to follow suit, but Downing Street did not feel itself in a position to take the step at that time. The American Government almost decided to make the change at the New Year, but at the last moment the scheme fell through.

However, Dr. Sze said that, from conversations he had had in Washington this summer, he thought it not unlikely that America would again take up the question of an Ambassador to China next winter.

Incidentally, he pointed out, that China was doing a good deal to extend her diplomatic representation in Europe. She has lately sent a Chargé d'Affaires to Czechoslovakia, and a Minister is to go there shortly, as also one to Poland.

India Watching Britain

Reverting to Great Britain's position in the Far East he made an exceedingly interesting observation. He said that he knew several of the Indian leaders and he was certain that they were watching our doings in China closely. They were all strongly opposed to Japan and he felt sure that if Great Britain gave way too easily to the Japanese and allowed them to take from her the lead she had always held among the Powers in China, it would have a most injurious effect on our prestige and future position in India.

In conclusion, Dr. Sze said that, while he was glad to be going to Washington, where he had been Minister from 1921-29, he was very sorry to be leaving his English friends. But he hoped to be able to slip across sometimes and see them in the summer when diplomacy grows sleepy.

"And I hope," he said, "I shall see Great Britain taking the active constructive line in China, which I think she should and most certainly could take."

So I left him, waving a cheery farewell from amid a heap of childs' bicycles, household ornaments and farewell bunches of chrysanthemums. Dr. Sze is always sure of a very warm welcome in London if he does manage to carry out that plan of slipping across here when Washington drowses in its summer heat.

MR. T. V. SOONG ON COMMISSION

Declines to Discuss Political Problem

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

Declaring that he will henceforth devote all his energy to the work of the National Economic Commission, Mr. T. V. Soong, who resigned from the posts of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the Minister of Finance recently, refrained from discussing political questions in a press interview at the Shanghai office of the Commission, 1927 Avenue Joffre, yesterday.

In discussing the work of the Commission, Mr. Soong stated that preparations are being made for the inauguration of special committees to direct the work of road building, river conservancy, and public health. Opinions are also being solicited from leading merchants in regard to the establishment of silk, coal and cereal control committees.

The second consignment of American cotton will arrive by the end of December, Mr. Soong announced. The quantity of cotton purchased by China has to be stored in the States until it is sold or needed here. This is necessary in order to prevent sharp drops in prices when too large a quantity of cotton arrives at a time.

Mr. Soong said that Mr. Chen Feng, who has assumed the post of Vice-Minister of Finance, will continue to serve on the Commission as its secretary-general.

Nov. 21.

Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Commission, announced yesterday not a single cent of the American cotton and wheat loan has been touched up to the present. Branch offices of the Commission will be established in Nanchang and Sian. He also announced that telegrams will be sent to the various provinces asking them to appoint delegates to participate in the affairs of the Commission.

CHINA AND JAPAN BOTH PROTEST

Nanking, Nov. 17.

Reuter understands to-day that the Foreign Office has lodged a verbal protest against a recent statement by the Japanese Military Attaché at Peking in which he is alleged to have criticised China's policy towards Japan.

The Attaché is credited with having stated that China would have been partitioned by the Powers if not for Japan.—Reuter.

Nanking, Nov. 17.

A new protest against anti-Japanese activities in Nanking was made by Mr. Shinichiro Hidaka, Japanese Consul-Gen. in Nanking, when he visited Gen. Ku Cheng-lin, Nanking Garrison Commander, yesterday. Several shops suspected of dealing in Japanese goods have been bombed in Nanking recently.—United Press.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Nanking, Nov. 17.

Replying to a telegram from the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Wang Ching-wei declares that the foreign policy of the Government in no circumstances will be allowed to deviate from the fundamental principle of non-impairment of the sovereign rights of China.

Mr. Wang hopes that the Chamber will make public this message, so as to dissipate any doubts on the part of the people.—Kuo Min.

N.E.C.'S TWO NEW MEMBERS

Gen. Chiang and Dr. Kung to be Appointed

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Council, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, are to be made members of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Commission, it was learned here yesterday. Other members of the Standing Committee are Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Mr. T. V. Soong, the former Finance Minister.

The decision to increase the number of members of the Committee from three to five persons was reached at the first meeting of the Committee held at the Shanghai Office of the Commission, 1729 Avenue Joffre, on Saturday. It is expected that the decision will be approved by the Central Political Council next Wednesday when the formal appointment of Gen. Chiang and Dr. Kung to the Committee will be announced.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was originally chairman of the Commission, but following a recent reorganisation, when the committee system was instituted, he was not elected to the Standing Committee.

MONGOLS ABANDON CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Agreement Made for District Autonomous Governments

Peking, Nov. 20.

As the result of an agreement reached during his stay in Pailingmiao, the Mongol Princes have abandoned their claim for self-government and shortly will issue a declaration reaffirming their loyalty to the National Government, declared Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, the Minister of the Interior, on his return to-day to Kueihua. He added that the agreement, which was subject to the approval of the Central Government, called for the establishment of district autonomous governments in different leagues, under the direct control of Nanking, which would provide the funds required for their maintenance.

Henceforth, said Gen. Huang, the revenue derived from the Mongols would be used for the benefit of Mongols and the colonising of Mongol grazing grounds would cease. —Reuter.

BRITISH LEGATION IN CHINA

"Splendid Isolation" Criticised in Commons

London, Nov. 16.

In a letter published in "The Times" to-day, Mr. William Nunn, Conservative member of the House of Commons for Cumberland, Whitehaven Division, emphasises the "desirability of ending the British Legation's splendid isolation in Peking." Mr. Nunn also advocates residence for the Minister in Nanking or Shanghai where he can reside for six months a year.

Stressing the vagueness of the House of Lords debate in the matter on November 8, Mr. Nunn says that, "if our policy is to succeed, it must be framed in China with the facts as the Minister sees them, and not as they are imagined ten thousand miles away."

To this end, he continues, the Minister must be in close touch with leaders in Nanking. He must not be a "veiled personality obtaining his information and forming his conclusions second-hand."—Reuter.

It is understood that Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has withdrawn his request for home leave, owing to the exigencies of his service in Moscow.

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THE MOTE

Nov. 18.

When an organisation sets out to do all in its power to remedy an abuse, especially such an one as the use of opium and narcotics, it is impossible not to sympathise with it. The exaggerations of a protagonist may, in such circumstances, be, to some extent, overlooked, but Communiqué No. 21 of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau of Geneva by reason of the wildness of several of its statements calls for comment. Intended, as it undoubtedly was, for the information of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee this document is calculated to defeat its ends, first, by reason of the serious overstatements, and, second, by allegations which cannot be supported by the facts. The following is an example:—

> "Space forbids to go into the details of the history of China's struggle against opium: of the two opium wars, when, defeated, she was compelled to legalise the importation of the drug; of her abolishing opium poppy cultivation and opium smoking in 1907-1917. . . .
>
> In 1907 China started suppressing opium poppy cultivation and opium smoking, employing the most drastic measures, and in 1917 an independent commission, composed of foreign inspectors, certified to the fact that opium production and smoking were eradicated in China."

The facts bear out neither of the inferences contained in the above two extracts. The first is an attempt to perpetrate the old falsehood that the miscalled Opium Wars were for the purpose of forcing opium upon an unwilling country. The facts are that the importation of opium from the Near East had been going on overland for centuries past, was apparently a legal trade and that all the foreigners sought was a share in that commerce. It is true that investigators in 1917 did certify in the manner alleged, but their certificate, it was subsequently proved, amounted to no more than this:—while the commissioners found no opium in their travels it was merely because the poppy was uprooted in their path, but sprang up again in the footprints they left behind them. Kiangsu actually maintained a fair amount of the poppy, and, hardly before the ink was dry on the commission's report, was carrying on an extensive trade in poppy seed with adjacent provinces. The growing of the poppy and the smoking of its product was not, and never had been, totally eradicated, and to suggest on the authority of a report, obtained in a manner which is now well-known history that it was, is to suggest an untruth.

Something which comes rather nearer home is the following:—

> It was the Shanghai Opium Combine, which, in 1917, at the end of the ten-year period during which China had suppressed poppy cultivation and opium smoking, claimed that they still had a stock of opium in hand, which they had been able to dispose of for want of sufficient notice.
>
> Following upon underground intrigues, the Peking Government was virtually compelled to take the stock over. Some 3,000 chests of opium were disposed of in this manner, against a payment of $20,000,000. The Peking Government then publicly burned these stocks of opium.

What are the facts? The Combine was unable to sell all its stocks off in the prescribed time, because one of the three provinces in which it was allowed to dispose of its goods failed to take up its share. The Peking Government despite the protests of America and Great Britain went ahead with the purchase of the surplus, not then for the purpose of destruction, but for resale at a profit to a syndicate which was to retail the drug in the country. Public sentiment being aroused it was then suggested that the enormous stock purchased should be used for medicinal purposes, and it was only when the full pressure of domestic and foreign public opinion was brought to bear upon the Peking Government that it reluctantly decided to burn what it had purchased at such an enormous cost. The Government of the time could have, had it wished, refused to have purchased the drug when the years of grace expired and could have banned its entry into the country, and, in view of the attitude of the Powers at the time, it is safe to assume that there would have been no consequences. It must again be emphasised that both America and Great Britain protested against the purchase. The underground intrigues spoken of in the communiqué had nothing whatever to do with the Powers who assisted successfully to thwart an attempt to make a considerable profit out of the transaction between certain officials of the Peking Government and the Combine.

The emphasis that the communiqué places upon the growing danger to the country from the extending use of opium derivatives is entirely justified. But in making its point the Bureau launches the customary attack on the Settlements, Concessions and Leased Territories which it claims are refuges for the trafficker from which he can flood the country with his illicit goods, and even manufacture them. And yet the Bureau quotes, apparently with approval, the statement that about 100 morphia factories exist in the region of Chungking, and that others can be found at Wanhsien and at Amoy. It is not possible to rebut the allegations which are made regarding Japanese participation in the traffic in stupefiants. But the attempt to lay all of the responsibility for the present plight of China in this regard at the doorsteps of the foreign Powers, must fail in the light of all the facts. Correspondents of this paper in the interior are continually referring to the huge traffic in opium and the like which comes to their notice. Stories of caravans of opium proceeding between provinces, of tons of the drug carried on the Yangtze are of such frequent occurrence as to be almost taken for granted, and Russell Pasha of the Narcotics Bureau of the Egyptian Government in a recent report emphasised that not only was the drug traffic being successfully suppressed in European countries, but that the grave danger of China being the ultimate source of the world's supply was becoming increasingly significant. The responsibility in the end must be China's. To make a great outcry at Geneva of the iniquities of other countries and to do little or nothing to help herself leaves China in the position of the man who, in the water and unable to swim, shouts "I will drown, no one shall save me." So in this matter of drug traffic there is a change in orientation. That the Powers of the world have in the past sinned to some extent against China cannot and will not be denied, but that they are now to any large extent responsible for the present conditions in this country is not an exaggeration: it is simply untrue.

SHREDS AND PATCHES

Nov. 17.

The Chinese Government may not be composed of wandering minstrels but there can be little doubt that its present political garment, like its administration, is a thing of shreds and patches. And there is a certain amount of wandering to boot. General Chiang Kai-shek, to whom many attribute the preponderance of power, is seldom in his capital. Mr. Wang Ching-wei seems to spend an unhappy time embracing Shanghai and Nanchang in his occasional sorties from Nanking. Dr. H. H. Kung, who has stepped into Mr. T. V. Soong's place, is dividing his favours between Shanghai and Nanking, as his predecessor did. Meanwhile General Huang Fu is, with the former War Minister and Chief of Staff, General Ho Ying-chin, dealing steadily with various outstanding Sino-Japanese problems in the North. It is generally believed that the Government is inclined to countenance a wise acceptance of facts in Peking. In Mr. Wang Ching-wei's expressive words, General Huang Fu is being encouraged to "swallow the pill." Nor is there any reason to demur to the wisdom of such a course. For several months now this journal has strongly urged the importance of ending a situation which cannot be mended. In other words it has advised the Chinese Government to facilitate a rapprochement with Japan by "calling it a peace." Measures on those lines have been taken. They have now reached the point at which it is possible to perceive a liquidation of the impasse in the North by the reopening of the Peking-Mukden line and other means of communication with what was once Manchuria. The despatch from this journal's Peking correspondent yesterday underlined this view of the situation. It strongly endorsed by actual citation of facts the general appreciation of Tokyo's grip on the North, as set out in these columns on November 2 in discussing Japan's policy of stabilisation in the Far East. Then direct reference was made to the possible revival of Manchu influence in Peking. It is significant therefore to note the quotation in yesterday's despatch of the words of Mr. Liu Chien-chun, a member of the Peking Military Council:

> "Peiping to-day is the Mukden of yesterday, and all the northern provinces are in the same position as the Three Eastern Provinces in 1931."

A clearer recognition of Japan's virtual control to the Yellow River can hardly be required.

In these circumstances the gathering disunity of the political forces in the territory south of that river requires the attention of the Government at Nanking. While the North, leaning openly on understanding with the Japanese, pursues a steady policy which looks definitely to a gradual consolidation of administrative activities and the consequent return of ordered conditions, the situation immediately outside that favoured area grows more confused. Leaving out of account for the moment the turmoil in Szechuen and the operations in Kiangsi, it is instructive to ponder over the Government's own position. From Nanking there has come a suggestion that Mr. Hu Han-min, to whose intelligence Mr. Sugimura has just given a startling testimonial, may be persuaded to rejoin his former colleagues. This would be burying the hatchet with a vengeance, although, of course, with a Japanese "chit" in his possession, Mr. Hu Han-min, except for generally accepted feelings of personal prejudice, may not differ greatly from General Chiang Kai-shek in his political outlook, seeing that the General is credited with giving full approval to the rapprochement efforts in the North and Mr. Wang Ching-wei is no less convinced of the sagacity of the same policy. But there are also reports that Mr. Hu Han-min, after being disappointed by General Chen Chi-tang at Canton, is toying with the idea of setting up his own regime in Foochow, where, again, his Japanese blushes will be of no small value to him. Meanwhile Canton, under the direction of General Chen Chi-tang, is by no means helpful to the ideal of political unity with Nanking. Dr. Kung, contemplating the unhappy lot of a Finance Minister in his position, is frantically endeavouring to conjure up some pantomimic transformation scene which will encourage a timid market to believe that Nanking possesses the secret of Aladdin's magical lamp. It must be confessed that the prospect by no means pleases. The Government seems to be hamstrung and its initiative is sorely at fault.

How far this deterioration has been accelerated by Mr. Soong's defection it is impossible to say. Generally it might be asserted that Mr. Soong's stand on financial policy was dictated by a keen perception of the dangerous trend of events. At the same time his personal differences with General Chiang Kai-shek have been so persistent over the whole of the present year that the financial issue may have been only the match which set on fire and destroyed an already highly inflammable relationship. Nor is it entirely established that Mr. Soong was greatly in disagreement with the policy of rapprochement with Japan. Not being in charge of Foreign Affairs, he did not feel it incumbent on him to dispose of current rumours on that point. He went so far as to hint that he was not blind to the facts as they were. The deduction to be drawn is that the recent split has its inspiration more in a decided distrust of General Chiang Kai-shek's own outlook than in anything else. General Chiang's opportunism has, so far, been equal to evasion of major disaster. He is still confident that Kiangsi will respond to his blend of military-cum-economic treatment. The sands seem to be running out and the confidence will soon require solid material on which it may continue operating. Certainly the so-called Soviet administration, marked as it is by an apparently complete co-operation of military and civil effort over a large area, displays a coherence and cohesion not to be found in many other parts of China to-day. General Chiang Kai-shek might command more belief in his eventual success if he showed an inclination to consider the possibility of replacing purely military action in such an area by some sort of diplomatic approach. However much there may be to criticise in Japan's habit of treating with regional authorities, it is idle to complain that thus is China's disunity intensified. For disunity in the face of foreign pressure Chinese leaders themselves are responsible; Japan cannot do otherwise than act upon her appreciation of the facts which it connotes. While therefore a Government of shreds and patches may be able with impunity to take risks which would be fatal elsewhere, Nanking cannot surely rely too complacently on the forbearance of a traditionally patient public. In the North and in Canton proof has been given of the benefits of a forceful administration which accepts and acts on realities. The already loose ties which bind the Government to those achievements are in danger of being snapped. And, sad to tell, the circumstance seems to occasion more relief than alarm. That portent alone should spur even wandering minstrels to action.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Nov. 20.

Mr. William Nunn has pointedly raised again the issue of the location of the British Minister to China by securing prominence for his views on the subject in "The Times." Circumstances make it possible for personal equations to be neglected in that connection. The argument for bringing the Minister into closer touch with the Government of China and with the community to which his leadership must always be of value, can be examined without appearing to criticise the distinguished diplomat who is now about to move on to Cairo. It will be recognised that, during the past few years, Peking has easily maintained its hold not merely for financial reasons. Even now with the uncertainty prevailing at Nanking, it may seem inadvisable to burn British boats in Peking. The Chinese Government itself last year, by removing its headquarters to Loyang, where they remained from February to November both months inclusive, and by declaring Sianfu to be an emergency capital in reserve, struck a heavy blow at Nanking's own prestige and emphasised again the impossibility of basing plans on the permanency of the official capital. Nevertheless, during the whole of the year, the weight of the Government was undoubtedly retained by Nanking and Shanghai between them. To-day, even though the development of the Sino-Japanese rapprochement has given special interest to the doings of the Peking Military Council and General Huang Fu, the centre of gravity remains at Nanking. This is noteworthy because of the increasing persistence of separatist movements which nevertheless evoke counter-declarations—such as those of General Chen Chi-tang and General Ho Chien—affirming a nominal, if loosely-observed, loyalty to Nanking. However strong may be the contention that the solid paraphernalia of British representation in China should not be disturbed in Peking, it is abundantly clear that more precise arrangements for keeping the British Legation in touch with Nanking should be taken into account.

Points of contact are important. Nothing is psychologically truer than the feeling that the sense of physical proximity makes for better understanding. Absence may make some hearts grow fonder; it also tends to encourage others to develop evasiveness and other subterfuges appropriate to a waywardly negligent affection. However capable a Minister may be and however ably his lieutenants may represent his views to the Government on the spot, his inability to follow the technique usually applied in other countries for the conduct of diplomacy cannot be viewed with complacency. The importance of securing the frequent visit of principals of British firms to China was stressed recently by Sir Harry McGowan. Here again was the principle of personal contact invoked. It will be interesting to see how Mr. Alexander Cadogan, fresh from his vivid experiences of the frequent international conversations at Geneva, looks upon his new charge. He will probably find that, in the early stages of his novitiate, a couple of months among the files of the British Legation at Peking and in the cultural atmosphere which Peking alone can give, may be invaluable. They may guard the newcomer against the danger of being plunged too swiftly into the controversial currents which run so strongly in Shanghai and Nanking. They may help him to gain a perspective which might be obscured by immediate contact with the realities of the situation without the corrective guidance of previous personal knowledge of men and things in China. Nevertheless it is conceivable that Mr. Cadogan may soon feel a desire to assure himself of the flesh and blood entities with which his despatches and decisions will have to deal. It is evident that men, who have given close attention to Chinese affairs and who are anxious to see British policy here taking more definite shape, are impressed by the need for establishing a sustained personal link between the British Government's representative and the Government to which he is attached.

The practice of the Italian and Japanese Governments is pertinent to consideration of this problem, as this journal pointed out the other day. At Shanghai it is possible at the shortest notice to get into touch with individual members of the Government, either in this international centre itself or by a few hours journey to Nanking. The amenities of Shanghai cannot be called in question. The Minister's location here protects him against the political uncertainties overhanging Nanking. Provided measures were taken to see that the Consul-General's position were safeguarded, it would give him the much-needed opportunity for keeping direct liaison with the major British interests in China.

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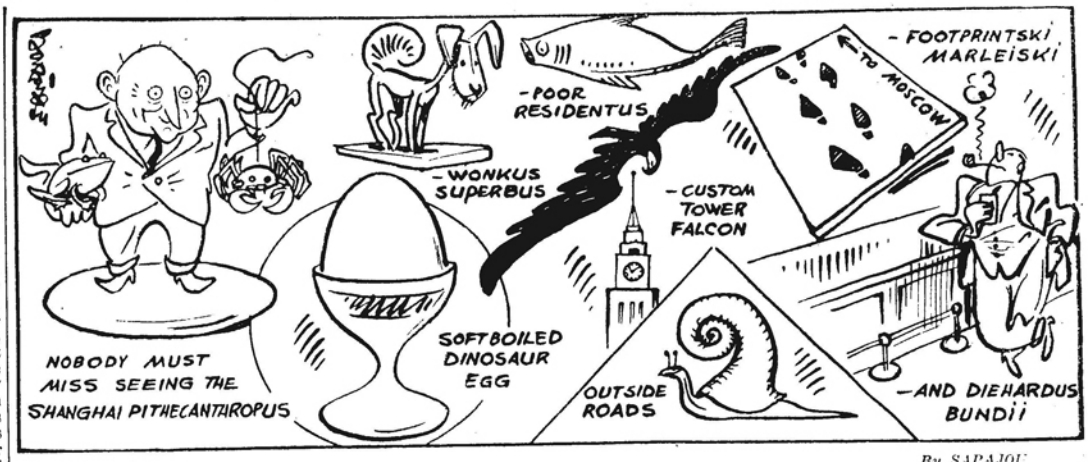
There are many outstanding issues in which the British and Chinese Governments are jointly concerned. It is impossible to believe that they can receive adequate attention when their discussion between the principals has to be postponed for periodic and fleeting visits from Peking. The importunate negotiator succeeds because time is no object. He can call and call again. He loses no opportunity of recording in person his views or claims. If he has to confine his personal appeal to the space of a few days at irregular intervals and to rely for the rest of the time on despatches, however ably composed, or on an intermediary, however competent, there must be, so it would seem, a definite loss of cogency. Incidentally he cannot convince those whom he represents—and this applies to the Chinese Government as much as to the British Minister—that their case is being pressed in the most effective way. It is no small asset, to a Minister at all events, that he should command the complete conviction of being in a favourable position to make the best of his gifts of arugment and representation. To fulfil the requirements so forcefully outlined by Mr. Nunn, it is not necessary to abandon the Peking Legation. It could be retained as a magnificent "camp office" or depository of archives with sufficient staff to maintain the Minister's prestige in the North. In Shanghai (with frequent appearances in Nanking) the Minister would be able to assert the significance of his own points of contact with the personalities who mostly are interested in his diplomatic actions in China. It is to be hoped that this matter will not be allowed to fall out of the Government's contemplation, especially as the change of Minister makes it exceedingly convenient to bring it faithfully and fairly under review. The arguments in favour of the retention of the present system may be still overwhelming. They seem to have been considerably weakened by the logical course of events and by the possibilities of the near future.



By SAPAJOU

SOME MORE EXHIBITS FOR THE SHANGHAI MUSEUM

LONG-SUFFERING

Nov. 21.

Yesterday Shanghai discovered what it was to have an English mail again after another of those long waits to which it has been accustomed now for so many months. In February this journal expounded the reasons for the virtual closing of the Siberian and Dairen route for European correspondence with Shanghai, although Hongkong and Manila were still able to send and receive letters by it. It expressed the hope that ingenuity might be able to circumvent the political obstacles to the removal of a ban which so adversely affected the resident in China possessing friends or business connections in Europe. Ingenuity is still at fault although this journal's Peking correspondent, in a recent despatch plainly intimated that, in the discussions up North, the resumption of the postal communication between China and Manchuria had received attention. If friendly sympathy and exhortation from Shanghai can be of any assistance in stimulating action in that direction, they are to be had for the asking. The public has been patient. It has been mystified as well. The Chinese Government had rightly given to the International Postal Union in 1932 notice of the abnormal circumstances governing the seizure of the Chinese Post Offices in Manchuria by the Japanese Army and the subsequent absorption of the organisation in the Manchoukuo Administration. Yet, as the growing inconvenience of the cessation of the carriage of European mails by way of Manchouli and Dairen came to rank as a grievance in Shanghai and other parts of China, it was gradually revealed that the Chinese Post Offices were quite prepared, at any rate, to deliver mails received from Europe by that route.

The responsibility seemed to lie therefore to some extent on the European post offices and on the Manchoukuo authorities who were reported to be turning back Chinese mails from Manchouli. Perhaps the most reliable account of the position and the most up-to-date was that published in London in semi-official form from the British General Post Office:

"The Post Office directs mails for Shanghai via Dairen, which is in Manchoukuo, but the authorities of Manchoukuo will not accept mails for China proper through their territory. They will accept mails for Hongkong (British territory) and for Manila (Philippines), but not for Chinese territory. In the circumstances, mails for Shanghai are directed to Vladivostok, and carried on from there by steamer. Ordinarily there are only three dispatches a month from Vladivostok for Shanghai. Usually mails from this country reach Vladivostok in time to be delivered in Shanghai 32 days after leaving London. This period cannot be adhered to if mails should happen to reach Vladivostok just after a steamer has left."

This did not improve matters or help Shanghai much. The feeling that representations from the British Foreign Office might be of service was expressed but so far that remedy does not appear to have been effective, if it has indeed been applied. Yesterday the latest date of London letters received was, so far as can be judged, October 25. With another Christmas under the same restrictions immediately ahead, the deplorable dislocation in China's postal connections with Europe is all the more evident. Shanghai may be one of the leading cities in the world but, in its power of communicating with Europe, it has been relegated to the backwoods. Correspondence in these columns has testified to the difficulties thus created for the business man at a time when every encouragement to the development of trade is required. Of private mails it is not necessary to speak, although this journal would be reluctant to give the impression that it regards even the preservation of intimate family ties as a matter of small importance. It is not every Shanghailander who can philosophically turn adversity to good account, as a reader yesterday confessed to doing, by acquiring much merit for unindited epistles merely by the device of throwing all the blame for their non-receipt on the dilatory mails. Seriously, the Chinese Post Office would be strongly supported if it could induce its Government to take this issue out of the political arena or, better still, to use political address to restore much-needed facilities. The Post Office is believed to desire this result even more than the general public for, after all, its revenue must be suffering from the present disability. Moreover, linked up with the Siberian mail issue, is the question of the communication between China and Manchoukuo—money order and other post office busines besides the delivery of letters. Here the Chinese Government has special reasons for wishing to see a working arrangement established to get rid of an inconvenience which is greatly felt by large sections of the population.

It is therefore with considerable fervour that attention is drawn once more to this subject. The discussions between the parties in the North are expected to take note of the actualities of the position while making due provision for safeguarding principles on which both naturally lay stress. It is fortunate that this point of view can be expressed without blaming one side exclusively. From statements which have been coyly but, apparently, accurately framed, it has been gathered that some sort of responsibility lies on either side of the Great Wall. There are, of course, two or even more opinions regarding the political merits of the fundamental cause of the break in the Siberian mail routine. There seems to be no reason why those opinions should any longer stand in the way of resuming that routine, although the feat will have to take those opposite opinions fully into account. At present mails from Europe wander unhappily round the Amur Railway to the inclement iciness of Vladivostock before they can reach their destination in Shanghai. Letters to Europe have a great variety of route before them. They can meander indignified fashion through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. They can be sent to Saigon and take the exciting chance of an aerial journey to Paris. They can pick up the Netherlands Air Mail at Singapore or the Imperial Airways mail at Karachi. They can travel across the Pacific and then approach Europe by way of the Atlantic. But whatever their choice may be, the delay is inevitable and the smooth current of commercial correspondence is endangered. Possibly the telegraphs may gain slightly from this temporary affliction but even there the benefit is doubtful. The telegraph flourishes on speedy communication. If the mails are reduced to a snail's pace there is a gradual falling-off in speed standards which must in the long run deter the public from recourse to the telegraph. The business man has been long-suffering in all conscience. It is time that Governments, depending largely on him for their extrication from the present depression, took active steps to restore his contact with facilities which have not even been destroyed but have been withheld by the vicissitudes of political disagreement.

IN BLINKERS

Nov. 16.

Men and women, in directing their own personal actions in personal routine, endeavour to ascertain the truth regarding the conditions likely to govern performance and proceed accordingly. They do not—they cannot—expect to succeed without reasonably accurate judgment of that kind. If it be the purchase of a leg of mutton that is in question, then the price must be known and it will not be imagined that tender of less than that price, except on a haggling basis, will change the ownership of the leg. If a man has to be rescued from a fifty-foot building, it is no good running up a twenty-foot ladder.

O, who can hold a fire in his hand,
By thinking of the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast?

Yet, all over the world to-day, there is a tendency to invoke propaganda, to employ camouflage with the object of fitting facts to theories. Some may call this psychological appeal, others couéism or others, simply, ballyhoo. Lincoln's dictum is temporarily discarded and leaders of movements appear to forget that chickens come home to roost. Temporary self-deception, like an anæsthetic, may so render the patient oblivious to pain that he manages to survive a critical period and pass on happily to convalescence and that complete state of health wherein he can again view life through the clear eyes of sanity. But it is essentially a question of degree; also of time. A drug may be a good servant; it is a cruel and death-dealing master. Those thoughts are pertinent in considering the possible results of the German Election, or rather of the culmination of the Nazi movement of which that election is the symbol. No-one could have thought that Herr Hitler would have obtained a result very different from that recorded. His was a stage-managed appeal, made as a sequel to a stage-managed gesture at Geneva. It merely has exhibited to the world a German Prometheus bound to the Tartarean rock of a wilfully induced abnegation of accepted verities.

One day Prometheus may be free once more to be adviser of the gods. In the meantime the world is the poorer by his incapacity and puzzled to know how to proceed. Is Hitlerism a mere anæsthetic or a fatal poison-gas to the travail of recovery? Faith in the vigour of the true German genius forbids pessimism. Yet the first impressions coming from Europe are far from reassuring. There is apparently no present hope of much mitigation of the crowning folly of that "Aryan" obsession which has shocked humanity. To the Russian people enslaved there is now added, as a complementary picture, a Germany hugging the chains of a mediæval despotism which is all the more potent because it has been able to reinforce itself with the modern machinery for creating mass discipline. By a stroke of the pen, adult Germany has accepted as gospel deliberate inversions of the record of recent history and young Germany, until further notice, has to be brought up on the same dangerous doctrines. It is all very well, in the healthy reaction from a period of overmuch introspection, to applaud the spectacle of a nation in unison—disciplined, eager, unanimous. Can it be believed that those qualities are likely to withstand permanently the steady pressure of unassailable facts as they force themselves, in spite of the rigours of a triple-bound censorship, on the minds of a normally cultured and intelligent people? Unless the conclusion is that mankind is preparing its own destruction by merging humanity in some awful array of robots for the conquest of liberty and free-will, the answer can hardly be in doubt. In greater or less degree, some of the symptoms of the present German malady are prevalent in other countries. There is little hope for civilisation if they develop the full force of their malignancy.

These thoughts pertinently apply to the European crisis. They have their bearing on events in other continents, although there, happily, the abrogation of individual freedom is less complete. Like Sovietism, however, the Nazi creed, in the first flush of its domestic dominance, is apt to insist on external proselytism, if only to quieten uneasy fears. Æsop's fox without a tail is a figure for all time. But in the apotheosis of Herr Hitler as the Superman, despite the amazing elevation of his autobiography to the dignity of a Book of the Word, there is hope, just because the Superman is no Superman. Herr Hitler's actions in the next few weeks will set the course for Germany. He has the power even to undo what he has done and he may use that power accordingly, while removing from the German body politic the admitted excrescences of an archaic federalism. For the moment he has deliberately put the people in blinkers. The scientific cunning and rigidity of the German censorship has not been realised by many who have become accustomed to the application of that administrative eccentricity in many guises since the War. Even the tale of over 250 foreign journals banned from entry into Germany has meant little to some minds. Perhaps Englishmen will appreciate it better if mention be made of the exclusion of the London "Observer," an organ which carries exceptional weight in its editorship by Mr. J. L. Garvin, the foremost English journalist of the day. Even disagreement with Mr. Garvin's views cannot support the contention that they can be safely ignored by any nation which seeks to be clearly guided on current opinions. Mr. Garvin has been critical of Hitlerism; that is his offence which has brought the punishment, harmful only to those in Germany who cannot read these words from his pen half-a-dozen Sundays ago:

> Is moral infection not to be regarded until physical corruption appears? Some say—they would—that at least there is no present danger from the Nazi Reich. Young cubs who now gambol in a brutal creed—as yet are they not harmless as kittens? It will be some time before they come to full-size strength of jaw and claw, in the shape of concrete armaments. "What shall I do when I have reared a tiger-cub?" was an ancient question. "Better not rear

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him," said the ironic poet. If you are to have any chance of preventing the return of massed butchery—not sparing age, sex, nor condition—you must combat formidably the carnivorous lust of "war for war's sake." The time for real measures to prevent war is not on the eve of conflict, but long before. It is no use trying to backwater on the brink of a cataract. If the elemental outbreak of the World War did not teach that lesson, it taught none.

Therein lies the gravamen of the charge to which the present leaders of Germany may eventually have to plead.

THE MUSEUM OPENS

Nov. 15.

Another step has been taken to justify the Royal Asiatic Society to the Shanghai which cares something for the cultivation of taste and acquisition of knowledge. To-day the Museum in the Society's new building is to be opened. On that account the first congratulations go to Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby who thus sees a struggle of over eleven years and devoted labours, which have been impervious to disappointment and discouragement, happily crowned. With him must be associated Dr. Wu Lien-teh whose enthusiastic support in the whole scheme for the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society in its new premises has given to the movement a valuable impetus and has enabled it to extend the beneficent scope of Sino-Foreign cultural relations in this sometimes over-materialistic City. In 1850 the "Literary and Scientific Society"—after having held its first meeting in discussion of a paper on Cyclones and Storms in 1857—became the Royal Asiatic Society's North China Branch. That style, echoing the name of this journal, merely indicated the significance of British approach to China by way of Canton. Canton had priority, so Shanghai was regarded as situated in the North, with Peking but a shadowy magnificence in the distance. Up to 1875 it was only possible to say that the Society had "the rudiments of a museum" which it was hoped to increase, to quote from a speech made in Shanghai in that year. It is not too much to say that had it not been for Mr. Sowerby's relentless tenacity to-day's ceremony would not have taken place. A mighty hunter, Mr. Sowerby has in his veins the blood of collectors unto the third or fourth generation backward. To-day, in the Museum, natural history treasures are displayed, as the result either of his own prowess in the field or of the tributes paid by sportsmen to his championship of the Museum's needs.

Mr. Sowerby of course comes into the picture in the modern history of the Museum. There were also giants in the old days. In the special Museum number of the "China Journal", which has so competently kept the flag of naturalist and sporting interests flying here under his editorship, there is a full account of the past efforts of Shanghailanders, including Mr. W. B. Pryer, the first Honorary Curator of the Museum; Mr. J. P. Martin who was able to count on the assistance of Father Heude, the founder of the Siccawei Museum; Mr. F. W. Styan, a famous naturalist; Mr. Carl Bock, who took a special interest in butterflies and many others, not forgetting that still active sporstman, Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Shanghai's bird-lover. But Dr. Arthur Stanley's reorganisation of the Museum in 1906 should be particularly noted. Mr. Sowerby records the fact that Dr. Stanley gave so close a personal attention to the Museum that when he left Shanghai in 1921, most of the speciments in the Musuem bore labels marked with his name or initials. And it was during Dr. Stanley's long tenure of office that Mr. J. D. D. La Touche, a great authority on China's ornithology, took the bird collection in hand with the happiest results. Now the Museum, which has from the first been a special object of public subscription in a sense apart from the other activities of the Royal Asiatic Society, is under the care of its Honorary Director, Mr. Sowerby, who is assisted by a Committee of Keepers: Professor W. M. Porterfield of Botany, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson of Ornithology, Mr. Harold Porter of Archæology and Mr. H. E. Gibson of Numismatics. Enthusiasm has thus been properly harnessed, but financial support still lags behind requirements. Dr. Wu Lien-teh's munificent donation of last year and the generous subvention from the Shanghai Municipal Council are the only monetary grants received. It is possible that the new lease of life now given to the collection by to-day's ceremony will rectify this amazing omission in a place of Shanghai's undoubted ability to spend money wisely.

The prominent part taken by the Chairman of the Municipal Council in opening the Museum suggests that the Settlement authorities rightly recognise the importance of the study of natural history to the community as a whole. It is noteworthy that the Shanghailander, oppressed as he or she must be by the everwhelming presence of cement and steel in this cribbed, cabined and confined city, takes an almost pathetic interest in the doings of birds and amenities offered by nature. The efforts made to increase the area of playgrounds and public parks are signs of this feeling. Anything which helps to compensate Shanghai's children for the loss of the freedom of green fields, pleasant pastures and leafy lanes is to be warmly encouraged. The Museum offers the opportunity for the child to become acquainted with the fauna and flora of this country. That opportunity should be secured by a systematic linking up of the Museum with the educational institutions here. That commonplace of education in the West is being gradually appreciated in the East. There seems to be no reason why the present arrangements whereby certain schools send their classes to the Museum should not be extended so that every boy and every girl can benefit by the labours of all those who have built up this fine collection. No doubt this aspect of the Museum's relationship with the community will find emphasis in the speeches to-day for it has an important bearing on the mission which the Royal Asiatic Society has so well tried to further. It remains to congratulate the Society on the definite step forward taken today and to hope that the Museum, freed as soon as possible from major financial difficulties, will continue its splendid work in Shanghai.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

PRES. ROOSEVELT'S TASK

The disappearances of Mr. Woodin and Mr. Dean Acheson seem to be explained less by the official statements made in their regard than by the selection of the Acting Chief of the Treasury. Mr. Woodin's health has unfortunately broken down and Mr. Acheson's financial experience may be still in the making, but the inflationary predilections of Mr. Morgenthau have at once been detected in New York as decisively governing the issue. The further fall of the dollar coincides with another sagging in wheat and cotton prices, so the immediate prospect is bleak for the President's policy. As the economic struggle unfolds itself —not only in America—it seems clear that the maintenance of standards of living is at stake. The upheaval caused by the Great War raised the standard of only one-third of the world's consumers. It is therefore apparent that the remaining two-thirds have not been able to rise to the new standard at the higher prices prevailing. The agricultural producer has found his prices drop to the point at which it is no longer profitable for him to garner his crops but the prices of industrial commodities, largely owing to the rigidity of costs generally, have not fallen sufficiently to stimulate consumption. Some countries have already realised this and have been compelled to lower standards accordingly, but in America at all events the hope that the inflationary process will succeed where so far President Roosevelt's recovery programme has failed, is being sedulously encouraged. Therein lie, perhaps, the differences of opinion which have caused the serious defections from the Administration. It is a blow to which Mr. Roosevelt will no doubt retort with his accustomed gallantry and confidence. Its gravity cannot be denied and the chief danger is seen in the impetus which will now be given to the efforts of the inflationists who soon may have the President completely converted to their point of view, by dint of sheer desperation. These first impressions accord with the weakening of the markets yesterday and they seem to be based on legitimate deductions from the information presently available. Certainly until further precise indications are given of the President's intentions now that he is the supreme head of the Treasury, they are likely to be accepted as by no means wide of the mark.

THE SLIPPERY SLOPE

Comments from American sources suggest considerable uneasiness over the turn of affairs following the changes in the personnel of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. Precipitate declarations of the failure of the National Recovery Campaign are already being made. As this journal has pointed out, the selection of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, jr., to be Acting Secretary of the Treasury is regarded as indicative of the President's plans. The criticism forthcoming from the financial editor of the "New York Evening Post" lacks nothing in directness. Mr. Morgenthau knows exactly what that authority thinks of his ability to run the country's finances. The statement that the Government is proposing to put an embargo on the exodus of capital from the country is surprising. Mere mention of such a proposal is enough to stimulate the flight of capital out of an eagerness to forestall the ban. The evident uncertainty prevailing should counsel caution in accepting hasty conclusions regarding the whole position. At the same time, with the dollar apparently subject to artificially depressing influences, the President has to consider the danger of approaching the slippery slope against which opponents of inflation have consistently warned him.

A GREAT DANGER

If it is true, as the Washington correspondent of "The Times" suggests, that President Roosevelt is seeking control of the international gold market, an anxious period is likely to be ahead. The possibility of the United States endeavouring to bring about an increase in commodity prices not only internally but also abroad in order to influence other currencies may in the long run bring about the currency war which it is desirable should be avoided. It has been the guiding policy of the British Government, ever since the Exchange Equalisation Fund was first inaugurated, so to use it as to maintain a controlled equilibrium between the pound sterling and the currencies of those countries which had not departed from the gold standard, and recent operations of the fund with regard to the Franc indicate that policy is being maintained. Havas reports that the President is continuing his monetary manipulations with only a domestic end in view, and that international repercussions are considered as secondary in comparison with the main goal sought. There is sufficient agreement between the two messages to suggest that, though there have been statements that no currency war will be embarked on, such a form of economic hostility is not a long way away. It is to be hoped that this is not so, for, on present indications, it would have the effect of reducing the present somewhat unstable international currency conditions to a state of chaos.

"DEAR SIR OR MADAM"

The entry of women more freely into public life has long affected time-honoured expressions. "Gentlemen of the Jury," for example, has become "Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury." Although actress has stood for a long time in the four centuries since women were permitted to appear on the English stage, the term "chairwoman" has not acquired acceptance, possibly because the omission of a single letter might cause confusion with another honourable but exclusively feminine calling. "Doctress, editress and barristress" have not been coined for adoption. But the woman editor is apparently uncertain how to deal with correspondence received for publication. "Time and Tide," which is edited as well as owned by a woman, boldly allows its correspondents to begin their letters with the conventional "Sir, . . ." A monthly trade journal called the "British-Russian Gazette and Trade Outlook" which is devoted to the discussion of British-Russian trade relations and is British-owned, has a woman editor. In its correspondence columns it does not follow the mode of its weekly contemporary but it startles the newcomer with the apostrophe: "Madam. . ."

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

The Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform will be reconstituted after Parliament reopens next week. The report on the White Paper proposals is not likely to be ready now much before the second half of the first quarter of next year. The Government, with the Government of India and the experts at Home, will have to consider the report and make the final decisions. The draftsmen then come into the picture. Their resultant draft will have to be considered by the Cabinet and the Government of India. If the Bill gets into Parliament in the late autumn or early winter of 1934 it will do well. As the indications are that the new Constitution will be made to start in conformity with the financial year, the date for its beginning to function looks to be April 1, 1936. That will apply to the application of Provincial Autonomy. Federation will follow later; probably within about a year, for the Princes, by that time, will be ready to adjust their own arrangements to the new régime. The Government must take into account the possible complication of a General Election which might upset the tentative time-table, but it is believed that special efforts will be made to keep the Indian plan as free as possible from interference on that score. Nevertheless the attitude of a large minority of Mr. Baldwin's followers just now, on this particular issue, must obviously limit the scope for domestic conciliation. Perhaps the result of the East Fulham election and Mr. Baldwin's own pointed comment may improve matters somewhat.

AMERICA'S RECOGNITION

M. Litvinoff has netted another notable capture during 1933. Soviet Russia is now in diplomatic relations with the United States of America. This may be taken to indicate a definite realisation by both parties of their pressing economic needs. It also has considerable bearing on their foreign relationships. Experience in Great Britain will not support the idea that the United States of America is likely to gain much immediate stimulus to her export trade. She has long been able to do a certain amount of business with Russia without diplomatic recognition. The real advantage of the agreement lies in the further extension of the world's instruments for intercourse. The Soviet Government has been able to secure the signature of a number of pacts of non-aggression with other states, some of which had been formerly disposed to regard Moscow with the utmost suspicion. In one sense the new trend of Russian policy may confirm the view that the Soviet Government feels acutely the weakness of its internal position which has reacted gravely on its handing of foreign issues. Mr. Bronson Rea is reported to have declared that the new engagements into which America has entered may intensify the difficulties in the Pacific. He plainly hints that Japan may be estranged by the action now taken at Washington. There is no reason to believe that Tokyo takes this line. Recent events have, it is true, brought Russo-Japanese differences into prominence but Mr. Hirota seems to be bringing them within the grasp of diplomatic solution and, in any event, the two nations may see in the common friendship with America a useful medium for avoiding serious exaggeration of their admitted perplexities.

A MARE'S NEST AT MOSCOW

It is not at all clear why a Moscow newspaper should suddenly discover a British project for carrying a railway line across Persia in completion of the oft-discussed linking up of Egypt with Delhi by rail. That has been a dream for several decades. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years on a project for constructing the Euphrates Railway in which the then Shah of Persia was interested. During the Great War the North-Western Railway in India was extended along the Quetta line from Nuski to Duzdap in Persia. There were discussions afterwards for making this extension the basis of a line from India through Isphahan to Baghdad and thence to constantinople. The scheme was part of a general plan whereby the railway could be carried on to Singapore through Burma, Siam and Malaya. There are several difficulties—apart from political considerations—in the way. To begin with, Calcutta has yet to be linked with Rangoon by rail. Surveys have taken place and they have emphasised the financial objections for the physical difficulties are great. Moreover there is the further hiatus between Rangoon and Bangkok. All these details can be obtained from ordinary public documents without any "hush hush" inhibitions. It must be confessed therefore that the amiable alarmist in Moscow has tumbled upon a mare's nest. Nor has he sufficiently pondered over the climatic conditions which make the railway engineer exceedingly dubious about the prospect of railway construction in the arid and sparsely inhabited tracts of Southern Persia.

How Much Insurance Would This Have Bought?

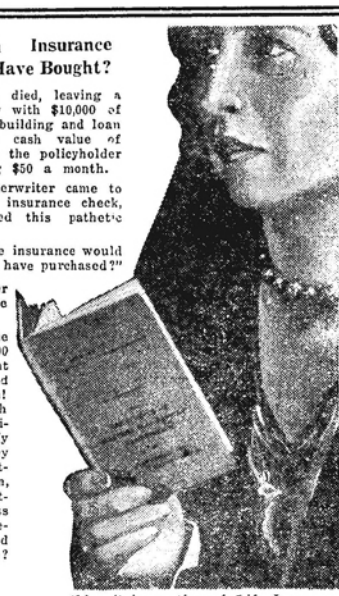
A policyholder died, leaving a dependent family with $10,000 of insurance and a building and loan account with a cash value of $2,500, on which the policyholder had been paying $50 a month.

When the underwriter came to deliver the life insurance check, the widow asked this pathetic question

"How much life insurance would this $50 a month have purchased?"

"A little over $20,000," he answered.

Think what the additional $20,000 would have meant to this widow and her children! What man with family responsibilities can justify putting his money into any investment proposition, no matter how attractive, unless his family is adequately protected by life insurance?



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SHANGHAI NOTES

"THANK YOU, MR. ATKINS"

This journal has before expressed its inability always to give the protection of the wastepaper basket to epistolary folly. It felt that the protest which it publishes to-day from "Briton" would promptly find a suitable reply. The expectation has been fulfilled—adequately and forcefully. It is indeed amazing to find that, barely two days after the celebration of Armistice Day, a British resident can consider himself aggrieved by the inconvenience of waiting for a few minutes while a British battalion passes through the streets to embark after good service in Shanghai. As a matter of fact the police arrangements were unavoidably varied because the battalion made a late start from the Racecourse, so local authority was not to blame. Even so, the tone of "Briton's" protest removed all possibility of looking upon it as deserving of sympathy. The 93rd Highlanders were not on gala bent. As the leading article yesterday pointed out, they go to a station whence, in the normal course, they may be called on service in the event of the Frontier requiring, as it so often does require, extra-vigilant attention. Although the news from Afghanistan is good, the occurrences of the last few days cannot put trouble in Independent Tribal Territory entirely out of account. Service on the Frontier is no picnic. The horrors of "Briton's" wait in Nanking Road were no doubt considerable. They may be amply avenged by the combined efforts of a Frontier campaign and a thermometer which remains for six months or more hitting up anything from 106 to 120 in the shade. "Paardeberg's" terse retort may be fitly linked up with Kipling's lines:

O it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that,
an' "Tommy, go away";
But it's "Thank you, Mister Atkins,"
when the band begins to play—
While it's Tommy this, an' Tommy
that, an' "Tommy, fall be'ind"
But it's "Please to walk in front, sir,"
when there's trouble in the wind—.

"BRITON'S" SPLEEN

If "Briton," who now disclaims any desire to cast reflections on the British Battalion which delayed the passage of his motor-car on Monday, had more carefully weighed his original words, he would have avoided the criticism which again it is his lot to receive to-day. His contemptuous and inaccurate reference to a "gala day" and to making a "show" of the departure of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders naturally outraged British Shanghailanders' courtesy and hospitality, and was rebuked accordingly. Anyone with knowledge of Shanghai's traffic difficulties—on which this journal writes with considerable authority—will ridicule his present attempt to fall back on the "loss of money" argument. More pertinent is it to inquire what money was saved to Shanghai by the timely arrival of the same unit post-haste from Hongkong nearly two years ago. Excessive military display and jingoistic" sentiment have been steadfastly resisted by the best British opinion for a long time. But the time has not come—and it never will—when that attitude is held incompatible with giving His Majesty's forces proper respect and affection. In failing to recognise that duty "Briton's" protest evoked counter-protests no less vehement in language. And those counter-protests did a service in vindicating the gratitude which Shanghai's British—and other nationalities too—have felt toward the British Army ever since a memorable day in 1927.

MR. RAY G. MARSHALL

The exigencies of his service take Mr. Ray G. Marshall from the United Press Association of America's Shanghai office to Tokyo where he will be in control of the Agency's operations in Japan and Manchuria. Here he is being succeeded by Mr. John R. Morris who is no stranger to China and is welcomed accordingly. Mr. Marshall will be much missed by his journalist friends here. His tenure of the charge of the United Press office has been marked by exceeding courtesy and alertness. He has been on the best terms with all with whom he has come in contact here. His dry humour and inexhaustible fund of precedents—proper and improper alike—have decorated an altogether charming personality. He goes with the best wishes for a prosperous time in Japan; it is bound to be a busy time for Mr. Marshall is not one who takes to droning kindly. And his success in handling his important charge on the other side of the China Sea can be confidently predicted.

A BIRTHDAY

Ninety years ago on November 17, Shanghai was declared a port open to foreign trade. It has been included amongst the Treaty ports by the Treaty of Nanking signed the previous year, and in 1843 Shanghai embarked upon a history of which it has every reason to be proud. Sir Henry Pottinger, governor of Hongkong on his way to Nanking had stopped at Shanghai in order to choose the site of the British settlement, but at that particular time nothing had been done. On November 9, 1843, there landed at Shanghai Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, the consul in Shanghai, and Dr. W. H. Medhurst the official interpreter, both of whom arrived by a small steamship which had brought them from the Chusan islands at one time fancied as a suitable site for foreign settlement. Merchants were not at first inclined to settle here. The advantages of the place were not then realised, while the discomforts were more than apparent. The result was that at the end of the first year of its existence Shanghai could boast only 23 foreign residents and families, one consular flag, eleven merchants' houses and two Protestant missionaries, while Mayers in his "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan" records that during the same period no more than forty-four vessels put into the river. It is from so small an acorn that so great an oak nas grown. The merchants began gradually to realise that attractive as the Chusan Islands undoubtedly were from a residential point of view, they were not entirely suitable as an entrepot for the immense trade which was eventually to develop with this country. How much the port has owed to the men who were pioneers in this part of China is difficult to assess, but some of them were big men, men of very definite views as to what should be done, as witness the manner in which the site of the British Consulate-General was secured despite the disapproval of the home government who did eventually purchase it from its original buyer. But with their greatness there was often a lack of vision. The narrowness of the streets is witness to the fact that though many of them foresaw something of the future of the settlement they were creating, they never anticipated that it would eventually rank as one of the biggest ports of the world. Was it not one old resident who contended that the streets of Shanghai should be no wider than sufficient to allow a bale of silk to pass? But it was not only by the efforts of the foreigner that Shanghai is what it is to-day. The insecurity prevailing in China did much to transform an area set aside for foreign residence into what the city is now. To-day it is ninety years old and it is impossible to pass the occasion without wishing it many more birthdays in greater prosperity than exists at the present time.

FLOWERS, BIRDS, PICTURES

During the week-end two annual shows successfully opened—the Flower (and Caged Birds) Show on Saturday and Sunday and the Art Club Exhibition until December 9. Mr. W. J. Kerr and his able supporters are to be warmly congratulated on a wonderful display of flowers in the rather forbidding premises of the totalisator hall in the Race Club. It is generally agreed that no finer massing of horticultural specimens has been achieved by the Society. The birds too did their patrons credit. Mrs. R. E. Gibson's sweeping success was most popular. Indeed it may not be long before the Caged Birds Association is able to stand on its own legs, if the term is permissible. The Art Club was generous in hanging exhibits and the energetic secretary Mrs. R. J. Roberts, of whose own art a pleasant glimpse is given among the entries, is entitled to believe that the attendance at 11 Route Vallon during the next three weeks will mark public appreciation of the Club's advance in extending its field of operations. Mrs. R. C. Robertson's always delightful studies were much admired by visitors on the opening day and on all sides commendation was heard of Dr. Carvalho's remarkable photographic exhibits. Mrs. R. J. Roberts is shortly going home for good. This is therefore the last exhibition to which she will be able to give her personal attention. The Art Club and its friends so greatly appreciate the work she has done in assisting and encourging painting in Shanghai that they will be all the more gratified if the present exhibition under her secretaryship secures a specially large meed of public support—as inded it should.

AN INVESTIGATION

A correspondent to-day ably supports the suggestion tentatively outlined in these columns for the conduct of an investigation into the problem of foreign unemployment in Shanghai. It should again be emphasised that this investigation would be purely *ad hoc* and would not replace or overlap with such personal investigation of cases normally conducted by the various organisations or as the result of the British Chamber of Commerce's recently launched appeal. Its object would be to produce an authoritative survey by a competent and trained investigator under the general guidance of some such committee as the correspondent suggests. In particular the proposal that the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce should be approached seems to be admirable. Under its auspices cooperation of employers could be obtained in conditions which might not be easily established by any other body, especially in respect of the information required. The investigation should be free from all inquisitory taint; data supplied would have to be handled with that circumspection which a body like the General Chamber of Commerce is accustomed to show in the ordinary course. In that way employers would be assured of consideration for their own difficulties in this matter. The advantage of "Pertinent's" scheme is that throws no burden on the already overburdened organisers of charitable relief, except in so far as they may be asked to give their opinion and, perhaps advice on matters within their purview. That, no doubt, they would be only too willing to offer in the normal course of their much valued activity. This journal hopes that something will be done to put the problem in the way of scientific approach on these lines for it is convinced that there is far too much complacency in many quarters regarding this difficult crisis. Moreover the success of the appeals now being made will be greatly helped if, on the basis of an authoritative survey, specific proposals areframed for coping with the growing distress already evident.

THE SAILOR'S FRIEND

On the China Coast the "China Ceaster's Tide Book and Nautical Pocket Manual" is an old and trusty friend, ranking, except in age, with the Siccawei Observatory, and the Chinese Maritime Customs, as an ally of the men who sail the seas. This publication (North-China Daily News and Herald Ltd.) has been edited under the honoured name of Gundry for many years and its 1934 edition is now available. Impoetant changes are included therein. For example, the new International Code of Signals approved by the Lisbon Conference of 1930, which comes into operation on New Year's Day, the new Signals showing the depth of water at the Tangku Signal Station and the Taku Bar; and the new Berthing Signals to be used by the Shipping Companies of Shanghai are all to be found in this new edition. And that the information is authoritative, the editor's acknowledgment to the Harbour Authorities and others who have helped in the book's revision is conclusive proof. Although sailors and customs officials naturally are bound to make use of this little marvel of compression and information, it would be difficult to imagine a more delightful gift to the young Shanghailander who desired to obtain an intelligent grasp of the problems of that great shipping industry on which Shanghai so greatly depends. He can obtain all that knowledge of flags, signals, tides which any self-respecting boy ought to have and so often tries to obtain by the utterly unfair process of asking father about it. Father too will be protected. He can buy this pocket-book and thus put an end to questions which sometimes damage his paternal prestige owing to some hesitation in replying to them.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The British side of the unemployment problem in Shanghai receives special attention to-day in the extracts taken from the current issue of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal. It has been estimated that about 5 per cent. of the British residents of non-Asiatic origin in Shanghai are out of work. Making allowance for the average number of dependents, it is conservatively estimated that this implies a percentage of 15 per cent. of that community being definitely in distress owing to the prevailing lack of employment. This affords a clear index to the urgency of the need for full investigation of the problem. It shows that, in addition to the admirable efforts now being made to raise funds in relief of distress, there should be some kind of special inquiry on the lines briefly indicated in these columns last week. Otherwise the community is likely to remain in the dark in devising means for stemming the tide of adversity, for the simple reason that it will be without a guide as to the root causes of the affliction. Fortunately there are reasons to believe that the considerations urged in support of this journal's views are being actively canvassed and some definite action may be announced before long. At least that has been the impression gained from apparently authoritative disclosures made in the course of the last few days. Perhaps publication of the percentage now cited may assist in developing that movement. The figure is certainly thought-provoking.

"HAEC OLIM...."

It is to be hoped that some move will be made to remove the painful impression created on Saturday night at the Armistice Dinner by the unexpected omission of the former Russian National Anthem from the reminiscent courtesies of the evening. It will be readily recognised that the new relations with the Soviet Government now established by many countries poignantly emphasise the exile of Russian emigres in Shanghai. Nor does this journal deny that the universal desire for international concord imposes on all a certain diffidence in flaunting old but discarded loyalties, however honourable. Yet, while Shanghai has among its citizens men and women who have so bravely and resolutely met the buffets of misfortune and have the right to join in remembrances of a gallant comradeship, albeit they have suffered most and irretrievably, in some respects, from their service, it is meet that they should be given the salute of honour at a time when their own exploits in a glorious alliance are being remembered. Diplomatic address should not be unequal to the task of thus reconciling decent gratitude with the practical exigencies of international relationships. Shanghai has too much reason to respect the Russian emigres to view with equanimity any ill-considered, if well meant, gesture which seems to ignore the principle of sympathy with distress courageously borne.

THE MUSEUM

The organisers of the successful opening of the Natural History Museum in the Royal Asiatic Society's building fully earned the congratulations tendered to them on the occasion. Mr. Evan Morgan's presence at the ceremony, as President of the Society, was particularly welcome to all who know what he has done here for Shanghai's cultural welfare. Dr. Ferguson admirably made the point that the Museum should be linked up with the education of the younger generation. He was right. The Museum is in a real sense a public concern. It is not solely the appanage of the Society under whose shelter it has developed. It is an institution in which the general public can take a proprietorial interest and it is to be hoped that that will be remembered when the appeal for clearing off the financial deficit is made. It would not be fitting to omit mention of the tributes paid to Mrs. Arthur Sowerby. Her vivid driving force, as her husband gratefully and gracefully noted, has played no small part in bringing the splendidly arranged Museum into its new state of activity. Shanghai will no doubt see that this enterprise is supported with renewed vigour and the practical provision for its continued usefulness which it deserves.

ARMY PRESTIGE

Out of what really was an ill-considered burst of petulance, discussion of the soldier's prestige has developed in the correspondence columns. This journal thinks that there is some misunderstanding of the point at issue. It disclaims—as to-day a correspondent asserts it has the right to disclaim—hysteria or any undue glorification of the army in the rebuke which it saw fit to administer. The regimental tradition which demands that the King's uniform and the regimental colours should be treated with respect is no sentimental product. It is based on fundamental recognition of the principles of national defence. Courtesy begets courtesy. The host who fails to speed the parting guest with the customary marks of esteem is lacking in an elementary duty. A community which insisted on a departing regiment sneaking away down side streets would be definitely discourteous. However warmly nations may support the movement for international peace, they cannot, in the meantime, neglect provision for their defence against the ultimate sanction still prevailing. In peacetime the soldier need not be magnified into a towering figure of renown. It is essential, however, that he should have a proper sense of pride in the responsibility imposed on him. The correspondent who describes British soldiers as mercenaries is inaccurate, even if he can pretend to some literal endorsement of his definition. The term is usually applied, so the dictionary tells, to soldiers who serve a country other than their own. But mercenaries are not necessarily undeserving of esteem, as the records of the French Foreign Legion and the Gurkhas in India show. It seems curious that this matter-of-fact point of view has to be pressed at a time when half the world is smitten by the desire to get into uniform but there is a vast difference between the spirit which led to vindication of Shanghai's feelings of gratitude towards a British battalion and that which has rightly obtained condemnation elsewhere as elevating the soldier to a pedestal unduly close to the skies.

THE MUNICIPAL BATON

Mr. A. de Kryger will conduct the Municipal Orchestra during the absence of Maestro Paci on short leave. Mr. de Kryger has already acted in the Maestro's place for an extended period with success. Public confidence in his leadership goes without saying on that account. He is a musician of real distinction and the Symphony Concerts which are so precious a feature of Shanghai's winter Sunday evenings will be safe in his hands. The Maestro's friends will wish him a pleasant holiday and endorse that wish with gratitude for many delightful concerts, in and out of doors, since he last returned from his beloved Italy.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE PEKING-MUKDEN LINE

Reported Agreement on Certain Questions in the North

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Nov. 8.

In an interview given a few weeks ago to foreign correspondents here, Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, who has been paying a visit to Peking, stated most emphatically that his stay here was not in connection with negotiations of any kind. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the executive head of the Chinese Government, has made several public pronouncements to the effect that there had been no change in the Government's foreign policy and that no negotiations with Japan for a settlement of outstanding political differences were being undertaken. And finally, it has been repeatedly given out publicly that the resignation of Mr. T. V. Soong was not connected with any change in the Government's Japanese policy.

As against all this may be set the following recent happenings here in the North: It is public knowledge that during his stay here Mr. Ariyoshi has had repeated interviews, sometimes almost daily, with General Huang Fu. It is true that on one or two of these occasions they have visited the Summer Palace together. But they are both very busy men, and one may assume that they have something more to do, than to discuss the scenic beauties of the old capital. Secondly, during the last two weeks, all Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Shanhaikuan and from the demilitarised zone, that is to say from the area this side of the Great Wall. Thirdly, at the beginning of this week General Okamura, the Vice-Chief of the Kuangtung Army, arrived here by aeroplane from Chinchow, when he was welcomed by all the higher officials on landing, and has been discussing with the Chinese authorities—and according to the latest reports of the Chinese Press has come to an agreement on—the following questions:—

1. Restoration of through traffic on the Peking-Mukden line.
2. The establishment of customs stations at the passes on the Great Wall.
3. The handing-back of these passes to Chinese control.
4. The restoration of postal service between China and Manchoukuo.

Question of Interpretation

From all this it would appear to be chiefly a question of what meaning is to be attached to the words "settlement" and "negotiations". The interpretation of these terms is, however, not unimportant. Some circles here hold the view that the above moves merely mean the "implementing of the Tongku Truce Agreement". Others believe that, whatever name may be given to these negotiations, they must, in effect, be regarded as forming the basis of a complete agreement, at least on the main issues. It is pointed out that, for instance, the handing-back of the passes and the establishment of Customs stations there, *i.e.*, as if against a foreign country, would in itself imply a *de facto*, if not a *de jure*, recognition of the independent status of Manchoukuo. But towards whichever of these two points of view one may be inclined to lean, one thing seems to stand out very clearly: That some basis of permanent agreement on a number of important points, has been reached by the two countries.

In diplomatic circles here there has been much speculation, as to why Japan which, not so very long ago, was insisting that she would be content with nothing less than full and open recognition of the independence of Manchoukuo by China, should now apparently have given up this demand and have even shewn considerable moderation in granting such comparatively favourable terms to her defenceless antagonist. In these circles, where people are thinking in terms of World Politics and similar far-reaching considerations, there is a general tendency to ascribe this forbearance to the effects on Japan of her strained relations with the Soviet Government over the Chinese Eastern Railway, combined with the apparently not far-distant rapprochement between America and Russia.

Pro-Japanese Trend

To the ordinary, less politically-minded mortal, who has been watching the development of things up here, it may seem unnecessary to seek such, more or less, remote reasons. It is perfectly obvious that the Japanese now hold North China in the palm of their hand. In such a strong position, they can well afford to be more conciliatory and to grant seemingly favourable conditions.

The majority of the higher official posts in North China are now occupied by Chinese who, if not actually of pro-Japanese leanings, have, at least, been educated or trained in Japan. To name only a few: There is General Huang Fu himself; then General Ho Ying Ch'in, his second-in-command; Mr. Yuan Liang, the mayor of Peiping; and Mr. Yin Tung, the new Managing Director of the Peking-Shanhaikuan Railway. All of these have had some kind of Japanese training. And the move in this direction continues all the time. Almost daily some official of the former regime is removed, to be replaced, no longer by a stalwart of the Kuomintang, but by a Japanese-educated individual. It is also very remarkable that in recent weeks there has been a considerable influx into Peking of small Japanese business men and traders. In fact, there would appear to be much truth in a remark made by Mr. Liu Chien Chun, Director of the Political Training Department of the Peiping Branch Military Council, in a recent speech at a public meeting here: "Peiping today is the Mukden of yesterday, and all the northern provinces are in the same position as the Three Eastern Provinces in 1931."

Financial Problems

Another serious problem facing the North—as no doubt in other parts of China—is the perennial one of finance, which does not seem to have been much relieved by the recent financial reorganisation. Under this arrangement the Central Government was to take over all sources of revenue and to allot a fixed monthly amount; five million dollars being the sum fixed for the monthly northern military expenses. At the end of the first month of this new working agreement, the Central Government has only been able to remit about three and a half million; the balance of one and a half will have to be found by the provinces themselves, that is Hopei and Chahar. But these two province, which never at any time could be called wealthy, have in recent months been so overrun by armies and hordes of bandits alternately that they are likely to have considerable difficulty in making up the deficit or of providing fresh sources of taxation. An attempt appears to have been made to reduce the claims of military expenditure by the simple device of dividing the year, for purposes of army pay, into ten calendar months. But even this scheme does not seem to have helped very much, as the pay for the last month, the sixth by this calculation, is already outstanding; nor are any funds available for the purchase of winter clothing.

CANTON RAILWAY AGREEMENT

A Revision of Terms with British

Canton, Nov. 18.

According to the Central Press, draft proposals for the revision of the Canton-Kowloon Railway agreement were sent to-day by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of Railways for action. The Ministry is expected shortly to take up direct negotiations with the British authorities.

The railway runs for 88 miles in Chinese territory and 22 miles in British territory. The existing contract was concluded during the Ching Dynasty and stipulates for a division of profits at a ratio of 65 per cent. for the Chinese section and 35 per cent. for the British section.

The contract was due for revision in 1918, but for various reasons nothing was done. Two years ago, the Ministry of Railways proposed a new percentage in the allotment of profits, namely, 75 per cent. for the Chinese section and 25 per cent. for the British section.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS STATIONS ON THE WALL

Sir F. Maze's Secretary in Peking to Make Arrangements

Nanking, Nov. 18.

In an interview, Mr. Li Tang, Chief Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, denied that the Customs Administration has formulated concrete measures regarding the establishment of Customs stations along the Great Wall and that these measures will be enforced as from December 1. He said that the Ministry is abiding by the instructions of the Central Government and that nothing will be done prior to a decision by the Central authorities.—Kuo Min.

***The Ministry of Finance, last Wednesday, through Kuo Min, issued a similar message to the above, which was followed by a Reuter message from Peking on Thursday, stating:—"Mr. Ting Kuei-tang, chief Chinese Secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Frederick Maze, who is visiting here in connection with the preparations for the establishment of Customs stations at the various passes along the Great Wall, stated in an interview with Chinese newspaper representatives this morning that there was no need for the Chinese Government to consult Japan in this connection, as China had full tariff autonomy."

***Kuo Min on Wednesday issued the following message from Nanking:—"Press reports stating that the Ministry of Finance has decided to establish seven Customs stations along the Great Wall were denied at the Ministry to-day. Rumours that the Ministry has already drawn up a draft tariff for enforcement along the Great Wall likewise are characterised as absolutely without foundation."

THE RESETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH

Shanhaikuan May be Returned on November 25

Peking, Nov. 18.

Reports are current that the Japanese intend to return Shanhaikuan to China on November 25, as the result of an understanding reached during the recent visit of Major-General Okamura, the Vice-Chief of Staff of the Japanese Kuantung Army. Confirmation from official circles is lacking.

The question of through rail services is hanging fire, but negotiations are stated to be proceeding in Peking between the Chinese authorities and the Japanese Legation. A conference has been arranged to take place at Shanhaikuan or Chinwangtao, but the resumption of through traffic is unlikely before January at the earliest. Manchoukuo delegates will not be admitted to the conference.—Reuter.

PRISON REFORM IN CHINA

Detention House for the District Court

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Improvement of prison conditions in the various provinces and municipalities is ordered by the Ministry of Judicial Administration, in identical telegrams to the Provincial High Courts and District Courts.

It is pointed out that although the Government unable to build many modern prisons for the present owing to financial stringency, improvements are still possible if those in charge would take up the matter seriously.

Attention should be given to the health of prisoners, their diligence in work, and other reform measures.—Kuo Min.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.

Construction of the three-storey detention house of the Shanghai District Court has been completed. The building is of concrete cement and was built at a cost of approximately 550,000. It is cappable of accommodating 576 persons.

The new building has been erected in order to relieve the congestion in the old detention house.—Kuo Min.

TSING HUA OCCUPYING OLD SUMMER PALACE

Peking, Nov. 17.

The Ministry of Education in Nanking is reported to have granted the application of the National Tsing Hua University to take over the Old Summer Palace. It is understood that the University will convert the palace grounds into an agriculture experimental station for the use of its proposed school of agriculture to be established next year.—Reuter.

SIR M. LAMPSON FETED

Leading Peking Chinese Testify to British Minister's Worth

Peking, Nov. 16.

The immense personal popularity of Sir Miles Lampson with the Chinese people was demonstrated yesterday afternoon, when more than 200 persons, including the two highest political and military leaders of North China (Gens. Huang Fu and Ho Ying-ching), gathered at the Western Returned Students Club to bid farewell to the retiring British Minister to China, who is to leave Peking on December 4 on his way to Egypt to assume his new post as High Commissioner. The affair was organised under the auspices of the chancellors of the two leading Government universities, Peita and Tsing Hua, the hosts for the occasion including Dr. and Mrs. Chiang Mon-lin, Mr. and Mrs. Mei Yi-chi, and Dr. Hu Shih.

Dr. Hu Shih paid a warm tribute to the work of Sir Miles Lampson during the last seven years. Nowadays, he said, people did not believe in miracles, but sometimes miracles did happen. He was in London when Sir Miles Lampson was appointed Minister to China, at which time the relations between China and Britain were strained almost to breaking-point. Indeed, no one believed or dared to believe that the new Minister would be able to restore the then estranged relations to anything like normal cordiality, but Sir Miles had succeeded in accomplishing what was believed impossible. This was a great miracle which was all the more remarkable because Sir Miles had accomplished it in the short space of less than seven years.

Positive British Interest

Dr. T. F. Tsians, after outlining the achievements of Sir Miles in China during the last seven years, continued:—

"Sir Miles has shown us that he regards an independent, strong, and prosperous China not as a danger to Britain, but as a positive British interest and is willing to lend his aid. Can there be a better proof than this of his friendship for China?

"It is seldom that we take pride in any chapter of our diplomatic history, more seldom still for the citizens of this country to come together as we have done this afternoon to pay a tribute to a departing Minister of a foreign country. Sir, permit me to assure you that we regard you as our true friend. Although we regret that you will soon leave us, you will leave with us this precious memory of friendship. Our best wishes go with you in your next field of achievement."

Minister's Reply

Responding, Sir Miles said that he was profoundly moved by the speeches of Dr. Hu and Dr. Tsiang and was deeply sensible of the honour which had been done him in inviting him to the gathering. He went on to say that he did not possess the attributes of a miracle-worker and that he had been fortunate enough to come to China in 1926 at the psychological moment when the misunderstanding between the two countries had reached its height and the wave of ill-feeling was receding.

Dr. Hu again spoke and expressed the hope that Sir Miles Lampson would return to China before long as the first British Ambassador.

At the conclusion of the reception, a beautifully bound album, containing all the names of those who attended the meeting, was presented to Sir Miles.

This afternoon Mayor Yuan Liang gave a tiffin in honour of Sir Miles, and in the evening Gen. Ho Ying-ching, the acting Chairman of the Peking Branch Military Council, entertained the Minister.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL QUOTA PLAN IN U.S.A.

Asiatic Exclusion Act May Be Repealed

Washington, Nov. 15.

Repeal of the Asiatic Exclusion Act with enactment of a quota law permitting restricted immigration of Orientals into the United States was being carefully studied to-day by Mr. Samuel Dickstein, New York, member of the House of Representations Immigration and Nationalisation Committee, to-day

The suggestion that this action may be taken in return for cooperation with governments in the Far East to prevent the surreptitious entry of Orientals into America was given his particular attention.

Mr. Dickstein said that authoritive estimates showed some 8,000 Orientals were being smuggled into the country every year. The quota plan may be considered by Congress at the next session, he stated.

The movement to repeal the Exclusion Act has gained considerable momentum in the United States during the past few months. Oddly enough, it has widespread support in the state of California where the demand for the exclusion of all Orientals originated.—United Press.

PEKING'S FOREIGNERS

Peking, Nov. 15.

According to an estimate given in one of the leading Chinese papers, there are at present 3,231 foreigners residing in Peking, of whom 1,831 are men. The number is made up of 32 nationalities Japanese and Americans head the list, with the British taking third place.—Reuter.

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THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Varying Fortunes of War in the South: Bomb Extortioner Killed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Nov. 8.

As ever, crime is the principal topic of the day in South China; in the form of Communism, latest items of interest make the reader wonder whether this menace is ever going to be blotted out. The main topic of crime news proper is distinctly encouraging. Guerilla tactics have been dropped by the Kiangsi Red Army which has given a good account of itself in fighting at close range, and though victory goes to the regulars, it has demonstrated that it is a power to be reckoned with for months to come. The running down of the most feared Kuangtung desperado, and his assassination has wrecked the dynamo of Canton's crime machine.

After losing on the southern front, indications that the Reds will try to squeeze through the thinner lines on the west into Hunan have been noted. After all these costly exertions, however, the regulars are as far away as the moon from having overwhelmed the anti-Government forces in Kiangsi, no important fort has been reduced, no section of the enemy's troops of any size has had to capitulate, no leader of high rank has been brought down or brought back to an internment camp or to be shot; over Suichin, capital of Sovietism in Kiangsi, the Red hanner still waves.

Printed literature more than leaden bullets were counted on to break down resistance; peasants who had been beguiled by promises of better conditions for the working-man would have their eyes opened. and with the knowledge that their lives would suffer, they would throw down their guns and submit. Quite the reverse has been the case; close contact with the Reds has far too often resulted in bits of the regular army sloughing off, and the Red Army gaining in man-power. Trusted amazons have been left upon the retiring of Chu Teh's regiments, have posed as inhabitants of the deserted areas, have "shone-up" to First Army officers, and the flirtation has wound up by the murder of the deluded men.

The Need for Food

Food shortage alone has been a force threatening extinction of the Kiangsi Communists. Given plenty of rice, Chu Teh could hold out possibly for ever, unquestionably for some years. Food is his weakness, and upon that weakness the Supreme Command of the army of invasion has worked. A special body of Reds makes forays across the lines to bring back provisions, and a special body of loyal soldiers is on the lookout for these foraging parties. Increasingly the latter have gone back empty-handed. Decreasing food supplies is what drove the Reds to fight the last battle; a new section had to be overrun where ripening crops could be harvested and the grain carried away. But they remained such a few hours in their advanced positions that they can hardly have cut much rice to add to their stock of foodstuffs, and in this respect it may be said that the soviet force was badly defeated.

Five entire divisions of the Bolshevist General Chu Teh set out to take two large towns of southern Kiangsi, Laitsun and Siushih, and actually did penetrate into the former. Contesting their progress were two divisions of General Heung Hon-ping's 1st Army of Kuangtung. Towards the close of October the advance began, and so much strength was brought to bear that the 5th and 6th divisions of regulars had to give way. Then the 9th came up, and by threatening to turn the enemy's flank forced it to abandon Laitsun, and from then on the foe was on the retreat.

Army Headquarters puts the enemy dead as in excess of 1,000; 500 rifles were taken, left mostly by the fallen. Ten machine guns were captured. The losses of the regulars the commanders say nothing about. They must have been considerable.

Bomber Chief Dead

By losing Loh Kai-hung, the bandits lost most of their brains, for he was the cleverest of all the criminal minds of Kuangtung. At his beck and call were three or more large bands which roved through the three counties of Namhoi, Punyu and Sunteh, which used to live by holding up passage boats, but which under Loh's leadership made far more by extortion. Only rarely did Loh have to resort to murder; the majority who got his letters preferred to pay what he asked for "protection" and to keep their peace. Those uncommon individuals who ignored the communications, or procrastinated had a bomb set off in their places of business, but mostly these bombs were purposely made quite ineffective. They might wound a few, now and then, they did inflict mortal wounds, but mostly they made a loud bang, and scared the recipients of the robber chief's letters into submission. Against the writers of the extortion notes, and placers of the bombs the police and detectives of Canton were rank amateurs.

The teahouse fraternity have to be thanked for cutting short the earthly existence of Loh Kai-hang. Such a loss was suffered by them through contributions to the bandit exchequer and through loss of patronage due to the knowledge that their places might be blown to kingdom come at any time, that it came to a pass where they had to form a vigilance committee. In Canton largely it is the Taam family that goes in for teahouse ownership, and up in Samshui on the West River, homeland of Loh Kai-hung, the same is true. The Magistrate of that district had been on the carpet for not learning anything of value about the operations of Loh's gang, and he was glad to get the proffered help of the exasperated business men. The next time a letter demanding money came to an eating place in this district an appointment was made with Loh Kai-hung's agent, and he who made the appointment was a Taam man who happened to be chief of detectives in that locality.

The Trap Laid

Meanwhile other Taam men pretending to be bandits were sought by the police. Of course there was a "fake" offer of reward for their apprehension put out, but the bandits bit. These Taams ran straight into Loh's camp and asked to be allowed to join his gang to escape capture, and they were received with open arms, even if at first with eyes of distrust on them.

By suggesting from whom money should be sought, distrust was overcome. By prearrangement funds were turned over to the teahouse men to whom the Taams said letters should be sent, and the pecuniary demands were promptly met. So it was not strange that when Loh Kai-hung in person went to Wang Kong, a market town near Samshui, to meet the Taam who was posing as the representative of the latest teahouse owner to get one of Loh's letters, the Big Chief should take his recent acquisitions along.

Most of Loh Kai-hung's entourage on this mission were these spies. So it was a simple matter to shoot the bandit leader while he was counting out the money that had just been given him for protection. He was instantly killed, and his body has been brought down to Canton as proof of the elimination of this arch-criminal so that the eliminators may collect thier reward.

With the killing of this man, bombings have suddenly stopped. No outrage has been perpetrated, and the writer has failed to hear of a single missive asking for a sum of money. At least for the moment the bandits have been paralysed by the loss of their leader.

JAPANESE BUDGET DEMANDS

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

Of Y.26,700,000 demanded by the Foreign Office in the budget estimates for the next fiscal year, the Finance Ministry has recognised only Y.8,900,000. Establishment of a Legation in Afghanistan, two branch consulates and a consulate-general was approved together with an item in connection with enterprises in Manchuria. The Foreign Office proposes to start negotiations to revive the appropriations for the establishment of an International Cultural Relations Bureau and an American Affairs Bureau.—Rengo.

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

Because of the improvement in the yen exchange, allowances for a depreciation of the yen in connection with foreign payments have been reduced by Y.10,000,000 in the 1934 budget.

A sum of Y.90,000,000 was appropriated in 1933 for the same purpose, as the yen-dollar rate was 23 and the yen-sterling rate was 1/1.

The rew budget estimates the yen-dollar rate at 27 and the yen-sterling rate at ½.—Reuter.

SOOTHSAYER v. THE REDS

Gen. Liu Hsiang's Quaint Advisor

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu Oct. 31.

Liu Hsiang under his new title "Red Bandit Suppression Generalissimo" has made a good impression. He first appointed the various armies here to take duty in turn against the Reds, but now he has taken the initiative himself, and gone to Chungking to direct his forces against the threat of the Communists to cut through the Yangtze. The Reds have taken the city of Suiting recently and visited on the populace the usual cruelties. Earlier they took two towns in Yang Sen's area. Then they surrounded a brigade of his troops killing two Colonels, after which the troops turned over to the Reds and accepted their terms. Liu Hsiang's immediate pressure caused them to retreat somewhat but still the threat and menace is very severe. It is evident they are trying to link up with the Red army approaching from Hupeh.

Chiang Kai-shek has sent troops from Nanking to assist in the suppresssion. They have already arrived at Kuechowfu in Szechuen and are working in co-operation with Liu Hsiang so it is reported here. Liu Hsiang is supported by an unusual adviser named Liu "Shen Hsien," or Liu "The Holy Immortal." It seems this man was a fortune teller who gained fame on the streets of Chengtu for many years by his uncanny predictions. Liu Hsiang added him to his force and accords him great honour, seeking his advice before all his movements.

General Liao, the Commissioner of City Defence in Chengtu has been combing the city schools and dormitories for communists and their literature. He has many suspects in prison and intends to clear out the cells of Communistic activity both inside and outside the city.

Liu Wen-hue has got back to Yachow and is reported to be recovering from his wounds. He is likely to be allowed to retain this area but with much reduced forces. Many of his former officers and men have been incorporated in the other armies, while a large number have been demobilised and paid off.

The Reds' Plans

Marshal Teng Chi-heo is moving his forces to the Mienchow area co-operating in the Northern move against the Reds. Liu Chen-heo lost heavily in men and munitions when the Reds took Suiting. They have not entered Paoning although the city is almost entirely evacuated. They hesitated to cross the river fearing traps and counter offensives there. They are quite evidently bent on joining up with the Eastern Reds if this is possible. In that case they would cut off Chengtu and the Southern part of the province from river transit, and the move would be a direct attack against the Central Government and make their hold very precarious. Nanking is seized with the importance of this as seen by the quick transfer of trusted troops to Eastern Szechuen.

The aftermath of the great earthquake has been a most disastrous flood in the Chuan-Pien or border country of Szechuen. When the 'quake brought rock-slides down the mountain near Maochow the course of the river was changed. A great dam backed up the water forming an inland lake. At midnight about three weeks ago this dam broke releasing the pent up waters. The result was that whole villages were wiped out in the night and great damage done to cities like Weichow, Wenchuan and Kuanhsien. Much property was destroyed. The loss of life is reported variously from one to three thousand drowned. The water rose very high and dirty in Chengtu and below.

A Wedding

On Saturday, October 28, a very pretty wedding was solemnised at the Canadian School on the University Campus when Miss Pearle Miller of Toronto was united in marriage to Mr. Carman S. Brace, eldest son of Rev. A. J. Brace of the Y.M.C.A. here. The groom had attended the Canadian School as a boy and has recently returned to Chengtu as an electrical engineer. The principal, L. C. Walmsley, with teachers and friends, made the school chapel a place of real beauty with chrysanthemum decorations. The bride looked charming in a gown of pastel shades of pale pink and blue. She carried a beautiful bouquet of pink rose buds. She was supported by Miss Jean Neave in corn coloured satin gown and carrying yellow chrysanthemums and Miss Clare McGowan in pale green gown and carrying cream chrysanthemums. The groom was well supported by

BIG CONFLAGRATION IN SUCHOWFU

Soldiers Arrested for Looting During Outbreak

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Süchowfu, Ku., Nov. 13.

A few nights ago this city experienced one of the greatest fires in its history. About sixty *chian* of two storey houses and stores on the main street were destroyed with an estimated loss of $60,000, partially covered by insurance. Fortunately there was no wind, or a great part of the city would have gone.

Some soldiers were arrested for looting during the fire and one of them was executed. This single incident speaks volumes for the great improvement in the control of the military. Unfortunately, however, such of the judiciary seems to be still in the hands of the military authorities so that the civil government has little to say, and scant attention is paid to the new code.

The improved railroad schedules has greatly increased the business facilities to this growing railway centre. The Lung Hai R.R. eastern extension to Haichow is operating an express train three times a week besides the daily local train.

For some reason unknown, mails from Shanghai are much slower than they formerly were, newspapers requiring four full days to reach us, while the passenger schedule requires less than eighteen hours to cover the distance between the two cities.

KULING NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling Nov. 9.

After a wet and cold October, we are enjoying lovely warm November days, brilliant sunshine which has sent the temperature up considerably, but at sundown a sudden drop takes place and we are all glad to get indoors and enjoy the fireside. It is fortunate for Kuling this year that the coal companies have seen their way to reduce the price of fuel considerably this year, so that coal is being delivered at the hill top about $10 cheaper than has been the case for many years. As it takes nearly 20 coolies to carry a ton of coal up the mountain side the coolie hire alone on this article is very considerable, and we are, therefore, glad that the base price has been reduced. The shooting season has started, several deer have been bagged, but so far few pheasants have been seen. There are plenty of snipe down below, and an abundance of wild duck.

Due to the larger foreign community up here this winter, we have re-commenced the Social and Literary Club which is being held once a fortnight in the Library—to-morrow several members are giving their experiences in different parts of China.

We hear that the ladies are making poppies for Armistice Day and we hope there will be a good response this year, though no special service is being held.

Last Sunday was a red-letter day for church goers up here, and they witnessed a ceremony very rare in the annals of Kuling. Mr. Underwood of the American School was ordained to the pastorate and consecrated by Bishop Underwood of Wuhu assisted by the Rev. Lloyd Craighill of Nanchang, at the Church of the Ascension on Central Avenue. A united service was held which was well attended by foreigners and Chinese. It proved to be a very impressive service.

Shanghai people may be interested to know that there are now no less than three foreign schools up here, as well as two large Chinese schools and some private schools as well.

Mr. Tom Freeman, a former student of the school whose records in pole vaulting and long jump have never been equalled here. Little Margaret Agnew and Bruce Dickinson were perfect flower pages, while six of the senior girls of the High School formed an imposing flower guard of honour. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, the Rev. A. J. Brace, and Bishop C. T. Song, an old friend of the family. The bridal march was played by the groom's mother, Mrs. Blanche Brace, who also composed the wedding song sung most effectively by Miss Geraldine Hartwell. Mrs. E.C. Wilford played the processional.

After the wedding and photographs a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents when over 100 guests felicitated the happy couple and participated in the tea and wedding cake. The many and beautiful presents testified to the popularity of the young couple. It was a real community occasion when all conspired to make the picturesque event one to be long remembered.

INTREPIDITY OF MISSIONARY

Exhibited by Captors but Continues to Preach

London, Nov. 15.

The case of the Rev. H. S. Ferguson, a British missionary who was captured by bandits in China in May, last year, was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. William Mabane, labour member for Huddersfield.

In reply, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, expressed regret that Mr. Ferguson had not yet been released despite the fact that his case had constantly been kept before the Chinese authorities.

The Foreign Secretary mentioned a report that the captive missionary had been killed in September, 1932, but said that it had been impossible to obtain confirmation.

Some time after his capture, it was reported that Mr. Ferguson was being exhibited by his captors at public fairs. The missionary, with characteristic intrepidity, took advantage of his curious audience, who would watch him for hours on end, to preach.—Reuter.

WEDDING

Graham—Forrester

The wedding has taken place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, of Mr. Arnold Graham and Miss Freda Forrester, three members of the Shanghai interport cricket team filling important roles at the ceremony. The cricketers had only arrived from the north that morning.

The bride is the only daughter of Mrs. F. Forrester and the late Mr. Fred Y. Forrester of Barrow-in-Furness, England. and the groom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Graham, of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

The bride, who wore a charming gown of white chiffon, patterned with green and orange, and hat to match, was given away by Mr. D. W. Leach, captain of the Shanghai cricket team. The matron of honour was Mrs. F. J. Easterbrook, who wore a dark blue ensemble, with hat to match. Mr. J. C. Jenkins, another Shanghai cricketer, was best man, and Mr. A. C. Sinclair, also of the Interport team, acted as usher. Dean Swann solemnised the marriage and Mr. F. Mason, at the organ, played appropriate music.

After the wedding, a reception was held in the Gloucester Building. Later the couple departed for Repulse Bay on their honeymoon, the bride leaving in a grey ensemble.

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GOODS TRAFFIC ON SUNGARI

Harbin Port Figures Show Falling Off

By F. H. Bert

Harbin, Nov. 2.

The goods turnover of Harbin port for 1933 has been quite a good one though of course not equal to the record season of 1931 when the shipments of not only grain but other goods were the largest ever known on the Sungari.

The year 1932 was one during which there was very considerable military traffic on the river and as there was a very great flood during more than two months of the summer navigation, that year may be left out altogether as regards comparison of the goods traffic with that of other years.

On the whole the navigation of 1933 has been one during which the water has been of a good depth for most of the season, permitting large steamers to pass up and down through the rapids, though there were three or four weeks during which there was so little water that all large steamers had to transfer part of their cargo into junks to carry it over the shallow section. In 1932 no steamers sailed from Harbin to the Amur on the Ussuri, but this season the trade has been reopened as the Manchoukuo Government have built several gunboats to protect their commercial vessels in these rivers.

The total number of vessels trading on the Sungari during the past summer may be seen from the following: Arrivals 459 steamers, 401 barges, 142 junks: sailings 97 steamers, 70 barges and 38 junks, this making a total turnover of 556 steamers, 471 barges and 180 junks, grand total 1,207 vessels. The figures are taken from the returns of the Port of Harbin from commencement of the navigation until October 1.

Monopolistic Rights

Most of these vessels are under the control of the shipping syndicate, while the whole of the freight arrangements have been controlled by the Japanese company, Kokusai Unio, which received monopolistic rights from the Manchoukuo Government in the early spring. At the beginning of the season there were very many complaints on the part of foreign merchants regarding the charges made by this company, it being also alleged that Japanese firms were favoured by having their goods carried at lower rates. The matter having been referred to the Consuls of the interested parties, meetings were held regarding the different charges made by the Kokusai Unio, these being finally reduced and an arrangement come to which was satisfactory to foreign merchants, the largest of whom are the British Tobacco Co., the Anglo Chinese Trading Co., Ltd., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the Standard Oil Co., Wassard & Co. and one or two German firms who deal in beans.

The figures already obtainable for the goods turnover of the port of Harbin during the season of 1933 are to be found in the following table which is made up to the October 1 and not to the end of the navigation.

	Arrived Tons	Shipped Tons	Total Tons
1933	408,399	28,843	437,242
1931	447,462	33,195	480,657

The above figures show that the goods traffic of the Port of Harbin for 1933 was only 61 per cent. of that of 1931.

The most striking feature of the river trade of this year is that a very large quantity of goods has gone past Harbin, representing a total of nearly 50,000 tons, which in former years would have been discharged from barges and steamers or Harbin wharves and from these wharves dispatched by the C.E.R. to the sea coast. With the opening of new railways in Manchuria and the increase of Japanese influence throughout the country, a new route has been opened on the river, grain of all kinds being carried by the Taonan Railway and then take by the River Sungari in barges which pass Harbin and go up to Kirin at which place the cargo is loaded on the new railway to the Korean sea coast, particularly to the port of Seishin, and from this port shipped to Japan. This route is much shorter and naturally cheaper than the route via Harbin and Vladivostok or Dairen, with the result that practically all Japanese exporting firms are using this, instead of carrying their goods to the distant port of Dairen.

This is likely to have a very serious effect on the goods traffic of the C.E.R. unless the management decide to reduce their tariffs. Harbin merchants have for two years been petitioning the railway authorities to reduce their rates on Manchurian products to the seaboard but for some unknown reason this question has not yet been discussed by the Board. The closing of the eastern frontier to through traffic has made the Soviet side of the Railway Board disinclined to discuss any questions for the moment.

BRITISH OFFICERS CONTINUE VOYAGE

After coasting down from San Francisco to Los Angeles, the five British naval officers from the China Station are continuing their journey to England in their 54-feet ketch the Taimoshan which left Hongkong on May 31. Upper picture shows the five officers who are, seated, Lieut. R. E. Ryder and Surgeon-Lieut. C. Ommaney-Davis, and standing, Lieut. G. S. Salt, Lieut. P. S. Francis and Lieut.-Commdr. M. B. Sherwood. Lower picture shows the Taimoshan being towed into the California Yacht Club harbour at Los Angeles by a coast guard cutter.

UNIFICATION IN MANCHURIA

Provincial Government for Kuantung

Dairen, Nov. 14.

The creation of Embassy to the Government of Manchoukuo, with the Kuantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone united under the style of a provincial government, the seat of which will be at Dairen, is one of the far-reaching proposals affecting Manchoukuo made to-day by the Kuantung Government.

Under the new proposals, which form part of the plan for the unification of Japanese administrative organs in Manchuria and which will be submitted to Tokyo soon, the provincial government would have control of the Ambassador and the civil governor, who would be appointed by the Japanese Government, but the handling of diplomatic affairs and the supervision of consulates, the S.M.R., and the telegraph and telephone company would be left to the government's War Ministry.

This new plan of the Kuantung Government is a counter-proposal to the Kuantung Army's radical plans to create a general staff out of the army's special service department and to decentralise the South Manchuria Railway.

The fact that Lt.-Gen. Kotsu, Chief of Staff of the Kuantung Army, has postponed his departure for Janpan is believed to indicate that the army is preparing alterations to the original proposals, prior to their submission to Tokyo. The Army's suggestions, it is believed, will ultimately triumph over the proposals of the S.M.R., the Kuantung Government and the Overseas Ministry.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S POPULATION

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

The population on the Japanese mainland is 67,238,600, an increase of 942,600 as compared with the figures published a year ago. Of the total figures, 33,796,400 are males and the rest females.—Rengo.

NEWCHWANG PORT CONSTRUCTION

Rendition Negotiations Make Progress

Changchun, Nov. 15.

The port of Newchwang, which is the most important harbour for Manchoukuo, is expected to be brought under the management of the new government, as negotiations for its retrocession between the administration and the local consular body, are making favourable propress. A final settlement, however, will have to wait until approval from the various foreign ministers to China.

Under terms of an agreement signed in 1914, the port and the Liao River waterways are under the control of the Liao River Construction Commission, a neutral organisation, comprising the Japanese, British, American, German, French, and Norwegian Consuls, the Customs Commissioner, the Superintendent of Customs, and representatives of local United Merchants' Association.

Expenses for the improvement of the harbour as well as the waterways, so far have been met by the receipts of Customs surtaxes amounting to 300,000 yuan annually while, upon retrocession of the port and the waterways, the government intends to spend a further sum of 300,000 yuan annually for the improvement.—Rengo.

JAPAN HOPES FOR MALE HEIR TO THRONE

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

The entire Japanese nation is anxiously hoping, as the day draws nearer, that the next child of the Empress is a son as, under the Salic Law, introduced in 1889, only a male is permitted to ascend the Japanese Throne. The Heir Presumptive at present is the Emperor's brother, Prince Chichibu.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM IN MANCHURIA

Mukden, Nov. 1o.

The Manchoukuo War Office has decided to adopt a conscription system for the army. The first examination for 2,000 youths selected from the various provinces will be made at Liaoyang on November 20 in order to enlist 650.—United Press.

GOLD MINING IN MANCHOUKUO

Operations to Be State Controlled

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Nov. 6.

The authorities of Manchoukuo, in trying to introduce the strictest state control of the gold industry, has just worked out a new mining code of regulations which does not permit the export of gold.

A special gold mining company with a capital of 15,000,000 Kuo-bi is to be established, part of the capital being Manchoukuo and the other part Japanese. The organisation of this gold mining project was begun in May of this year and at the present moment is so far advanced that the fulfilment of the proposed activities of this company may be expected very shortly. One of the first activities will be that of sending out surveying parties throughout the whole of Manchuria, the reserves of gold in Manchoukuo soil being estimated at somewhere near 5,000,000,000 Kuo-bi, the largest gold beds being in the Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, though there is also gold to be found in Mukden and Jehol provinces.

Up to the present gold mining in Manchoukuo has been conducted by primitive methods. The Government of Manchoukuo having decided to control gold mining districts of the country, will forbid the transfer of rights, or mines and the beginning of new work until such time as the mining code has been fully confirmed. This, however, does not concern the rights of those undertakings which have already been legally obtained.

Joint Management

The gold bearing land of the country will be divided into state and co-operative areas. The state will take all the gold bearing plots in the northern parts of the Hingan Province and all similar plots in the Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces, while the co-operative gold bearing plots will be those which are to be found in the Mukden and Jehol provinces and in the southern part of the Hingan province. Gold mining on those plots will be sanctioned by the Government. A special gold mining corporation will carry on its operations under the joint management of Manchoukuo and Japan. In the beginning this company will carry on its work on the state gold bearing plots and will also develop operations in other mining areas. Some of the state mines will be offered for working on rental terms.

For the purpose of preventing any gold leaving the country an embargo has been placed on all output and in forbidding the export of gold the Government will take measures to purchase the gold output. All gold from the state mines as well as from the other areas will be purchased by the Government. Manual labour which has been in existence up to the present will be replaced by rational methods for the purpose of increasing the output.

TAICHOW MAKING PROGRESS

Old City Being Forced Into Line With the New

From Our Own Correspondent

Taichow, Ku., Nov. 8.

Taichow is one of the most conservative cities in this section of China. Being located off the main thoroughfares and, therefore, free from the influences of armies and railroads and politicians the city has endeavoured in the past with great success to withstand the onward march of progress which has brought so much of joy and sorrow, riches and poverty to a sister republic across the Pacific. Taichow has done her best to remain in *status quo, i.e.*, to hold her own and receive nothing from without —neither to give nor take. Her best efforts along this line however have not been good enough for the past few years. At last after eleven hundred years or more of isolation Taichow is falling in line with modern thought and modern scientific progress. She found herself unable to stand still. Forces from without were too strong.

The New Hospital

About one year ago the Department of Health of the National Government established a county hospital here under the direction of Dr. Wang Yu-tsang. On October 1 this hospital celebrated the completion of twelve months work. The Minister of Health, Dr. Liu, and some other visitors came to Taichow and inspected the work. There is much to encourage them and in the course of a few more years there may be a disappearance of the old hot needle in this part of Kiangsu and the old Chinese physician may find that he has to go to work at some useful occupation and cease to prey on the credulity of the public. In this connection it can be mentioned that Taichow has one of the most active and up-to-date magistrates in China. Mr. Chang who has held the office of magistrate here for several years is a returned student from Europe and he endeavours faithfully to push forward the development of his district. Two years ago he had a project for an automobile road from Taichow to the Yangtze but opposition, and also financial difficulties, were so great that the road did not materialise. However, if Mr. Ford is interested in the sale of cars in the Orient he should keep his eye on Taichow because, in another few years, the honk and dust of the motor car will be as common in Taichow county as the squeak of the wheelbarrow is now.

The local electric light Company has also been infected with the efficiency idea and lately has installed a new power plant. They now have an engine of 350 h. p. and promise bigger and better service at a cheaper rate. Let us hope that the cheaper rate is realised. We believe in light. It is a useful agent in driving out darkness and ignorance. Perhaps in another year Taichow people will be saying: "Hail to the Light Brigade" without the echo: "Oh, what a Charge they made."

Crops in Taichow county are abundant but there is complaint that the prices for farm products are too low for the farmer. One man's meat is another man's poison, or, to quote a Chinese proverb, "There is always Bad with Good."

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IN "PEKING MAN'S" DAYS

Important Clues to an Ancient Culture: Valuable Cave Finds

Peking, Nov. 11.

The possible discovery of an ancient culture in the cave near Peking where the 1,000,000-year-old "Peking Man" was found was announced at the opening session to-day of the tenth annual meeting of the Geological Society of China, which is being held here for three days. The announcement was made by Dr. Davidson Black, whose valuable work in connection with the Peking Man has won wide recognition.

Dr. Black presented his conclusions in the form of a paper read at Tsinghua University, where the congress is being held. He mentioned that an upper cave had been found at Choukoutien, where the "Peking Man," or Sinanthropus, was discovered. During the past season, Mr. W. C. Pei, the actual finder of Sinanthropus, systematically has investigated the deposits of this pocket towards the top of the hill. Mr. Pei's labours, ably assisted by Mr. M. N. Pien, had been rewarded by the discovery of much additional material of unexpected archæological significance.

Dr. Black said the upper cave was a true cave but it became completely filled with a mixture of gray loam and angular flat limestone fragments, the latter being derived from the collapsed portion of its roof. The roof is preserved over a large recess of the cave which extends to a smaller lower chamber not yet completely excavated. Where exposed, the cave walls are covered with stalactites and stalagmites. The gray upper cave sediments are largely unconsolidated and are in contact only over a few square metres with the hard red beds and stalagmitic floors capping the Sinanthropus strata. Elsewhere, the upper cave appears to be developed as an independent system.

Specimens of Fauna

Though not very abundant, the upper cave fauna is remarkably rich in types and includes a puzzlingly large number of almost complete skeletons, the bones of which lie in correct association and are but slightly fossilised. The most interesting forms are:—Hyæna (an extinct species very different from that found in the Sinanthropus beds, but similar to that of Sjara-osso-Gol); *felis tigris* (entire skeleton; *cynailurus*, which is now restricted to India (an entire skeleton); *viverra* (no longer found in North China); the wild ass, curiously similar to the special form from Sjara-osso-Gol.

In association with this fauna there occur both human skeletal remains and traces of industry. The skeletal remains are of modern type *(homo sapiens)* and so far comprise two almost complete but somewhat crushed skulls, other skull fragments and teeth, fragmentary lower jaws, bones of the upper extremity (including one clavicle displaying a healed fracture), vertebrae, and foot bones. Traces of fire (charcoal and ash) are abundant. Of stone implements there are three nice specimens in a beautiful black chert, a well-made soratcher in vein quartz, and several flakes and nuclei in vein quartz. Bone artifacts include a needle (eye broken), a deer cannonbone worked at both ends, some thirty or more fox canine teeth perforated for a necklace, an ornamental cylindrical piece made from a long bone of a bird, and a considerable quantity of colitie hematite probably imported from a considerable distance. So far, no trace of pottery, polished stone or microlithic industry have been encountered.

Tentative Conclusions

The material recovered will shortly be made the subject of a full report and the conclusions now offered are wholly tentative. The upper cave deposits appear to be decidedly younger than the Sinanthropus layers from which they are separated by stratigraphic and lithological disconformity and by a founistic interval (absence of thick-jawed deer, occurrence of a special hyæna, presence of *C. elaphus*, *E. Hemionus*, etc.). The upper cave deposit, however, probably is also pleistocene in age (collapsed cave, loess-like sediments, presence of hyæna of spelæa, *cynailurus*, *viverra*, *E. hemionus*, special deer, etc.).

In these circumstances, there is an inclination provisionally to attribute the associated human remains to a late pleistocene palæolithic culture. The latter would seem to correspond approximately with the same stage as the upper palæolithic of Siberia and Europe. It appears, however, to be somewhat more advanced than the Ordos industries (Shui-tung-wo and Sjara-osso-Gol) in which no typically worked bones have thus far been found in certain association.

Cynocephalus Remains

In a cylindrical solution cavity about one metre in diameter in the limestone, Mr. M. N. Pien discovered this season a considerable number of fossil bones embedded in a peculiar red deposit containing a large proportion of small well-rounded pebbles. These bones are remarkably fossilised and heavy, many of them being water-worn and rounded. A few, however, are well preserved, among the latter being several teeth and limb bones of a large baboon, probably *cynocephalus wimani schlosser*. Strikingly similar deposits containing the same type of heavy rolled bone fossils have already been encountered at the very base of the Sinanthropus deposits in the lower cave. At the present stage of excavation, it remains an open question whether or not these beds represent a pre-Choukoutien stage or merely correspond to an early phase in the last filling of the clefts.

In any case, it would seem that it must be concluded from this latest discovery that the Choukoutien fissures have been successively inhabited by baboons, by Sinanthropus, and by a modern type of homo. However, such a coincidence appears less extraordinary when it is recalled that, though ordovician limestone is widely distributed along the Western Hills, at Choukoutien, on account of its low anticlinal structure at the borders of the plains, it is exceptionally well situated for dissection into fissures and caves.—Reuter.

FOSSIL RELICS AEONS OLD

Suen Hedin Geologist Makes Big Find

Peking, Nov. 15.

Bringing to a close the work of six years in the field, the last two members of Dr. Sven Hedin's great Sino-Swedish expedition have returned to Peking. They are Dr. Gerard Bexell, geologist, and Mr. M. Boekenkamp, caravan leader, who has given much time to zoology.

Dr. Bexell has brought back with him several thousand specimens, mostly fossil plants and animals, millions of years old, which he found in the mountains of Western Kansu, where he has been working since the latter part of 1929. Dating from the Upper Permian period, many of these plants are entirely new to science. Some are of great beauty, and after millions of years, they are wonderfully preserved, the bigger ones, over three feet across, being still intact.

While digging in the mountains at a height of 12,000 ft. Dr. Boxell found many fossil shells left by the great inland sea which once surged over this part of Central Asia and later carried to that altitude through the gradual rising of the mountains. The fossil animals recovered belong to the same remote period. They have still to be classified, but it is apparent that many will prove extremely strange to modern eyes. The study of these fossils is expected to shed light on the migrations of animals in Asia.

Affair with Bandits

Dr. Bexell had the misfortune to suffer at the hands of bandits in June, 1931. With Mr. B. Johannsen, his Danish caravan leader, he was camped about 30 miles from Suchow. The two men were still asleep in the small hours when the marauders arrived. The bandits, ten Chinese armed to the teeth, woke the sleeping men with a demand to see their passports, and, declaring that these were not in order, they began firing their guns in every direction.

During this wild firing, the bandits robbed the explorers of their money, arms, food, and scientific instruments. The explorers lost everything, but luckily escaped injury. This surprise attack was the outcome of earlier misfortunes. The Mongols accompanying the explorers were all sick at the time, except one who was away tending the camels out at grass. The absent Mongol had taken the dogs with him and the robbers were thus able to approach the tent without causing alarm.—Reuter.

The number of Chniese-owned oil refining factories are increasing in Kwangtung. Recently 18 companies applied to the Provincial Department of Reconstruction for registration.—Reuter.

NEW ANGLES ON THE INTERIOR

Colonel Cosgrave Back from Gorges Trip

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

Chungking, the ultimate in "exploration" to the majority of Shanghai residents, is looked upon as almost a sea-port by hundreds of foreigners scattered about little known Szechuan, according to one local traveller who recently returnfrom a visit to the Gorges.

Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner, discovered to his amazement that the goal of the Gorges trip, the ancient city of Chungking sprawled over its hills, was only a starting point for many of the passengers in the Yangtze Rapids vessel.

For example, Miss L. E. Brodbeck of Yachow, blithely hemming curtains as she sat comfortably on deck, faced a twenty-three day journey with enthusiasm. She was travelling quite alone but that was a detail. The prospect of quiet weeks in her own junk, with those same bright-coloured curtains at the windows and her own radio "tuned in" when she felt gregarious, was pleasant in the extreme. Chungking, in her estimation, is quite too busy for comfort. Miss Brodbeck is principal of a school in Yachow.

Again, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dye were returning to Chengtu, where Mr. Dye is professor of physics at the university. After twenty-one years in Szechwan, he is an enthusiast on the subject of lattice work, those intricate designs in wood which are indispensible to the Chinese architectural scheme but are only decoration to the uninitiated.

Mr. Dye has written one of the three books in the world on this fascinating subject (the first was produced four hundred years ago, the second a mere two hundred) and it is being published in the United States this winter. To him, each new example of this art is thrilling, since he can read the history of a people in its variations. Mr. Dye is glad to be going back to Szechwan.

The Rural Background

The Gorges trip gives the traveller a more comprehensive idea of the country than any other, even the conventional visit to Peking, in the opinion of Colonel Cosgrave. He has returned to Shanghai with an entirely new conception of rural life in China, with pleasantly reassuring pictures of farms under cultivation, perhaps tiled at ridiculous angles over the Gorges but nevertheless producing food for their owners, of busy river ports and prosperous people.

Though the Communists threatened at several of the ports, including Wanshien, Szechwan itself was peaceful under Governor Liu Shan, whose plans for a railway line to connect Chungking with Chengtu (the motor road apparently isn't quick enough!) remove another barrier to the traveller.

The river itself, Colonel Cosgrave continued, was an endless source of interest, since he was so fortunate in having as fellow passengers men and women thoroughly conversant with the country. Doll-like figures in the river-side fields came alive when he was told that, struggling against time, these farmers would raise four crops, wheat, turnips, cabbage and maize, in the four or five months allowed them before the Yangtze would rise again and inundate their holdings.

CHINESE SHIPPING FOR THE COAST

Canton, Nov. 16.

The Co-operative Navigation Society has raised $130,000 to maintain a shipping service along the China coast. Shanghai merchants are reported to have expressed a willingness to invest in the Society and will remit money here for the purpose.

A date will be decided when subscription shares will be closed.—Reuter.

CARRIER PIGEONS DECORATED

Tokyo, Nov. 14.

For the first time in the military history of Japan, two carrier pigeons belonging to the Ninth Division were decorated with medals which correspond to the Order of the Golden Kite conferred by the military authorities on men who distinguish themselves in battle. The two pigeons received their decorations on November 10 in honour of their services in the Shanghai hostilities of 1932.—Rengo.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK ANGERED

At Communist Advance in Szechuen

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Ki., Nov. 10.

The report that conveys the bad news of the sudden loss of several strategic points in eastern Szechuen or October 21 aroused the anger of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of Military Affairs Commission, who despatched a strongly worded telegraphic instruction to Gen. Liu Hsiang, commander-in-chief of the anti-Communist forces in Szechuen, ordering the immediate arrest of Gen. Liu Chen-hou, commander of the 23rd Army, garrisoned at Suiting in defence of East Szechuen. Gen. Liu Chen-hou was reported to have fled with his bodyguard without any resistance, when the communist bandits started a well organised surprise attack which caught the defending commander unprepared and the city, Suiting, was captured by the bandits without fighting. Latest news has it that Nanking has also sent instructions to Gen. Liu Hsiang for the arrest and punishment of Liu Chen-hou, in support of Gen. Chiang's previous mandate.

After the escape of Liu Chen-hou four important places were lost, namely, Suiting, Hsuinhan, Wanyuan and Chengkou in the north-eastern part of Szechuen. Suiting is the most strategically valuable and its loss was considered irretrievable for military purposes. Upon receiving knowledge of the comparatively weak defence of the left wing of Liu Chen-hou's army, the bandits raised the surprise attack on Suiting from three directions, the first route advanced via Tehshan (Iron Mountain) to attack the city on the west, the second route by way of Fenhuangshan on the east and the third route marched in from the north. With the city surrounded on three sides, Liu was caught unprepared, apparently very much frightened, and fled with his bodyguard corps from the south gate, deserting the city altogether. Besides a tremendous loss of men, large quantity of arms and ammunition, including 3,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of munitions, cash to the huge amount of $100,000, and other military supplies and more than 100,000 piculs of rice and 1,000 packages of medicines were taken by the bandits. That thousands were massacred by the bandits was also reported from various sources.

Government's Counterstroke

With the grave situation growing more serious in East Szechuen, Gen. Liu Hsiang, commander of anti-bandit forces, made a hurried trip to Chungking and convened a military conference to cope with the emergency. As a result, the 21st Army and other troops belonging to Generals Li Chia-yu, Lo Cheh-chow, Teng Shi-hou and Tien Sung-yao, totalling from 40 to 50 full brigades were sent to recover the lost cities and to clear East Szechuen of the communist menace. There was severe fighting, the Government forces sucessfully stopped the advance and several cities were reported recovered. Suiting and Hsuinhan are being beseiged. Gen. Yang Sen's men have moved from the south and cut off the retreat of the bandit forces and Shensi armies have also despatched to the border to attack from the east and to prevent the entry of bandits into Shansi province.

Causes of Defeat

According to reports there are at least three reasons for the easy access of bandits, namely, lack of a centralised control of armies and military affairs, although Gen. Liu Hsiang is nominally head of the anti-Communist forces in Szechuen; secondly, lack of sincere co-operation among the various military leaders and shortness of military funds; and thirdly, the unscrupulous system of taxation.

The bandits on the Hunan-Hupeh border, having experienced great reverses at the hands of Government forces, have repeatedly attempted to force their way into Szechuen to join their comrades there. The attempt was, however, unsuccessful. Recent reports from west Hupeh show that trouble has arisen within the organisation of the Red forces and several leaders, Tang Teh-chang, Tan Yu-ling and Wang Ping-nan, have been murdered. At the same time, Hupeh forces under Gen. Liu Chen-hua, have recovered many points on the west border and driven the bandit hordes further west.

Combination Wanted

It is expected that communist forces on the borders of Szechuen, Hunan, Hupeh and Shensi could be exterminated if an extensive drive were successfully carried out by a combined military operation of all Government forces in the provinces involved. If Gen. Liu Hsiang, commander of Szechuen forces, could command the respect of all military leaders and organise a centralised force to deal with the bandits, it would be only a matter of time to clear that part of west China of communist disturbances as the bandits have not been thoroughly organised yet.

The military strength of Szechuen is roughly 600,000 strong. They are as follows:

The 20th Army commanded by Gen. Yang Sen, comprising three divisions of 27 brigades and numbering about 20,000.

The 21st Army commanded by Gen. Liu Hsiang (Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Communist Forces in Szechuen) totalling about 200,000 men. The 23rd Army commanded by Gen. Liu Chen-hou (whose arrest was recently ordered by Nanking) and Gen. Chiang having two divisions of 20 brigades and numbering 20,000. The 24th Army commanded by Gen. Liu Wen-hui, dividing into seven divisions and numbering nearly 100,000. The 28th Army commanded by Gen. Teng Shi-hou, and the 29th Army by Gen. Tein Sung-yao having each about 130,000 men.

"Quick to Surrender" Leaflets

Kiukiang, Nov. 4.

That the "parties" attached to armies of different routes of the communist suppression force in Kiangsi will hereafter be put under the direct control of the Civil Affairs Department of the Military Affairs Commission at Nan-chang, is reported to have been ruled by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Council. The change to bring the "parties" under military control is to centralise control and to improve efficiency of its work in line with military operations now approaching full swing. It was also ruled that these parties in the armies should take active part in the readjustment of local affairs in the newly recovered points.

With the slow but successful advances of Government forces along all fronts extending from east to south Kiangsi, the central government of the communist bandits was reported to have removed for safety from Juikiang to a place near Hui-chang (on the south border near Fukien and Kuangtung) so as to avoid the possible air bombardment by Gen. Chiang's recently organised bombing squadrons.

At this time when the bandits were being hardly pressed by government forces, the Military Aviation Bureau newly organised at Nan-chang have decided constantly to bomb the areas behind the communist's lines of defence with a large quantity of "quick-to-surrender" leaflets and other anti-communist literature by aeroplane. The first squad of aeroplanes for such purposes, left the provincial capital yesterday for various destinations in south Kiangsi.

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ROADMAKING IN CHEKIANG

Hangchow the "Queen" of the System: Foochow to Be Linked Up

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Chê., Nov. 9.

The new era dawning upon China is calling out a leadership full of zeal along many branches of social service. The nation-wide call to open up the rich resources of the land is giving birth to pioneers in road making, and this present generation is being introduced to its potential Telfords and Macadams of British fame.

Judging from a most interesting and illuminating lecture, at the Missionary Association, the other evening, Hangchow bids to become "The queen of roads" in the not very distant future.

Dr. T. C. Chen, director of the Chêkiang Highway Administration is a very engaging speaker and reveals a passion for road making. His lecture was illustrated with maps, giving a bird's eye view of Chêkiang's road scheme. At last the heart of the province is to be opened up, and new roads are to run out in every direction like the taut lines of a spider's web.

We were told, the longest trunk line is that which connects Hangchow with Nanking, a distance of some 300 kilometres. Another good stretch is the one opened last year, and growing in popularity, the Hangchow-Shanghai route. The latest long distance run from "Heaven below", we were informed, is the highway which brings within easy call the famous "Chinese ink and sundial city" Hueichowfu, in the province of Anhuei. The Mayor of that city drove the first car, the entire length, the beginning of this week. Other routes in the system are being completed, such as, the long stretch from Fuyang, viâ Tonglu, Yenchow, and up that lovely Hueichow valley, with its riches in tea, varnish and oil, right on to Tengche, with its cross sections connecting Lanche. By June, next year, the Director of the Administration hopes to be able to write the word "Through" on all the projected lines in the province, amounting to some 2,000 kilometres of motor roads.

Some Critics Answered

The highway from Kinhua, via Yungkang, Tsinuin and Lishui will eventually bring the old picturesque capital of Fukien—Foochow—within the purview of Chêkiang. It is amazing to think that, even now, there is a right of way from Lanche, on the Chientang, in the heart of Chêkiang, to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. Dr. Chen told the audience that the original road scheme embraced the confines of seven provinces with a mileage of some 22,000 kilometres. This scheme was estimated at about $150,000,000 and was to be completed in a period of five years. On account of national upheavals, political and economic, the ideal has been greatly modified.

In speaking of the utilisation of the roads, the lecturer said the Administration had been challenged by two contending criticisms:—Was the modern highway necessary and was such a project a sound investment? Dr. Chen acknowledged the fact that, for the present, all motor equipment had to be imported which necessitated huge sums of money flowing out of the country. On the other hand, without modernised communications, it was quite evident internal developments would be impossible and after all, motor service was much cheaper than railway.

Hunan was cited as the model province for motor traffic where it had been brought to a high state of efficiency and a paying concern. Chêkiang would follow in the wake of this profit-making plan by utilising the roads specially for the quick transportation of goods and passengers. Future prospects were full of hope, especially when statistics were compared with other countries. It was noted that China had a population of 26 to the square kilometre as compared to 25 in the United States. The U.S.A. possessed some 26,000,000 motor vehicles compared to China's 44,000—a third of these being found in and around Shanghai. There was plenty of scope for healthy development.

In speaking of the fuel problem, common to all nations, Dr. Chen spoke of the great interest China had been taking in the experiments of Great Britain, in their endeavours to extract power from coal. In course of time, refineries and research plants would be established in various parts of the country, and China would solve for herself the ever-pressing question of fuel.

With the large oil deposits in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu there was a feeling of confidence that progress would be made in solving the difficulty. Mention was made of the valuable oil shale to be found in Chêkiang itself, to which specialised attention is being given. Besides the erection of motor plants for the assembling of parts it was hoped, in time, factories would be able to manufacture their own rolling stock and produce a standardised type of bus and truck.

The Last Instalment

So far as finance was concerned, the Road Administration was, for the present, living from hand to mouth. The Central Government had pledged assistance to the amount of one-third of total cost. A sum of $2,000,000 had yet to be raised and, in view of this fact, it was a rather gloomy outlook when a recent grant was received from the Government red-pencilled "The last instalment". The work of construction has been hindered in various ways and, on one occasion, through a change of Government, completely brought to a standstill for the best part of a year. With a more progressive executive, however, a new stimulus was given and no less than twenty field bases were established in various parts of the country for the supervision of the scheme.

Money had to be raised from local sources. Large sections of road have been made over, in return for loans, and in almost every instance, the merchant guilds, who now operate, make good dividends. The institution of a revenue tax, ranging from five to fifteen per cent., is functioning with benefit, and the control of gasoline pumps would also swell the coffers. In one year the ten per cent. surtax on cars from other provinces had yielded the sum of $80,000. Another source of supply was expected from a levied tax on the sixty-five counties of Chêkiang. It was thought that the needed $2,000,000 would be secured in this way, and without very much hardship, from the population of 30,000,000 people.

In answer to a question, the lecturer stated that on account of the uncertain data, most of the land in the province was held by the farmers with a very loose tenure. A new survey was imperative for there was no end of difficulties over land ownership. For this reason, the plan of compensation for ground, taken for road building, which was adopted in the early days of the work, had to be finally dropped.

Catering for Visitors

"Round the world visitors" did not make Hangchow after all. The trip which had been arranged was called off owing to the cold rainy spell which chilled everyone to the bone. The Hangchow authorities are very keen to attract visitors from afar and I understand arrangements are being entered into with the steamship companies of Shanghai, and the railway to popularise a one day's itinerary to the beautiful environs of the West Lake. Personally conducted tours, for over-the-sea guests, are to be a special feature in the future administration of progressive Hangchow.

At the Chêkiang Farmers' Experimental Station, on the confines of Hangchow, there is a magnificent exhibition of chrysanthemums to which the general public are welcomed. Long before it was known in Europe, Chinese gardeners were enthusiastic cultivators of this favourite flower. The lay out is that of a French garden, and over two hundred well marked varieties are on display, with colours exceedingly various and beautiful—a feast to the eyes.

PEKING LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR FAMINE FUNDS

Peking, Nov. 16.

The nation-wide $1,000,000 drive of the China International Famine Relief Commission for Yellow River farm rehabilitation work, was launched yesterday afternoon when more than 50 representative leaders of the local community attending a meeting of the Peking Yellow River Flood Relief Campaign committee of the Commission, at the Western Returned Students' Club.

Peking's quota of the campaign was fixed at $100,000.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided in his capacity as honorary president of the Commission.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHANTUNG

Rehabiliting an Old Highway and Other Works

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Sung., Oct. 24.

The Governor of Shantung is planning some real archæological explorations—the order has already been passed down, which makes us realise how Tenghsien is in the very centre of what was once China's important field of conflict and victory for two of the graves to be first examined are in the vicinity of Tenghsien.

The first on the list is Ts'ao Chuin—the father of Tsao Tsao. Tsao Tsao is one of the most noted men of China. He, in about A.D. 200, established the Tsin dynasty which is really China and ruled with a strong hand. His father was a military official of not much note but it is thought his grave will contain something worth while because of the son.

The next grave will be that of Tsao Tsao himself and then the old city of Hsiaocheng will be unearthed. These ruins lie about 40 li from here—the T-P. railway passes through them. The mud of the old walls is still quite evident from the car window.

One wonders what the reaction of the people will be to what appears desecration to them, and China has always been so separate and apart from the rest of the world, that one imagines that any findings will be of local interest only.

One of the most important highways of China, if not the most important, also passes by Tenghsien. It is the road from Tsingkiangpu, Ku., to Peking which the building of the T-P. railway has caused to fall into disuse but, of course, is still there. In some parts this road follows the Grand Canal and at Tsingkiangpu it terminates at the canal and boats must be used to continue the journey because of low land and rice fields.

All the cities of any size along it had inns remarkable for vastness but not for beauty. There were rooms with crude beds for the travellers; straw mats on the floor for the cart drivers and covered stalls for the mules—so one inn occupied a large space. And they in truth are a noisy place for the Chinese believe that mules and horses must be fed at night.

New Roads Being Made

This highway runs by the east side of Tenghsien. What is known as the East Suburb was built around these inns and when the railway opened up thousands of people along this highway were put out of employment.

Some of these inns still keep open and the keepers eke out a pitiful existence. The thoroughfare is now being revived and repairs are going on to develop a bus line as far as Tsinan.

This is a difficult undertaking for this part of China abounds in what are called "dry rivers"—which are not dry when it rains.

It means the elevation of the road in places and bridges in others.

A good piece of road building is now in progress at Tenghsien over one of these dry rivers in preparation for the bus line.

As a marker on this highway at Tenghsien stands a monument to a man and his wife placed in the most prominent place possible but now in need of repair.

There are two monuments—one erected in 1642 A.D. and the other about 25 years ago. We know the date by the Ming dynasty carving upon it and by the *tien chi or* style of the ruler at that time.

The close of the Ming dynasty was characterised by rebellions. Wells Williams says—"The Manchus at this time were assisted by numerous bodies of rebels who sprang up like wasps in various parts of China."

Tenghsien also had part in these troubles and fell into the hands of rioters who on the monument bear the name of *tufei*—bandits.

A Fallen Town

The story as it is handed down and is still on the tongues of even the uneducated is as follows:—

The town having fallen, the official knowing nothing awaited him but death was advised by one of his "runners" to make good his escape. This underling named Wei promised to preserve the seals of office and donning the official's robes of state, and seating himself upon the official chair, was the one in charge when the bandits entered.

He had given the seals to his wife who appears on the monument as Miss Kao, and she had hidden them before the rioters entered.

They both remained true to their trust though they sacrificed their lives, and the wife receives as much praise as the husband on the monuments. The memorial erected in 1642 is a cone shaped model of brick, very similar to those seen in pictures of the old Aztecs. The newer one stands in front and is made in recent architecture.

In this part of China this is a rare monument for nearly all here are built to widows or maidens who remained virtuous.

One bears the names of 240 young women who committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of conquering soldiers.

BIG CHEAP SALES IN HUCHOW

Shopkeepers Forcing the Pace of Trade

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che., Nov. 9.

For several weeks the merchants of Huchow have been engaged in a protracted frenzy of "great, cheap sales." Brilliantly painted signs with immense characters announcing the sales have been spread across the shop fronts, and the main streets from end to end have the appearance of being decorated for some triumphal entry, so thickly are they hung with advertising streamers and banners, gorgeous in colour and extraordinary in size and shape.

Judging from the crowds thronging the shops and overflowing into the streets, and from the number of people carrying off bundles these high-pressure sales attacks upon the pockets of the populace must be meeting with the success aimed at by the shop keepers, who desire to gather in some money which in these times ordinary business methods fail to produce.

People are saying that ready money is about as scarce as hens' teeth. Business conditions, indeed, are said to be the worst known, the result of years of low prices for silk, which is now bringing no more than a half or a third of what it should normally bring. The country people are consequently in hard straits, having no money and nothing to sell, or that will sell for a passable price.

One rather amazing fact that strikes a newcomer in this region where two years ago no day went by without reports of one or more bandit outrages is the present entire lack of such incidents. It is said that one may now safely travel anywhere through the country around Huchow as far as the Anhuei border. The reason alleged for this immunity is that the country has been so completely stripped of anything worth carrying away that the bandits have become discouraged and cleared out.

Reforms Marking Time

There is said to be a good deal of unemployment in the city, but up to the present no unusual destitution has appeared. What may happen during a cold, hard winter is another consideration.

Politics in Huchow seem to be in a quiescent state, but while the people generally are taking no active part in political affairs, they are doing a good deal of thinking, and their thoughts are by no means complimentary to their rulers. They bitterly denounce the officials, who they declare are practically without exception mercenary time-servers, whose promises and performance are well characterised by the old saying, "tiger's head and snake's tail."

A novelty for Huchow is being presented in the Methodist Institutional Church. Daily in the late afternoons crowds of students, mostly, it is true, from schools under church auspices, but yet acting of their own free will and accord, flock to the church to sit through an hour and a half service, joining enthusiastically in the choruses and listening intently to the young preacher, a Mr. Tsao from Shanghai. Mr. Tsao's methods and dramatic touches remind one of the old time Chinese story tellers who could laways collect a crowd of listeners and hold them spellbound.

NEW BUILDING AT CHANGSHA

Two Departments of the University

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, Nov. 7.

Yesterday was a great day at the Hunan University under Yoloshan, when the Governor-General Ho Chien opened the Library in a fine new building built for the purpose. A distinguished company attended, the guest of honour being the German Consul-General, Mr. Tiemann, who has been staying some days on the Island.

The Governor made a great speech, Mr. Tiemann addressed the assembly in German, which Mr. Heinrichsohn of De Fag's interpreted into Chinese in most able manner. All other speeches were of course in Chinese. A new science building was then opened.

These ceremonies were followed by a tiffin party, tables being laid for some 50 guests.

Then came a soccer match between the University's No. 1, team and the sailors from H. M. S. Sandpiper. The University team won 5 goals to 2, the General himself kicking off. The sailors, however, are determined to beat the University in their next encounter.

Dramatic performances by the students on a stage specially erected for the occasion were later the order of the day.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the students who fully appreciated the ceremonies, sports and entertainments.

Aims of Book

A Changsha woman has lately published a small collection of stories in Chinese, to set forth Chinese women's problems, such as secondary marriage, divorce, international marriage, and the choice between marriage and a career for the Chinese woman. Miss Tsung, the author, who is the Principal of the I Fang Girls' School, discussed the aims of this book and gave the gist of each story to an interested group at the first meeting for the season of the Changsha Women's Club. We are told by Chinese readers that these stories are couched in most literary Chinese, the equivalent of which could scarcely be conveyed in an extempore and impromptu translation.

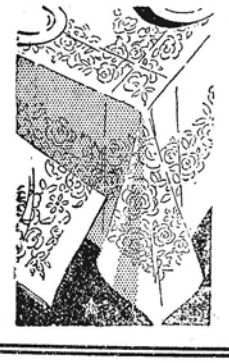
The Hunan Motor Bureau has lately ordered through Messrs. Arnold & Co. six very fine motor buses for use on the roads of this province. Two of these have already arrived and are awaiting delivery. We learn that these are de luxe cars with excellent engines, and will be first tried out on the Siang Tan route.

In spite of the absence of passenger transport by river there have been many visitors to the port. Dr. Gunn the New York representative for the Rockfeller Foundation in China and Dr. Tisdale from the Paris office have been inspecting Yale-in-China. Dr. Speece, surgeon of the P.U.M.C., came and made a thorough inspection of Yale Hospital and Middle School, and visited Hunan University as well. Mrs. Powell and little daughter have been able to join Mr. Powell of the A.P.C., travelling by train, so that we are not wholly cut off from the world.

SILK FILATURES CLOSE

Canton, Nov. 18.

Owing to the continued slump in the silk industry, five more filatures in Shunteh, Kuangtung's leading silk-producing district, have closed, throwing 1,400 women out of employment. Consequent upon the closing of filatures in various districts in recent years, over 10,000 women workers have lost their jobs. —Reuter.



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RIVER AMUR A FORTRESS

Barbed Wire to Prevent Crossing on Ice from Manchoukuo

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Nov. 5.

Major-General Tashiro, who has just made an aeroplane flight from Tsitsihar to Sakhalian, thus being able to see the banks of the river Amur, declared on his return to Tsitsihar that the military preparations of the Soviet Union considerably exceed what he expected, as miles of the left bank of the river, opposite the Manchoukuo side, are protected by barbed wire entanglements, making it quite impossible for any person crossing the river on the ice, to make his way into Soviet territory. At certain intervals strong fortifications have been thrown up, some of these being concrete buildings, while others are simply earthen redoubts, but the shore has the semblance of a running fortress. The ice on the Soviet side is already forming and within a week the river will be frozen over, while in a fortnight it will be possible for troops to cross on foot, if they so desired. There seems to be little doubt that the Soviet army is prepared for any eventuality.

Soviet Sixteenth Anniversary

Notwithstanding the peculiar relations which at present exist on the railway between the Soviet and Manchoukuo sides, the preparations for the celebration on November 7 are on a grand scale. All day today workmen have been busy erecting great, red five-cornered stars on the railway station, the railway offices and other railway buildings in the city, all of which will be illuminated to-morrow evening, on the eve of the holiday. Work in all the offices stops at 1 p.m. to-morrow as the whole of the Soviet citizens will be attending meetings in the evenings at the railway clubs and other places specially engaged for this purpose. A reception will be given by the Soviet Consul-General, Mr. M. M. Slavutsky, which will be attended by the entire Consular Body, all local officials as well as by many men of prominence in the city, financial, commercial, industrial, the press etc. To avoid any possible attempt at interference with the Soviet meetings, special police will be stationed at all the buildings. This year some of the largest stores which never closed before on the Soviet holiday, are closing, principally on the grounds that in the absence of Soviet citizens, there are hardly any buyers.

Outcry Against Electricity Charges

There is a very considerable outcry against the increase in the price of electricity by about 45 per cent., some of the local papers writing leading articles on the matter. Several of the commercial societies have also entered protests against the sudden increase in rates, which was done without a moment's warning. There is also very much outcry against the telephone which has been working very badly lately. The management state that it is owing to the addition of 1,000 new numbers, but this hardly seems to be a sound reason. The telephone bell rings at all times of the day and night and when the subscriber takes up his receiver, all he hears is a buzzing noise. Apparently the staff are not accustomed to the automatic telephone service.

Railway Coal Famine

The railway management has become so economical that at the present moment there is not enough coal in stock to run the C.E.R. for more than eight days, and such is the scarcity of coal that orders have been issued to burn firewood for shunting engines, so as to have enough to run the regular passenger and freight trains. There should be plenty of coal as the Mulin mines are working notwithstanding much banditry and the Jalanor mines on the western line are also working, but there seems to be less coal coming in from the south. This is reported to be owing to movements of Japanese troops and supplies requiring many of the freight cars.

Guards Behave Badly

Considerable excitement has been caused in the town by the treatment meted out to two Russians by some guards of Manchoukuo nationality. These guards beat the two Russians very severely and then arrested them. The case has drawn much attention, the chief officials in Police Headquarters on learning of the facts, declaring that the guards would be punished and the Russians released. There have been several cases of a similar nature, the "Harbin Times" declaring that the arbitary action of these Manchoukuo guards who are supposed to be protecting the public, must be put an end to. It is rather peculiar that a semi-official organ should write in such a strain regarding its own people, though the paper is Russian and the entire staff are Russians, either emigrants or Manchoukuo citizens.

Harbin Y.M.C.A. Inspected

Yesterday the press of Harbin were invited to a private view of the new premises of the Y.M.C.A., a third storey having been added to the former building and also a wing, thus accommodating the whole of the different branches in one large house. There are now a school of seven classes, a college for evening students, a kindergarten, a polytechnic, a library, a sports department and various clubs. In the third storey a great hall has been constructed to be used as a gymnasium and a winter sports room in which tennis, baseball etc. will be played. The hall is 81 feet long and 43 feet wide and has a lofty ceiling. There are now over 700 students in the different sections, all of which are controlled by Mr. Howard L. Haag, who has made a great success of the school. It is principally intended for the children of Russian emigrants, but there are also a number of Chinese students. The official opening of the new buildings will take place on Sunday, November 12, when a great number of guests will be present.

Many Russians Leaving

During the past three weeks a great number of Russians have left Harbin for places in China, more especially Shanghai where they think that they will find plenty of work, but on the other hand, some have come back here already, stating that there is no work to be found in Shanghai and they were better off here.

PASSPORTS NEEDED ON AEROPLANES

Tickets to be Withheld from Passengers

Nanking, Nov. 14.

Replying to the inquiry from the Eurasia Aviation Corporation regarding the inspection of passports of foreign passengers on Eurasia aeroplanes travelling to interior parts of the country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs that, henceforth, officers of the Corporation must first ascertain whether foreign passengers who wish to travel to the interior possess a travelling passport or other credentials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Tickets must be withheld from passengers who are not in possession of the necessary papers. —Kuo Min.

BURNING OF MOSCOW RECALLED

Death of 135-Year-Old Russian Resident of Harbin

Harbin, Nov. 13

The death has occurred here of Mrs. A. Adotova, who was born in 1798, fully 135 years ago.

Deceased first saw light in serfhood and remained in the service of a Moscow family until Alexander II emancipated the serfs in 1861.

She lived through the reigns of Nicholas I, Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II, and claimed to have had a distinct recollection of Napoleon's occupation of Moscow. She had been residing in Harbin since 1921.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SENTENCED FOR BRIBERY

Tientsin, Nov. 18.

Sentence of 9 years' imprisonment and a fine of $6,000 was imposed yesterday by the Tientsin District Court on Wang I-min, formerly Commissioner of Public Safety for Tientsin, who was found guilty of malfeasauce, acceptance of bribes, etc.

Chang Te-hsun, formerly Chief of the General Affairs Sub-Section under Wang I-min, was given one year's imprisonment for collusion in Wang's illegal acts.

Besides the fine and imprisonment, Wang I-min will also be required to refund the sum of $32,000 which he misappropriated during his tenure of office. It is reported that Wang will file an appeal against the judgment.—Kuo Min.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

Jubilee Celebrations by Taiku Community

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Haiku, Shanse, China.

The American Board Mission in Taiku, Shansi, celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on October 28, 29, and 30. The Taiku community, the local Kung Li Hui institutions, the Salvation Army, and the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Schools were well represented. In addition nearly two hundred Christians from the country churches came in for this gathering.

The North China Kung Ki Hui was represented by its Chinese General Secretary, Mr. Chang Heng Ch'iu. Early members of the church who returned for the occasion include Mr. Liu Fa Ch'eng, an English Secretary in the Provincial Government, and Dr. An Show Tseng, Superintendent of a Military Hospital in Taiyuan. Both passed through the experiences of the Boxer year, Mr. Liu losing his grandfather and his mother at the hands of the Boxers. Dr. An was the only one of his immediate family to survive. He escaped only by a hair's breadth, when the Boxers thrust a sword into the large crock in which he had hidden.

The meetings were held in the City Church, on the South Street. This modern church built in 1924 at a cost of approximately $30,000—of which nearly one third was subscribed in China—stands on the spot where missionaries and Chinese Christians perished together in 1900, and is a memoral to these martyrs. The building was attractively decorated for the occasion with banners and scrolls presented by sister churches, by the Christian Literature Society and other mission organisations, and also by local government bodies. A wooden tablet, the gift of Dr. H. H. Kung, hung across the face of the gallery, opposite the pulpit.

The meetings were largely attended and proved of great interest to outsiders as well as to the Christians. On Sunday morning, October 29, some 700 people crowded the church almost to capacity. During the three days of meetings the older church members recalled the scenes of earlier days; and many younger Christians heard for the first time, or in greater detail, of 1900 and the years preceding.

A few of the missionaries stationed in Taiku before 1900 are still living. Among these are Dr. and Mrs. Martin L. Stimson, who reached China in 1881. They now make their home in Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis and Mrs. Alice Williams (who lost their husbands in 1900) reside in Oberlin, Ohio.

On Saturday, October 28, some 2,000 people visited the various exhibits planned by the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee. In a large tent behind the church, the Agricultural Department of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial School showed the practical results of its experiments in seed-selection and animal husbandry and in the development of simple farm implements suited to the needs of the Chinese farmer. In the Kindergarten, the Taiku Hospital conducted an interesting Health Exhibit. In the gallery of the church, the Industrial Department of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial School exhibited cotton and woollen cloth and various iron implements which they are producing. And the Women's School displayed a large variety of applique and other hand-work.

But the exhibit which quite naturally attracted the most attention was that of the Boxer and pre-Boxer relics. This included books and clothing belonging to missionaries and to local Christians, an oil painting by Mrs. Price, several of Dr. Atwood's medical instruments, two white banners carried at the funeral of the martyrs, and a piece of white cloth that was tied about the head of Kung Hsiang-hsi to identify him in the dark, as he came and went when the Boxers were imminent. There was also quite a collection of group photographs, some of them taken as early as 1886 by a photographer in Taiyuan, who had been trained by Dr. Timothy Richards.

On Monday morning, October 30 Mr. Liu Fa-cheng conducted a memorial service, in the Martyr Cemetery, on the campus of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial School. Here fifteen Chinese and fifteen foreign martyrs lie buried. Among them is Mr. Liu's grandfather, the outstanding leader of the pre-Boxer church. On this sacred spot, Mr. Liu told again many touching stories of one and another of those who laid down their lives in 1900 and who now lie buried here.

NEW ARRIVALS IN WENCHOW

Aeroplanes and the Steamer Traffic

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wenchow, Oct. 27.

The foreign community at Wenchow has recently been increased by a new addition to the ministerial staff of the English Methodist Mission. The Rev. R. Jenkins Hooper is a son of the Methodist Manse, and has come to China direct from several year's residence at Victoria College, Manchester, where he took higher studies at Manchester University. The many places in England where he is well known include Wigan, Bristol, and Cornwall, and he has left behind him many friends in order to spend the rest of his ministerial career in Wenchow. But Mr. Hooper is too charmed with the beauties of this beauty spot, and too busy with the peculiarities of the dialect, to be distressed overmuch by the prospect of a long separation from Western life.

Any movement of foreigners is an event in Wenchow where foreigners total only some thirty and of which number only four are not engaged in missionary work. In the earlier part of the year the Roman Catholic Mission received some additions including two priests from Poland; and the Methodist Mission again are expecting to welcome two more lady workers in 1934.

Associated with travel to and from Shanghai, which remains our only gateway to the world, is the weekly aeroplane service just started, and connecting us now with Shanghai, Foochow, and Hongkong. Previously the only road to Shanghai was the sea-road, traversed by Chinese cargo steamers, running not too regularly, and undergoing repairs with an ominous frequency. While the fare by air, single trip, remains at $70 there will be little competition with even such steamers as these; but the aeroplanes have brought more hope now for travel in the future. It is strange to hear machines roaring above this peaceful, mediæval-like city, and stranger to watch the excited capers of a population that is a stranger to railways, cars, and, until just recently, aeroplanes.

The Unfinished Road

It is again possible to report progress with the building of Wenchow's first motor road. This road to Chuchow which will link Wenchow with Hangchow, and be the first land highway to connect this city with the outer world, has been reported on by me twice before, each time the plans having afterwards come to nothing. I cannot guarantee even now that this road will be finished, even though it has been begun. I am told that some ten years ago a tobacco tax was levied for new roads, and that, when the money had been received by the authorities, an inter-provincial affair arose, and the money was devoted to the purchase of arms and ammunition in a quarrel with Fukien, so that the road on that occasion never came into being. To provide for this year's project a levy was put on the populace in the earlier part of the year, on landowners of a few cents per field, on shopkeepers of $25 per $1,000 capital, and an extra special demand on rich people. People are also being invited to buy investment certificates at low interest returns, but the response is not enthusiastic owing partly to lack of confidence due to the memory of previous occasions when money lent to the Government was never returned. A hopeful sign that there will be built motor roads outside the city is a declaration this week that the Government intends to widen the principal streets within the city to allow for the passage of larger traffic than rickshaws, which, with an occasional bicycle, is the only wheeled traffic to be seen.

Trade is as bad as ever, and likely to remain so until Shanghai improves. Not much is being heard about boycotting, and since the signing of the treaty in the North, I have seen some Japanese goods displayed openly in principal shops. It is, however, previous stock which was sealed up by students when the boycott began; I don't think if Japanese goods are being imported here that they could get through without some kind of camouflage. With another good harvest country people are feeling better favoured than city tradesmen, and in their favour also is a general quietening down of country banditry.

JAPANESE NAVY COMMANDS

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

The shake-up among the higher commands in the Japanese Navy was for the reported object of "speeding up the liquidation of the London Naval Treaty aftermath."

Vice-Admiral S. Matsuyama becomes Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff; Rear-Admiral Viscount T. Kato will be Chief of Naval Aviation; and Rear-Admiral K. Inouye becomes Commandant of the Naval Staff College.—Reuter.

The Patriotic Soldiers Relief Society had received a donation of Y. 500,000 from the Mitsubishi Foundation, one of the largest commercial and financial organisations in Japan. The Society was established by the War Office to supervise distribution of the immense donations made by the public to aid the soldiers in Manchuria.—United Press.

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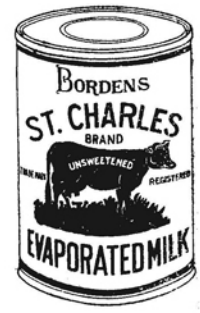

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED MILK

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SHANGHAI NEWS

NORWAY HONOURS THE "I.-G."

Order of St. Olav for Sir Frederick Maze: Ceremony at Shanghai Club

As an old friend and as the representative in China of a country which is second only to Great Britain, among non-Eastern nations, in her shipping tonnage here, Mr. N. Aall, Chargé d'Affaires to the Norwegian Government, had great pleasure on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at a lunch at the Shanghai Club, in handing to Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, the Order of St. Olav conferred on Sir Frederick by the King of Norway. His Majesty's decision had given great satisfaction to the Norwegian community, who were well represented in the Customs Service and who also came in close contact with the Customs by reason of their ordinary avocations in China.

Sir Frederick, in acknowledging the high honour done him, expressed his satisfaction that thus was recognised the work of the Customs by a country which had exceptional opportunities of forming an opinion. The general public were, Sir Frederick thought, not always alive to the extent of Customs solicitude for the welfare of ships approaching the coasts of China. But, first of all, praise must be given to a non-Customs authority. It appeared that a ship on approaching China is at once put upon the right track by the kindly scientific wisdom of the Jesuit Fathers at Siccawei, who wireless out to sea the necessary directions for avoiding the perils of the journey. Then, having taken full advantage of this almost maternal care, the incoming ship falls into the hands of Captain Hillman. Sir Frederick observed that the Customs was proud of its lights, but the Department recognised the fact that some Masters would like Captain Hillman to put lamp-posts all the way along their route. There were some, too, who thought that lights on the Amherst Rocks would be desirable. But there was the question of expense, and also the very real fact that in times of fog the lights would be of no service. Therefore the Chinese Maritime Customs felt that by the provision of the new radio beacons, whereby ships could accurately feel their way through the densest fog, their chief requirements were met. Having been marshalled by Captain Hillman up the Whangpoo they then fell into the hands of Captain Green, the Harbour Master; and finally, if there was any need for further attention, Mr. Braud, who sat on Mr. Aall's left, was ready to supply them.

This description of the behaviour of the Customs seemed to meet with general approval, and the gathering were asked to give three cheers for Sir Fredrick Maze in the proper Norwegian fashion. For Norwegian ceremony was not forgotten, as had been shown early in the proceedings by the host rising before the soup to give a toast to his guests in welcome to the table.

The decoration was passed round and greatly admired, and a pleasant little ceremony came to an end.

Norwegian Trade in China

Mr. Aall's speech contained important references to the work of the Customs and, in particular, to the part played by Norwegian shipping in developing the trade of China, and it is therefore appropriate to reproduce it at length:

If you look through the statistics relative to China's shipping during the last five years you will find that, as far as Norwegian tonnage is concerned, the entrances and clearances of vessels during these years numbered: In 1928, 2,166, 1929, 2,487, 1930, 2,043, 1931, 2,493, 1932, 3,085., and the Norwegian tonnage entered and cleared during these years amounted to: 1928, 3,786,532, 1929, 4,618,901, 1930, 4,218,277, 1931, 5,497,770, 1932, 6,155,406, for the year 1932, with more than six million tons, Norwegian tonnage takes the fourth place viz., after Great Britain, China and Japan.

Now, gentlemen, you all know that when a ship enters Chinese waters and Chinese ports it does not take a long time before it has to do with or, as some of you may perhaps put it, has to be dealt with by the Chinese Maritime Customs, and, on account of the Customs procedure of this country, a procedure which is partly prescribed in the treaties now soon one hundred years old, the ships get into more intimate touch with the Customs than is the case in many other countries.

It goes without saying that with thousands of vessels entered and cleared, there will always be numerous occasions for friction. Captains coming from remote countries may not always know every detail in the local procedure, in some cases regulations may be misunderstood, and so on. And on the other hand, it may happen that the procedure has to be modified because of special circumstances.

Misunderstandings have occurred also where Norwegian tonnage was concerned, and difficulties have arisen, but I am glad to state that whenever a case occurred I have always gone to the Customs with the knowledge that our case would be given a fair hearing, the Inspector-General and his staff have always been ready to discuss the matter in the friendliest way and with intelligent understanding—the only way to a fair solution.

I can safely say that my dealings with and—as I may often call it co-operation with the Inspector-General and his staff, as well as other members of the service—I am glad to see here to-day my good friends the Shanghai Commissioner, the Coast Inspector and the Harbour Master and not to forget Mr. Wright—my dealings with them have always been of the most pleasant kind. In short, the Customs Service is a wonderful one, and has been so through many difficult times. And I have only mentioned one side of the functions of the service. We all know how wonderful it has proved in many other branches of its work.

Sir Frederick, your eminent ability has put you in the most prominent position which any foreigner may reach in this wonderful Service, and in this capacity you are respected and admired not only by the Customs staff—and I would like to mention here that quite a number of my countrymen belong to this service, and look up to you as their chief—but you are also looked up to and admired by us all who have anything to do with the Customs, and, you will allow me to add, by myself who so often has to seek your kind assistance.

Norwegian Appreciation

It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I have the honour to hand over to you to-day, Sir Frederick, the insignia of the Order of St. Olav, His Majesty the King of Norway having been pleased to create you Knight Commander of the 1st Class of that Order. I ask you to accept it as an appreciation of the merits of a long and successful career in China, and in particular for your work in the interest of the country which I have the honour to represent.

That it should fall on me to bring you this token of appreciation from His Majesty is so much more satisfactory to me as it makes me think of the many years when I have had the pleasure of co-operating with you, first when you were Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, and now during the years since you became I.-G.

Sir Frederick, I have the honour to hand over to you the decoration. It is accompanied by the heartiest thanks for your work in years that passed and the best wishes for yourself and your Service in years to come.

I express these wishes on behalf of His Majesty, my countrymen, and myself.

Those present included:—

Mr. A. C. E. Braud; Mr. F. Stanley Wright; Captain H. E. Hillman; Captain E. B. Green; Mr. A. J. Eyde; Mr. H. J. Wallam; Mr. Hans Berents; Mr. Y. Utne; Mr. C. Blix; Captain Josefsen; Mr. B. Thams; Mr. K. Lund; Mr. S. Jensen; Mr. R. Olaussen; Mr. A. Thorensen; Mr. Edwin Haward; Mr. B. O. Krogsheth; Mr. N. J. Sopp; Mr. I. R. Stenrod; Captain R. Otter; Mr. Th. Morch-Hansson; Mr. O. Kildal and Mr. T. A. Rustad.

STRIKERS TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDATIONS

Employees of the Shanghai Power Co., who have been on strike for more than a month, held a general meeting in Nantao on Sunday afternoon, when it was decided to accept the recommendations which may be made following a deputation by Mr. Tu Yueh-sung.

GEN. FLEMING'S FAREWELL

Demonstration for Popular Officer

An alert, trim figure erect in the sternsheets of a motor launch into which a basket of flowers had been handed at the moment of his embarkation, smilingly acknowledging the rousing cheers of a little band of old soldiers after receiving military honours from troops of six nationalities—that is the picture which will live in the memory of those who on Tuesday, November 14, bade farewell

"N.-C.D.N." Photo.

Major-General G. Fleming

to a universally popular Commander of British Military Forces in the Shanghai Area, Major-General G Fleming.

One of the most representative international guards of honour ever seen in Shanghai drew up on the Bund lawns in front of the Nanking Road Jetty as the time approached for Major-General Fleming to join the transport Neuralia, in which the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders were already embarked for their voyage to India. The right flank was occupied by a party of British naval ratings. Next came a detachment from the 2nd Worcestershires, now Shanghai's sole British battalion, with colour uncased and band in rear, and there were also detachments from the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Fourth Regiment United States Marine Corps, French garrison, Italian Seamen, and Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with colour.

Good Wishes Exchanged

After inspecting each section of the guard, Major-General Fleming, who was accompanied by Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, the new Area Commander, had a cheery word of farewell and good wishes for each of a large group of prominent local officers, officials, and residents, including Mr. A. D. Bell, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, with other councillors and Mr. J. R. Jones, secretary; Major F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. J. Martin, Extra Commissioner; Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, H. M. Acting Consul-General; Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, Consul; Paymaster-Commander G. A. Whitting; Resident Naval Officer; Lt.-Commander E. H. Hopkinson, Naval Staff Officer. To Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, accompanying whom was Gen. Yang Fu, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps, Major-General Fleming gave an invitation to visit him when he might be travelling, in Europe, while he expressed his hope for some future reunion in Paris with M. J. Meyrier, French Consul-General, who was present with M. Wilden, Minister to China and jokingly commented on his doubt as the correct official way to address Mr. A. G. Mossop in view of his impending promotion to the judicial bench. Col. J. C. Beaumout and Lieut.-Col. E. P. Moses, of the Fourth Marines, were among a number of foreign officers who offered their compliments.

Old Soldiers' Tribute

Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, Volunteer Corps Commandant, and his Adjutant, Capt. P. H. Catt, bade godspeed to the Area Commander before he passed on to shake hands with a group of S.V.C. officers drawn up facing the guard of honour. Before he could board the waiting launch the Major-General had still to exchange final messages with a host of personal friends, both foreign and Chinese. It was a striking demonstration of the genuine esteem in which Major-General Fleming has been held, but to judge from his obvious pleasure no part of the farewell tribute appealed to him more than that from the bemedalled group of war veterans with their cheering informal banner on the pontoon.

Following the Major-General's departure the guard of honour moved off by detachments, Mr. A. D. Bell taking the salute.

A large number of civilian friends visited the Neuralia to bid farewell to officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders before the troopship cast off about noon. Admiral Berthelot, Commander - in - Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East, arrived by launch with members of his staff present to the Commanding Officer his wishes for a pleasant spell of duty at Rawalpindi.

Good Wishes Exchanged

Wirelessed from the transport Neuralia en route to India, the following message has been received in Shanghai: "From General Fleming, Lieut-Col. Bennett, and all ranks 93rd Highlanders. Say farewell and best luck to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, all officers and crews of the China Fleet."

The following reply has been made: "The Commander-in-chief, captains, officers and men of the China Fleet thank Maj.-Gen. Fleming, Lieut.-Col. Bennett and all ranks, 93rd Highlanders for their kind message of farewell, and wish them continued success and happiness."

CABLE COMPANY IN TROUBLE

G.N.s Repusal to Fly Chinese Flag

Nanking, Nov. 18.

In a despatch to the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Ministry of Commudications protests against the action of the company's authorities in prohibiting the hoisting of the Chinese national flag over the cable delivery and acceptance offices in Shanghai on the National Independence Day (October 10). The Ministry points out that, as these offices are established by the Chinese Government, the national emblem must be flown on appropriats occasions, just as in other organs of the Government.

The contention of the company, transmitted through the International Bureau of Telegraphs, to the effect that the hoisting of the national flag over the said offices is most extraodinary, the Ministry states serves further to disclose the desire of the company to obstruct the hoisting of the Chinese national flag, and is derogatory to the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government. In conclusion, the despatch expresses the hope that similar obstruction will not be attempted in the future.—Kuo Min.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

In celebration of their fifteenth year of independence, local Letts had a tea at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the grill-room of the Astor House Hotel, over fifty people, mostly ladies, attending. The guest of honour was Mr. Akseli Salminen, the acting Consul-General for Finland, who is also the Consul for Latvia in Shanghai.

Recalling olden times, Mr. A. Selit, president of the Latvian Association, said that the position of Letts here was good. Although their country was small, he predicted a good future for it, as all Letts were noted for their hard work for their country.

RAILWAYS GIVE AEROPLANE

Eighth Present from Shanghai to the Government

Another spectacular air show—though again there were many comments by experienced pilots on the danger of flying so low over the Central District as the machines did—including nine fast aeroplanes flying in formation and parachute jumps by two foreigners, was witnessed by a crowd estimated at about 10,000 from the Hungjao Aerodrome at 2 p.m. on Saturday, when the naming ceremony of the ninth aeroplane presented by the local Chinese community to the Government took place.

The plane was purchased with funds contributed by the staff of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, so it was named after the two lines concerned. The eight machines previously contributed were the "Greater Shanghai No. 1," the "Shanghai Merchants," the "Shanghai Labour," the "Shanghai Boy Scouts," the "Shanghai Schools," the "Ningpo Merchants," the "Chekiang," and the "Whampoa," all of which flew to Shanghai from Hangchow on Friday afternoon and took part in the formation flights yesterday.

Prior to the breaking of a champagne bottle by Miss Tao Hsun, the fiancee of Mr. Y. Y. Tsou, the well-known goal-keeper of the Tung Hua football team, who was nominated to name the plane, an address was made by Dr. H. H. Kung, on behalf of the Government. He paid a high tribute to the people for their patriotism in buying aeroplanes for the Government and expressed the hope that eventually the air force would have over 1,000 fighting craft at its disposal for national defence.

Speeches also were delivered by Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor; Gen. Ho Yao-chu, representing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; and Dr. Chu Min-yi, representing Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Dr. Huang Pei-tsiao, managing director of the two railways which contributed the plane, read a document by which the plane formally was handed over to the Government.

After the naming ceremony, the new plane, together with the eight from Hangchow, took off and flew in formation over the city. They were piloted by instructors from the Hangchow Aviation School and the big crowd was treated to a very thrilling display. After being in the air for half an hour, the planes landed safely one after another. Mr. Sun Tung-kang, the German-trained Chinese aviator, who, during the naming ceremony of five aeroplanes at the same aerodrome on September 9 last, held the crowd breathless by executing a number of air-tricks, was present yesterday, but did not do any flying.

The crowd witnessed at the conclusion of the ceremony two foreigners in parachute jumps. Messrs. Guy McCann (a well-known steeplechase rider) and Jack Stratton, took off in aeroplanes of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and, when the machines were high in the air, jumped out and landed safely, drawing loud cheers from the big crowd.

An incident, alarming but fortunately not serious, happened while the ceremony was in progress. A temporary stage erected on the east side of the aerodrome for officials collapsed, unable to bear the weight of the crowd on it. A similar incident happened at the dedication of five aeroplanes on September 9 last, but on both occasions nobody was injured.

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PREVENTIVE VESSELS LAUNCHED

Gen. Wu Te-chen at Ceremony in Yangtszepoo Works

The Haiching and Haisui, two Customs preventive twin screw vessels, were launched at the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., 640 Yangtszepoo Road, at 2.40 p.m. on Monday in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Mme. Wu Te-chen, wife of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, performed the ceremony.

Built to the order of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Haiching and Haisui are two of sixteen preventive vessels. Of this number, thirteen are being constructed at the Kiangnan Dock.

Construction work of the vessels started in the middle of June, when keels were laid and it is expected that the two vessels will be commissioned for service by February 7 next year. A third preventive vessel constructed there will be launched in about two weeks' time.

The two vessels were beflagged from stem to stern, with the traditional bottles of champagne hung from the bow by vari-coloured ribbons. Mme. Wu smashed the bottle and with champagne foaming at the bow, the Haiching slid down and took the water amid cheers by a large number of guests on the platform, and several hundred workers in the Dock. In the same graceful manner, Mme Wu launched the sister vessel, Haisui, shortly afterwards.

After Mr. Arnhold had mentioned the retirement in December of Mr. Alfred Blechynden, Managing Director of the Works, and the guests joined him in drinking to the health and happiness of Mr. Blechynden, Capt. Hillman, on behalf of Sir Fredrick Maze, who left immediately after the launching due to pressure of business, thanked the Works for the task of constructing the vessels and their co-operation. A toast to the success of the Works was proposed.

Among the guests were:—

Sir Frederick Maze, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. W. B. Chilton of the Kailan Mining Administration, Commander Davey, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Meager, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Badeley, Mr. and Mrs. William Lyle, Mr. J. J. Dawe, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Momber, Mr. J. C. Amour, Mr. A. L. Blechynden, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. B. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. R. Johns, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. F. Winkler, Mr. E. A. Pritchard and Mr. Tong Sze-schuan.

Dimensions of Vessels

The twin screw vessels Haisui and Haiching are two of a number of similar craft being built to the order of the Chinese Maritime Customs for service in the preventive branch, being specially equipped for this duty. They are of the combined bridge and forecastle type and their main dimensions are: length overall 137-ft. 6-in. length b.p. 130-ft.; moulded breadth 25-ft.; moulded depth 11-ft.; loaded draught 8-ft. 2-in.; and are built of steel to Lloyd's Classification Rules, and subdivided into seven watertight compartments by six watertight bulkheads extending to the main deck.

The propelling machinery for each of these vessels has been specially designed and constructed by the builders at their Yangtszepoo Yard, and consists of two sets of three crank triple expansion surface condensing engines developing ample power to give the vessel a speed of 12 knots, and operating under steam supplied by 2 single ended, 3 furance, cylindrical Scotch boilers, also designed and constructed by the builders, burning coal under the well-known Howden system of forced draught, and operating at a working pressure of 190 lb. per sq. inch.

The auxiliary machinery is of the best modern type, all independent of the propelling machinery, and includes a surface condenser of the Uniflux type. built of mild steel, common to both engines; one Weir's Monotype air pump; one Drysdale centrifugal circulating pump, driven by a Thermall high efficiency enclosed engine; two Weir's boiler feed pumps; and one Weir's Surface Heater. An ash ejector pump, and a bilge and general-service pump are also fitted.

The vessels are lighted throughout by electricity, current being supplied by two duplicate sets of Diesel engine driven generators, of Metrovick manufacture, direct coupled to Ruston Lister Diesel engines. Two powerful searchlights are fitted on the bridge of each vessel, and power is also supplied from the main switch-board for the Marconi Wireless equipment, and also for the York-Shipley refrigerating plant.

Construction of the vessels was carried out to the requirements of the Coast Inspector's Department under the supervision of their Marine Surveyors.

"N.-C.D.N." Photos.

OPENING OF NEW SHANGHAI MUSEUM

A large number of people attended the opening ceremony of the new Royal Asiatic Society Museum which was held last Wednesday, Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Municipal Council, performing the ceremony. Pictures show (centre) a general view of the museum with (left) Mr. Bell addressing the gathering. Behind him are Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson (Acting British Consul-General), Mr. A. de C. Sowerby (Director of the Museum), and Mr. A. G. N. Ogden (British Consul). Upper right, shows Mr. A. de C. Sowerby making his speech.

THE NEW R.A.S. MUSEUM

Interesting Historical Reflections and Hopes for the Future

Representing the intellectual life of Shanghai, hundreds of members and guests filled the spacious halls of the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch), at its formal opening by Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, last Wednesday morning. On behalf of the Museum Council, the Rev. Evan Morgan welcomed the visitors, pointing out that the major credit for the new museum should go to Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the Director. Due to his efforts, Shanghai residents will be able to become acquainted with most of the fauna of China without leaving the city.

Dr. Morgan then introduced "an old friend of the Society," Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, who said:—

"A cycle of Cathay has passed since this museum was founded by a resolution of the Council of the Society on March 24, 1874. Without the help of an endowment or any large gifts, it has grown to its present proportions through the interest which the public has taken in its welfare these sixty years. It was started by public subscription and has been maintained by public interest. It is an institution devoted to the public and dedicated to public interest. Our North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has been its custodian, but it beongs to the public. The Society has its library and its yearly journal which are the property of the members, but the museum is owned by the community, of which the Society is only one part.

A British Gift

"This public interest in the establishment of a museum in the seventies of the last century was the deciding factor which induced the British Government to make its generous gift of the site for this new building, which now provides a home for the library and museum, as well as a hall in which both institutions can keep in touch with their supporters. The Museum has been fortunate in enlisting the voluntary services of a long line of Curators, of whom the first was W. B. Pryer, who had among his assistants such worthy men as Kingsmill, Keswick, and Wylie. Of his successors, the one longest in service was the late Dr. Arthur Stanley, of the Municipal Health Department, and it is due to his indefatigable labours that the specimens have been preserved to our time in as good condition as they are now found. His great contribution to the welfare of the Museum was made with such modesty that it is liable to be overlooked, but those of us who were associated with him cannot fail to recall to your memory on this occasion his splendid work. The Society showed its appreciation of Dr. Stanley by electing him President.

"The name of de la Touche must also be remembered as one of the most enthusiastic friends and contributors which the Museum has ever had. In our present Hon. Director, Mr. Sowerby, we have the rare contribution of naturalist, artist, and writer. He has worked night and day for our present-day Museum, soliciting contributions, getting the building into orderly arrangement and exhibiting the specimens according to modern methods. You have only to look around to see what Mr. Sowerby and his associates have accomplished and in this group I am sure that you will all agree with me in a special mention of Mrs. Sowerby.

Value to Schools

"My hope for the continued usefulness to the community of this Museum is centred in the establishment of a close relation between it and the schools of Shanghai and surrounding country. At some time during the school year, every pupil in every school in this district should be brought to the Museum. This can be provided for on Saturdays and Sundays. Boys and girls need a knowledge of the animal life about them quite as much as they need physical exercise and this museum is the best place in Shanghai where it can be imparted. The Museum must be tied up closely to the schools of Shanghai and in this way it can continue to prove its worth to the public, whose contributions and help have made its existence possible."

Dr. Morgan then introduced the Director of the Museum, Mr. Sowerby, explaining that he had known him as a boy of three, a youngster who even then displayed a marked interest in animal life.

"This is indeed one of the proudest moments of my life," Mr. Sowerby declared. "I feel the community really is behind me in my eleven-year effort to win a museum for Shanghai. Dr. Ferguson has given you the history of the museum and the names in connection with its growth. So I will look to the future, since I hope that far greater things are in store in the days to come, though in the past the museum always served its purpose. Many of you came as youngsters to look at the bird collections. I feel that it is essential for children to be given an appreciation of the wonder of nature, to see specimens in their natural setting. This has been our purpose in the new museum."

Those Who Helped

Mr. Sowerby then went on to say that he wished to thank a number of people who had helped to make the new museum a success, mentioning Mrs. B. A. Hartman and Mrs. F. Gregory, who have been arranging and cataloguing for the past three weeks; Mr. Gregory, who has worked during the evenings; Mr. William Yinson Lee, for the loan of old Chinese coins; Mr. H. Browett, for foreign coins; Mr. Harold Porter, for Chinese objets d'art; Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe, for stone carvings, the old Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club, for funds used in the erection of the four large scenic cases which are a feature of the museum; the arrangement of the Chinese coins by Mr. H. E. Gibson; and "my wife, who has been back of all that I have been doing."

The Director concluded with an appeal for financial support for the museum, expressing the hope that all non-members would join the organisation and not only give their support but persuade others to do likewise.

An Excellent Corrective

After expressing his pleasure at being asked to represent the Council for the second time this year at an opening ceremony in the Royal Asiatic Society's building, and complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby on seeing the successful fruits of their labours, Mr. Bell said:—

"There is a system of thought commonly but incorrectly called utilitarianism, which asks about each expenditure of time or money or energy the sordid question, will it pay. There is another system of thought, more respectable but also fallacious, which expects from every expenditure of time or money or energy some immediately and directly beneficial effect upon conduct. To both these ideas, if they exist in Shanghai, this Society and this museum form an excellent corrective. It used to be irreverently said about the highest order of British Chivalry that, whatever might be the case concerning other orders and decorations, there was no silly nonsense of merit about the Order of the Garter. Similarily there is no nonsense of financial profit or conscious beneficence about this museum. This is not to say that benefits and profits of a high order will not accrue here, both to those who study and to those who teach, but these profits and benefits will be in the nature of bye-products only. Knowledge will be pursued here for its own sake.

"At the same time, I am utilitarian enough to hope that these bye-products will be prolific in quantity. Just as a casual sentence of a dozen words in one of the Waverly Novels caused thousands of acres in Great Britain to be planted with trees to the enormous advantage of the public, so I hope and believe that things seen and heard in this museum may, under Providence, turn to the elevation and advancement of this city and this country."

Following the official opening of the museum, an informal cocktail party was held in the offices of the "China Journal," of which Mr. Sowerby is editor, situated on the top floor of the building.

In the afternoon, an even larger crowd attended the opening reception in Wu Lien-teh Hall. Music during the tea hour was furnished by courtesy of the Radio Sales Corporation and the delicious refreshments by the Chocolate Shop. Hostesses for the afternoon included Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mesdames R. Laurenz, V. G. Sutcliffe, C. M. Campbell, Marie Logan, K. Cantlie, Evan Morgan, J. T. Ford, Chester Fritz, Esson Gale, A. A. Brady, Lansing Hoyt, E. B. Macnaghten, Harry Frank Raven, W. W. Ritchie, U. M. Tavella, G. E. Tucker, F. J. Schuhl, Herbert Chatley, R. J. Corbett, Linson Dzau, T. K. King, Walter Kwok, Y. C. Wen, H. Keylock, Harrison King, H. C. Mei, Misses A. Abraham, Margaret Moore, Itala Chieri, Laura Chieri, Mathilde Chieri, Marietta Morgan.

44th ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC

Reception Held at Brazilian Consulate in Shanghai

In common with their compatriots in all parts of the world, members of the local Brazilian community last Wednesday celebrated the 44th anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic, an informal reception for nationals and their friends being held by Dr. Af. Lopes de Almeida, Consul-General in Shanghai and Consular Judge for all China, in the new building at 359 Rue Cohen to which the consulate offices were removed at the beginning of this month.

On November 15, 1889, the Emperor Pedro II and his family were placed on board ship and sent off to Portugal. A provisional government was then formed, and a proclamation issued to the effect that the country would henceforth be known as the United States of Brazil. The constitution of the United States of America was taken as a model for drawing up that of the new republic.

It was decreed by the Brazilian Government last year that the National Day should be observed annually on September 7, the anniversary of the declaration of independence in 1882 by the prince regent who became emperor under the name of Pedro I.

Did you really enjoy your last visit to Shanghai?

If not, it is probably because you did not

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GOVERNMENT AND BONDS

Dr. H. H. Kung Criticises Speculators: Present Pessimism Unjustified

"Selling a market short is the speculative equivalent of capitalising on the fears and misfortunes of others—if you do not get caught. It is a safe, if questionable, practice when there is no doubt that some particular distress exists or is about to occur, but those who are selling China short on the Government bond market may awaken one of these days to find their cash gone."

With these picturesque phrases, Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance responded to the queries of some financial writers who interviewed him on Monday night, November 13, before he departed for Nanking. Dr. Kung, in the course of the interview, was informed that the Government bond market had shown consistent weakness recently, that there had been some heavy selling, much of it speculative, and that the general tone of the market was nervous and pessimistic. He was asked whether he considered the present state of the nation's finances and of the political situation sufficiently grave to warrant this barometric evidence of a shaky faith.

The Fundamental Point

"The public cannot be blamed for not knowing about all occurrences that affect both the financial and the political situation," declared the Finance Minister, "but people who dabble in the bond market ought never to lose sight of the fundamental and vital fact, which is the essential security of Government bonds as investments.

"Although I have already denied the recent rumour that the Ministry of Finance was arranging for another loan in the near future, still, if it were true, there should be no justification for any apprehension regarding the redemption of the existing loans according to the prescribed schedules of repayment. After all, it is not a practice peculiar to China that its Government should borrow money when there is any particular reason for doing so. The question for bondholders is whether the Government's existing obligations will or can be met in accordance with their fixed terms.

"The National Government, since its inception, has borrowed hundreds of millions, and, to its credit, it must be remembered, the Government has never defaulted on a single obligation. We have gone through times much more trying than the present. The revenues upon which loans are secured continue ample, as heretofore, and there is every reason to assume that they will always be adequate for the purpose. Where, then, is the justification for the pessimism described to me?

Credit of the Government

"This solid integrity of the national credit is above everything, including important changes in the personnel of the Government. There have been a number of such changes since the establishment of the National Government. It is vital always to bear in mind that, irrespective of future loans, and the change of officials in this or any other Ministry or branch of the Government, the credit of the National Government shall be upheld, because fundamentally it is based on the integrity of our nation. China is progressing and is developing, in spite of the formidable problems by which she is beset. If you believe that our country will survive her present difficulties, you must believe that her problems now or in the future exist only to be solved.

"Financially speaking, China is starting out to a renewed greatness with a light load, so to speak. She has the smallest indebtedness of all the important countries of the world. Her domestic bonds are quoted at prices which yield exceptionally high returns. He is indeed a pessimist who thinks those prices should be much lower. He is foolish, however, who would sell his country short. Patriotism has nothing to do with it, perhaps, but there is plenty of money which can and probably will be diverted to take up the bargains from those who think domestic bonds are not cheap enough.

"As for those who would sell the market short," Dr. Kung concluded with a whimsical smile, "would it not be an unpleasant jolt for them to discover one day that they have nothing to deliver in a strong and rising market?"

SHANGHAI ART CLUB EXHIBITION

An Overcrowded Display, though One of High Merit

An impressive number of exhibits, as well as a photographic and decoration section, make this year's autumn exhibition by the Shanghai Art Club, in progress at the Alliance Francaise, 11 Route Vallon, of special interest. It must be admitted that too many pictures have been accepted for the space available, thus definitely detracting from the individual subjects.

Conspicuous in the collection are the entries of Mr. F. H. Schiff, a vigorous crayon sketch of a dancer, life in every line, and a printlike study of Macao, in guache, being most arresting. His version of the Chinese girl theme, in blue and rose against a fantastic background, is eminently decorative.

The water-colours of Mrs. R. C. Robertson, always a delight, live up to past standards with her "Creek Sketch, Soochow" one of the most effective. Mrs. Robertson's "Junk Girl," an appealing young face with a half-hearted pout, is charming. The distinctive style of Mrs. Nora Pennett appears in an extensive series on Japan, fruits of her summer holiday in the Island Empire. Her sketch, "Dancing Troupe," especially has caught the fantastic charm of the country, while her apple-cheeked "Small Girl" is not to be overlooked.

A group of Chinese studies, heads in bold relief against non-committal grounds, the work of Mrs. B. Byrne, arouse unusual interest. One old man, definitely Semitic, is particularly fascinating. Another water-colour series, the work of Mrs. A. M. Dunlap, is quaint, while her "Isfanta" and "When Sandy Plays with Himself" both show a nice sense of colour values.

In oils, Mr. V. Podgoursky is notable for effective use of colour, his "Potter" combining this gift with an excellent study of expression, while Mr. B. Fraser's vigorous studies fill a definite niche in the exhibition. Mrs. Jenny Sandau's character work is interesting, her "Boy in Wedding Headgear" being an ideal combination of characterisation and decorative qualities. Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Squires, fond of outdoor subjects, have entered studies of Weihaiwei that should make the summer traveller long for an August afternoon, the seep of Mr. Squires' "The Bay, Weihaiwei" opening half-forgotten vistas.

Dr. A. de Carvalho has entered a group of his better-known photographs, including a number of nudes, and the famous "Chinese Madonna." Miss Cleome Carroll's photographs of modern interiors, both in China and abroad, as well as her ultra-modern jewellery and furniture, strike a novel note. By way of an innovation, also, is the work of Miss Lena Stewart, interesting, vivid decorative panels, and examples of the commercial art of to-day.

CHILD WELFARE IN CHINA

Association Convenes Meeting For Next March

In order to start a nation-wide movement for the promotion and assistance in child welfare work in China, the National Child Welfare Association has felt the need for the convening of all those who are outstanding in child welfare circles to a week's discussion, with a view to a solution of those problems which have arisen during its five years' experience, particularly in regard to the advocation, protection, and insurance of the rights of China's children. It will also endeavour to promote, in every way, their well-being.

Delegates at the convention, to be held next March, will include the principals of child welfare institutions, and experts in this form of work, and guests will comprise those invited and those permitted to attend by request. It will probably be held in the grounds of one of the larger universities.

Following up this programme, the Association has sent out notice to all who could possibly attend the convention, and has received numerous responses. The general business of the Association is at present in the hands of Mr. K. I. Wang, secretary of the Association, as both Mr. Jabin Hsu, the general secretary, and Mr. T. S. Chen, his associate, are in Nanking busy with the Central Model Child Welfare Centre to be situated there.

Mr. R. E. Thorne,
Chairman of the Canadian Chambers' Foreign Trade Bureau

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Former Ruler of Bajang Visits Shanghai

With its aim the security of the individual made certain by world-wide peace, the International Fellowship of Faiths was organised at the World Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago last summer, as a direct result of addresses made by Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh, now a visitor to Shanghai.

For this former ruler of Bajang, little known Nepal state in the Southern Himalayas between British India and Tibet, who abdicated his throne in 1914, is convinced that only through intelligent co-operation between creeds—religious, ethical and political—can the man in the street have the peace, security and hence the happiness to which he is entitled.

Definitely optimistic as to the spiritual as well as the material advancement in the "Century of Progress," the visitor declared on Friday to a representative of the "North-China Herald" that, while at the first World Parliament in 1893 the delegates primarily were concerned with their own beliefs as opposed to those of others, to-day they are able to subordinate creed to the common welfare. So, he continued, progress has not been merely mechanical, impressive though that phase of the exposition has been to thousands of visitors.

Humanism is the particular belief of the Raja who gave up a throne and a fortune to follow his own interpretation of the Golden Rule because he "happened to have that sort of intellect," and he is convinced that when the man in China as well as the man in America and in India learns to treat others with forbearance, disarmament conferences will be superfluous.

Coming to China from Japan, accompanied by his secretary, he hopes to organise a branch of the Fellowship of Faiths here, or at least to hold a series of meetings during his three weeks' stay.

Japan, within herself, is an excellent example of a country whose members have learned the lessons of self-restraint, the gentle rules for every-day life which make for happiness, he declared. And when every nation masters this difficult lesson, each nation will be strong and the world at peace.

Unassuming, deeply sincere, the Raja has no regrets for the position he renounced. He has learned the value of devotion to an idea.

AN AEROPLANE AS A PRESENT

Mr. Tu Yueh-Seng's Gift to Chinese Aviator

"May I congratulate you on your recent success and express my hope that you would continue your work of national salvation through the development of aviation!" With these words, Mr. Tu Yueh-seng, prominent French Concession resident, presented Mr. Sun Tung-kang, who has just complished his cross-country flight, with an aeroplane at the Hungjao Aerodrome, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 13. The occasion was devoid of any ceremony. Only close friends of Mr. Tu and the aviator were present.

According to Mr. Sun, who arrived from Tsinan on Monday to receive the gift, he would stay here for a few days before he takes the new aeroplane back to his native city. He said he would contribute the monoplane which he used in his solo flight from Berlin to Nanking to the Government. He has not yet made up his plans as to when he would leave for Germany to further his studies on aviation.

IDEALS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Advisor to China Quotes Example of Vienna

At Thursday's tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club's Professor Taudler, of Vienna, gave a very instructive address on "Public Health and Welfare Work." Mr. Hugo Sandor, the chairman, explained that Professor Tandler had introduced revolutionary changes in public health work in Vienna, and he was here at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Amongst the many guests present were Dr. Lee Ting-an, Commissioner of Public Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; Dr. W. K. Dunscombe; Mr. J. R. Jones; Dr. H. Couper Patrick; Mr. E. T. Nash; Mr. F. G. C. Walker; Dr. H. Smith; Mr. A. Kahn; M. Fawzy, Consul for Egypt in Kobe; Dr. Pedersen; Mr. B. Looms; Dr. Reiss and Mr. A. Brennecke.

Professor Taudler said it was the right of the individual to claim the help of the community, and the duty of society to help whenever help was needed. This meant an ethically higher relationship of right and duty, free of the haphazardness of individual sympathy. The times were over when charitable actions were surrounded by great mystery and the right hand was not supposed to know what the left was doing.

It was quite right to consider the percentage of infant mortality as an indicator of the cultural degree of a country. Even in 1913, out of 100 newly-born children, 17 died in the first year of their lives; during the war, mortality rose to 35 per cent. Owing to the welfare methods adopted by Vienna, despite economic crises, etc., infant mortality in 1925 amounted to only 8 per cent. It was no use lecturing or lending oooks to mothers about the care of infants, for this would not lead anywhere. Vienna provided every mother, directly after the birth of her child, with help for one month, consisting of money, milk or food, and watched from month to month, through doctors and social workers, to see that the infants were sufficiently nourished. The support represented help, but the control represented education. Every mother who reported received a complete baby outfit, thus enabling her to wrap her child in clean clothing. This might be considered a help, but it was at the same time an education, better than any pamphlet or lecture.

Vienna was divided into 250 juvenile districts, each with a fully authorised social worker, whose task was to care for the youth entrusted to her. Several districts were under the supervision of a Juvenile Bureau which had to guard the interests of the children. The bureau also provided shelter and nourishment. The district social worker was informed within 24 hours of the birth of a child and it was her duty to call immediately on mother and child, without inquiring about position, financial standing, or religion. A human being had been born and the social worker must welcome the child as an envoy of human society. If the family circumstances were satisfactory, the social worker only extended her congratulations and departed; if conditions in the family were bad and help was needed, then this had to be given at once.

The municipality of Vienna gave each newly-born child, for two years, one half litre of milk per day. The parents of 36,000 children were obtaining contributions for the education and care of their children. There were about 16,000 children, undernourished or in danger of developing tuberculosis, who received a meal containing 800 calories every day, and 30,000 needy children were taken, through the help of the municipality and private organisations, for four weeks vacation in the country.

GIFTS TO SHANGHAI POOR

Annual Distribution By St. Joseph's Society

Before a very large gathering at the St. Francis Xavier College on Sunday afternoon the annual distribution to the poor people of cotton clothes, rice, etc. took place, under the auspices of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. His Lordship Mgr. A. Haouisee presided at the function.

In all 550 suits of cotton clothes—60 parcel of bedding were given in lieu of clothes—$550 dollars in cash, 550 rice tickets each of which entitles the bearer to 5 sheng of rice, and 1,100 loaves were distributed to the poor and needy.

The receivers of the gifts came from poor families in Shanghai and outlying districts. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of contributors whose donations to St. Joseph's Benevolent Society made this annual event possible.

On the platform, assisting Mgr. Haouisee, were the Father Superior of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Hongkew, and the Brother Director of St. Francis Xavier College. In the course of his opening remarks,

AMERICAN MINISTER COMES SOUTH

Mr. Nelson T. Johnston Now on Cruise in U.S.S. Augusta

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai last Wednesday morning from Nanking. He was accompanied by Mr. C. J. Spiker, the First Secretary of the Legation in Peking.

The American Minister stayed Shanghai until November 18, when he left on a southern cruise on board the U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, as the guest of Admiral F. B. Upham.

Mr. Johnson stayed in the American Consulate-General during his visit to Shanghai, occuping the apartments of Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court for China, at present holding court in Canton. He deplored the fact that he was unable to bring Mrs. Johnson, who is now in Peking, and their young son, Nelson Beck, with him on this trip.

The Minister stated that he was on no official business in Shanghai, merely paying personal calls upon friends.

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LINKING UP NEW RESERVOIR

Addition to Concession's Water Facilities

Work which is now busily proceeding at the Koukaza Park will by the close of the coming winter have achieved its object of providing an important link between source and distribution in the water supply of the French Concession.

Gangs of digging coolies, lorries unloading huge sections of main, and engineers superintending the laying of the pipe in deep trenches with concrete retaining walls have been everyday sights recently in the French Park not far from the entrance at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Rue Voyron. Actually the greater part of the enterprise has already been completed, in the form of a subterranean reservoir divided into four basins, and having a total capacity of 30,000 cubic metres, which will assure the Concession of having at all times at least a temporary supply of water within its own boundaries.

Water will be taken, as usual, direct from the Tongkadou pumping station, which is in Chinese territory, and in connection with the new reservoir a sub-pumping station is in course of construction beneath the surface of Rue Lafayette, from which the water will flow out under pressure for distribution. Distributors are being laid in at a depth of eight and half metres below street level, this being the maximum depth practicable in Shanghai soil. Two syphons will assist in linking up the sub-station with reservoir basins, which are six and a half metres underground.

Though the mounds of raw earth which now meet the eye may come as something of a shock to those who have not visited the park for some time, the method of subterranean disposal will eventually leave free the entire grass space of the park for public access. Care has also been taken to interfere as little as possible with the general enjoyment of the resort during the months of the year when it is most popular, explained an official of the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai to a "North-China Herald" representative. The reservoir basins were installed during the winter of 1932-33, and it is expected to finish the sub-station and the connecting conduits before next spring. The company hopes to have the system in full service by April, 1934.

A REGULAR IRISH OCCASION

St. Patrick's Society Officials in Farewell to Mr. E. F. Hardman

The almost historic small dining-room of the Shanghai Club, so famous for the vast number of cheerful functions that it has known, was the scene of a typically Irish occasion on Monday evening, Nov. 13, when Capt. J. E. Inch, the genial president of St. Patrick's Society, invited the members of his committee (numbering about a score) to a farewell dinner to Mr. E. F. Hardman, the Vice-President, who sailed to go on Home leave. In a simple but highly artistic and effective way, the room was given a touch of the Irish with masses of green and orange on the table and similar hangings round the pictures and other furnishings, whilst harps and the shamrock also were in evidence.

Mere decorations, however, could not produce the appropriate atmosphere, and the proper notion was started when a certain member arrived and found that his name alone had been omitted from the place-cards. Such an "injustice" naturally could not be atoned in the length of one short evening and, to the joy of the company, it was aired whenever eloquence in connection with the parting guest showed signs of flagging.

The speech-making was truly Irish in its length, its wit, and its frequency. It was to be judged from the general tenor of it that Mr. Hardman has not proved a disappointment amongst his countrymen, who evidently, from their remarks, have the fixed determination to make him President when they get him back to Shanghai. Each member present had something to say about the guest—and many other subjects—annd many of them possessed eloquence which carried them into repeated efforts. Mr. "Pat" Fenton was credited with six attempts to hold the floor, but the President with proper dignity capped him by making still one more speech, whilst Mr. Hardman's staying power enabled him to reply to each one separately.

On one point there was unanimity—the President enjoyed the occasion, the committee enjoyed it, and Mr. Hardman enjoyed it.

"N.-C.D.N." Photos.

BIG WATERWORKS PROJECT NEARING COMPLETION

A big waterworks project in the French Concession which will ensure a reserve supply is nearing completion. Four underground basins to store water have been constructed in the French Park and these pictures show the huge dimensions of the scheme as illustrated by the size of the main pipes.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

Cage Bird Display an Added Attraction: A Brilliant Affair

Thousands of gorgeous blossoms, varying from huge golden balls to demure scarlet "buttons," filled the ground floor of the public stand at the Shanghai Race Club, on Saturday at the opening of the two-day annual chrysanthemum show under the auspices of the Shanghai Horticultural Society. Sharing honours with the flowers were the birds, since this year's horticultural show is a joint affair with the Shanghai Cage Bird Association. Particularly fascinating to the younger visitors, the brilliant plumage of the inhabitants of the rows of neat little cages, some boasting painted glass windows, added colour to the pleasant scene. Ideal for such a show, the public stand was cheerful and sunny. Yorkshire canaries looking slightly surprised at proceedings, a red-crested cardinal in a palatial golden cage, and a taciturn grey owl were conspicuously interesting.

The Jessfield Park entries, imposing masses of flowers, drew enthusiastic comments, while the children's competitions, in charge of Mrs. D. B. F. Beith, showed genuine ingenuity in combining colours and varieties of flowers. The decorated dinner-tables were another centre of interest, entries showing a wide variety of taste; one hostess striking the modernistic note with a black glass service and yellow chrysanthemums, two playful seals balancing gold-fish bowls on their talented noses; another combining old-rose flowers and lustre wear with a soft green cloth. Mrs. T. A. Clarke was in charge of this section.

As usual the vegetable display drew the domestic-minded, scarlet peppers splashing their colour against the green of less flamboyant edibles. The cauliflower was especially good this year, one ardent housewife announcing:—"I wish I could take that home with me!" indicating a conspicuously healthy plant.

Competition for the Sir Peter Grain perpetual trophy was keen, that particular corner being gay with entries, while the imposing floral pagoda of Lord Li Ching-mai proved another magnet.

The following acted as judges: Mrs. D. B. F. Beith, Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. T. A. Clark, Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Mrs. G. B. Fryer, Mrs. L. Laurenz, Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, Lord Li Ching Mai, Mr. A. D. Bell, Mr. G. B. Fryer, Mr. F. G. Helsby, Mr. Horace Kadoorie, Mr. A. Kakuda, Mr. A. J. Richardson, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, and Mr. R. W. Wells.

The second annual show of the Shanghai Cage Bird Association was an unqualified success, both from the point of the exhibitor and the general public, and much credit is due to the judges and the committee for the efficient and smooth running of the whole exhibition. An innovation was introduced in that, apart from canaries, classes were arranged for all cage birds, both Chinese and foreign, with a special section devoted entirely to pigeons.

Of the birds on exhibition, roller canaries were by far the biggest and most popular section, with some very keen competition, and the beautiful songsters exhibited by Mr. J. M. H. Clark once again practically made a clean sweep of all the premier honours. In the Border canary class, Mr. W. Dow's birds likewise swept the board, while in the finch section honours were divided between Mr. T. D. Zar and Mr. F. Bahr. Mrs. H. E. Gibson practically monopolised the China bird class. Specials were awarded to Mr. Chang for an albino thrush and to Mr. F. Bahr for an albino bramblefinch.

DANCE RECITAL AT A.W.C.

The German dancer, Norda Mata, presented a most interesting programme on Thursday morning at the American Women's Club in Bubbling Well Road. The first group of dances entitled "Totentanz" or "The Isle of the Dead", based on the poem of Goethe, represented the spirits rising from their graves and portraying their earth-life as it really was, stripped of all pretence. Each spirit was interpreted with great individuality both in the movements and costuming, and revealed Miss Marta as a consummate artist. The second group entitled "Impressions of Angkor", consisted of a Jungle Dance, Slave Dance, and Dance of a Priestess, the latter being danced to the accompaniment of a gong and tambour. Mr. G. S. Singer played the piano accompaniment for the other numbers.

Before a small but appreciative audience in the Kaiser Wilhelm School, last evening, Miss Nodra Mata repeated the morning's programme, with the addition of the "Earthbound" movement in the group of dances "The Isle of the Dead," a number which poignantly portrayed a soul held prisoner by the flesh and thwarted in its spiritual aspirations.

Miss Mata was a pupil of the famous German dancer, Mary Wigman, and since then has made a study of the dances of the Orient, visiting Siam, Java, and Japan, where she was the first foreigner to be given the privilege of seeing the temple dances. She will sail for Hongkong the twenty-second of this month, en route to Manila and Rangoon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION IN JAPANESE CLUB

One of the successful twice-yearly exhibitions sponsored by the Shanghai Society for the Study of Photography was opened on Saturday at the Japanese Club in Boone Road. A selection of some 200 pictures by members of the general public included many interesting examples of camera-craft, prominent among which were familiar local scenes and riverside incidents.

Silver cups were awarded to the exhibitors of the three best photographs—Mr. K. Kurata (a nude study), Mr. T. Kasahara (a novel light-and-shade specimen entitled "Construction", and Mr. T. Umemura (portrait of a man). The judges, Messrs. K. Hayshi and K. Usui, also awarded prizes to Mr. Fujimori, Mr. Woo Mei-tsun, and Mr. T. Ishii.

Fifty of the pictures shown were chosen from among those taken by members of the Society this year. It is intended to organise in the near future an international exhibition of photographic work by Chinese and foreigners.

ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Activities of a Radical Organisation

The attention of the Public Safety Bureau authorities was drawn on Sunday to a case in which a radical organisation professing to be anti-Communist in nature created disturbances in the College of Law during dramatic performances presented by the students in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the institution in the afternoon. This is the fourth demonstration of a similar nature, believed to be staged by this same organisation.

It was believed that those who created disturbances at the college were responsible for the wrecking of the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Company in Connaught Road about a week ago. About 70 men said to be dressed in blue jackets broke into the studio. While proceeding with the work of destruction, they distributed printed pamphlets bearing slogans such as "People rise up to exterminate the Communists," "Down with these traitorous Communists," etc. These handbills bear the name of the "Communist-Exterminating League."

Following the attack on the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Studio, the League addressed a number of notifications to various newspaper offices and bookstores advising them to stop publishing articles written by Communists and information regarding these writers. The letters added that serious action would be taken against those who did not heed this warning.

Flying a homeward bound pennant more than six hundred feet long, each foot indicating a member of the crew, the U.S.S. Houston sailed on Friday morning for the Pacific Coast, completing a distinguished tour of service on the Asiatic station.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CUNNINGHAM

Consular Body Honours His Wise Leadership

A pleasant ceremony took place at the conclusion of a general meeting of the Consular Body on Tuesday twenty of the Heads of Consulates being present, when Mr. F. E. H. Groenman, Consul-General for the Netherlands on behalf of his colleagues presented to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul-General and Senior Consul, a silver salver in commemoration of his completion of 35 years in the American Consular Service and seven years as the Doyen of the Consular Body.

In a happy speech Mr. Groenman extolled Mr. Cunningham's long and valuable service to his country and his labours in furthering the interests and welfare of Shanghai. Mr. Cunningham, who was deeply moved, suitably responded. The salver bears the signatures of the different Heads of Consulates and the Consular Body Secretary, as well as the following inscription:—

To Our Esteemed Colleague
Edwin S. Cunningham, Esquire
American Consul General and
Senior Consul in Shanghai.
In Affectionate Commemoration of His Completion of 35 Years in the American Consular Service and His Wise and Kindly Leadership as Senior Consul.

A DANCING COUPLE'S LUCKY ESCAPE

Sensational Motor Car Crash but Little Damage

Although their car smashed through a small maple tree, clipped off a steel pole, and then partially demolished a concrete wall, three local artists had a miraculous escape, if not from deaths, at least from serious in juries, last Wednesday afternoon. Lucinda and Martinez, dancing partners, and Mr. Edward Velgado, singer, were being taken to the house of Dr. A. Lopes de Almeida, the Brazilian Consul-General, in the consul's car, at about 4 p.m.

The car, a Dodge Sedan, was running down Avenue Petain, when, to avoid hitting another car at the intersection with Avenue Francis Garnier, it swerved to the left, and, smashing through a maple tree and a steel pole, came to rest after crashing into a concrete wall around the house of Mr. Barnes Moss.

Except for a sprained ankle sustained by Miss Lucinda and a small cut on Mr. Martinez's hand, none of the party suffered any serious injury. The car had no more than a smashed radiator and a crumpled fender; the body was not damaged, nor was any of the glass broken.

The Public School for Junior Boys which has been constructed by the Shanghai Municipal Council at the corner of Tifeng and Yu Yuen roads, with entrance from Tifeng Road, will be opened on January 8 next, when all pupils in the existing Junior School will transfer to the new building.

Time to Think of Overcoats

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SHANGHAI GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Annual Church Parade at Union Church

Some 200 members of the Shanghai Girl Guides' Association attended the annual church parade service held on Sunday morning at Union Church, at the commencement of which the new colours of the Fourth Company (Boone Road School) were dedicated.

A number of parents and friends of the Guides watched the various companies parade with their colours and march to the Church where a large congregation joined them in a very impressive service. Among the officials of the Guides' Association present were Mrs. G. W. Morris, District Commissioner; Miss E. M. J. Gulston, District Camp Adviser; Mrs. L. B. S. Golds, District Captain; and Mrs. D. Bealer, District Brown Owl.

When the congregation were seated the colour bearers of the First, Third and Fifth Companies marched in with their colours, which were deposited near the Communion Table, being followed by the colour party of the Fourth Company, whose colours were received by the Minister, the Rev. H. G. Newsham, and dedicated in the following words:—

O God our Heavenly Father, as the great lanterns shine over the vast and stormy deep, guiding those who sail in lonely ships into the calm waters of the safe harbour, so may these banners guide those who both now and hereafter shall follow in the Fourth Company of the Guides, leading them from the shadows to the light, from solitude to fellowship, from selfishness to service, and from carelessness to the beautiful character of sacred womanhood, in the name of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

An invocatory prayer and the Lord's Prayer was followed by the Hymn "O Lord, Thou art my God and King," and the Lesson (1 Corinthians xiii) read by Miss Palmer Baker, captain of the Fifth Company (Thomas Hanbury School). The anthem by the Choir was Blake's "Jerusalem," the other portions of the service including a responsive Scripture reading and the hymns "Who would true valour see," "Thy Kingdom Come!—on bended knee the passing ages pray," and "Far round the world Thy children sing their songs."

The address by the Rev. Mr. Newsham was centred on the thought that life to be of any real value must be one of sacrifice and service for others, and that the acid test of all true living is when our lives in some degree at any rate measure up to the life of Him who was willing to make the great sacrifice that world might be redeemed.

POPPIES' FUND

The full account made of the collections from the sale of Poppies on Armistice Day by Miss Venne Brown, as organiser, who informed this journal that the amount collected was $6,600. It is believed that this is somewhere in the neighbourhood of a record for Shanghai. It does great credit to the energy and enthusiasm of the workers under Miss Venn Brown's leadership and also, of course, to the excellent arrangements made by the United Services Association. With this Armistice Day collection must be mentioned a little incident which occurred in this office on that day. A lady who refused to give her name or address called and left a number of tins of cigarettes for the plucky Englishman who, although out of employment, has been refusing relief for over a year and whose story was told in a brief leaderette a few days ago. Steps were taken to get the cigarettes into hands which could deliver them to the intended recipient and the unknown lady is hereby thanked for her generous thought.

WEDDING

Young—Shepard

A wedding of interest to the American community of Shanghai took place last Wednesday when Miss Marion Shepard became the wife of Mr. Harry Young. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Brooks, U.S. Marines, at the Home of Lieut. and Mrs. S. Sult of the 4th Marines. The bride arrived from Spokane, Washington the day before the wedding and is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Sult. The bridegroom is on the staff of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company.

Mrs. Sult was matron of honour for the ceremony, and Lieut. Sult acted as best man.

SHANGHAI GIRL GUIDES ON PARADE

Photos by Wei Feng.

The annual church parade of the Shanghai Girl Guides' Association was held at the Union Church on Sunday when the new colours of the Fourth Company (Boone Road School) were dedicated.

A SHANGHAI GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. J. H. Carey's Fine Record of Service with Volunteers

On Sunday marked the golden wedding anniversary of a Shanghai couple particularly well-known in Service and Volunteer circles — Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carey, who were married at Buckingham on November 19, 1883. Mr. Carey hopes in the near future to celebrate a Masonic jubilee also, for he is a Past Master of more than forty years standing and also gained provincial honours in England.

The popular couple's connection with the Army is something of which really to be proud. Mrs. Carey was born in the 61st Foot, now the 2nd Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment and includes amongst her most treasured possessions her father's Crimean medals. During her 26 years' residence in Shanghai, she always has been to the fore in assisting with entertainment for men of the Royal Navy and the Army, enthusiastically seconded by her equally military-minded husband.

Mr. Carey's Volunteer record is one which the newly-appointed Municipal Council sub-committee who have been charged with the prosecution of a recruiting campaign on behalf of the S.V.C. might adopt as an example for the young men of to-day. A Volunteer from 1870 until a few years ago, Mr. Carey holds two long service medals—Queen Victoria's and the S.V.C. His earliest experience was in a military drum and fife band., He passed successively, in 1875 to the Oxford Volunteers; 1879. the 1st Bucks. Rifle Volunteers, in which he was a Sergeant; 1888, the Chester Garrison Volunteers, in which he was Quarter-Master; and 1908, the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery. So keen a Volunteer even might be serving yet with the S.V.C., but most unfortunately, in June, 1922, he was involved in an accident which left him partially paralysed, though he is still able to get about with the aid of a stick.

Apart from Mr. Carey's disability, the couple are in excellent health, and there will be many in Shanghai, besides an absent host of Service men who have experienced their hospitality, who will wish them many more years of health and happiness.

BENEFIT SHOW FOR POOR CHILDREN

2,553 Toys Collected at Nanking Theatre

A total of 2,553 toys, including miniature aeroplanes, motor cars, dolls, etc., were gathered at the Nanking Theatre at a special performance on Sunday morning, when patrons, contributing any toy, old or broken, at the entrance, were admitted to the show free of charge. The toys thus collected will be distributed among the poor children and orphans during Christmas by the Rotary Club.

By special arrangement with Mr. T. J. Holt, general manager of the Nanking Theatre, Mr. T. Knight, general manager of the Peacock Motion Picture Co., Henry the Great, a magician, who are all Rotarians, the Club was able to present an attractive programme, and the whole house was packed. The picture shown was a Radio production entitled "Night Work."

This is the second annual special matinee sponsored by the Rotary Club to aid the collection of toys for poor kiddies. Whereas only a total of 1,600 toys was collected at last year's special matinee, yesterday's performance proved a great success. About forty per cent. of yesterday's audience were foreigners.

WORLD PROBLEMS AND RELIGION

A Chance for China Educationalists in Western Universities

The challenge of world problems to the religious leaders of the world was strongly emphasised by Dr. Kenneth J. Saunders in addressing the Fellowship Group at the Y.M.C.A., under the chairmanship of the Rev. H. G. Newsham and the secretaryship of Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, on Monday afternoon.

Dr. Saunders considered that the intellectual appeal of Christian teaching had suffered for the want of intellectual leadership. There was a great need for men who would extract the essentials from religion and cease their energies in putting second things first. The world was anxious to be taught, and it was anxious to turn to religion, but the equipment of the leaders

Dr. Kenneth J. Saunders

was not equal to that of other teachers, such as Bertrand Russell and John Dewey. The movement for peace would not be helped by concentration on disarmament on the present lines, for what was wanted was the disarmament of the mentality of nations.

East and West

It was necessary that the thought of the East should be explained to the West by those who were really qualified to interpret Eastern thought, and he felt there were all too few such men, both in England and America. There was, consequently, a great field before the educationalists in China in producing men fitted to fill the chairs of Asiatic teaching in Western universities. The peace movement would fail so long as it was impossible to strike at the root of the causes of conflict. It was not enough to stop the building of warships, without rationing the raw materials. Otherwise the competition between traders in the event produced international complications leading to armed conflict.

The gap between the intellectual assent of the world to the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion and the actual practice which the world was able to follow had to be closed, and that could only be achieved by the emergence of real intellectual leadership in the churches and other religious organisations. He saw considerable hope in the fact that the universities were abandoning their old attitude towards religion. Briefly, in the past they had considered religion to be either so respectable that it should be kept out of the universities, or so undesirable that the universities should ignore it. He felt that, by restoring religion to its proper place in the educational curriculum, and emphasising its importance in every department of life, a great step forward could be taken in ensuring a responsive attitude from the nations towards the general principles of international amity and concord.

OUTSIDE ROAD ARRESTS

Foreigners Detained by Chinese Police

Three cases in which motorists on extra-Settlement Roads were taken to Chinese police stations after being involved in accidents came to the notice of the Municipal Police during the week-end. In one case, in which the driver concerned was Mr. K. E. Dabelstein, an American citizen, employed in the freight department of the Robert Dollar Co., a shot was fired by a constable of the Bureau of Public Safety, who is also alleged to have smashed the windscreen of Mr. Dabelstein's car with the butt of his pistol.

From inquiries made in the Settlement on Monday, it appears that Mr. Dabelstein, when driving westward along Hungjao Road, about 7.50 a.m. on Sunday, was unable to avoid colliding with a Chinese woman who was attempting to cross the roadway. On the ground that Mr. Dabelstein allegedly failed to pull up immediately when called upon to do so, a Chinese policeman at the corner of Chungshan Road fired a shot into the air and after the car had stopped, broke the windscreen with his weapon. Mr. Dabelstein and a lady passenger were both taken to the Siccawei sub-station of the Public Safety Bureau, and, on the instructions of a superior officer of the Chinese force, later were handed over to a Municipal Police inspector. The injuries of the Chinese woman struck by the car are described as very slight.

Collision With Rickshaw

Another case was that of Mr. Shilbert, an Esthonian living at 203 Bubbling Well Road, who on Saturday reported receiving a telephone message from his 20-year-old son, Mr. N. A. Shilbert, stating that he had been arrested by Bureau of Public Safety police. While driving a car in Hungjao Road, near Macleod Road, early in the afternoon, it was learned, Mr. Shilbert, jun., came into collision with a public rickshaw, which was smashed. The rickshaw puller was injured on the body and legs, and another coolie received injuries through being struck by the rickshaw.

All concerned in the accident—including Mr. N. Garielutz, aged 23, a Russian living in the French Concession—were taken to Poh Sing King police station, and subsequently transferred to the Nantao headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety. The officer in charge refused to release the driver until some person signed a bond guaranteeing payment of compensation and hospital expenses, and, though he offered to let the passenger go, the latter declined, declaring that he preferred to stay with his friend.

Chauffeur In Trouble

A further accident, followed by arrest, took place on the same road about 2 p.m. In consequence of the aeroplane naming ceremony at the aerodrome, large crowds of pedesrians were about when Chang Seao-kwan, driver of a car belonging to the Kiangsu Garage, Kweichow Road, apparently lost control, and, swerving across the road, knocked down a 43-year-old Chinese, whose left ankle was broken. Chang was removed by police to Poh Sing King station, being told that he would be taken to Nantao next day.

In both this and the preceding case, it is understood, it was pointed out on behalf of the Settlement police that the accidents, having occurred on Municipal roads, should have been dealt with by the S.M.P.

FRENCH FORCES ON PARADE

Admiral Berthelot Inspects Men and Presents Medals

Admiral Berthelot, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East, inspected the French forces at Koukaza Gardens yesterday morning when he presented a number of decorations.

Admiral Berthelot, who is to be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Descottes-Genon, is leaving Shanghai on Thursday in his flagship the Primauguet.

The Admiral was accompanied by officers from the Primauguet, the Savorgnan de Brazza, the Francis Garnier and the Balny, the French Colonial Infantry and the French Marine. After the inspection of the forces on parade, he presented the decorations which included the following:

Legion d'Honneur, Officer-Capitaine de Fregate Charron, second in command of the Primauguet: Chef de Battaillon Cologma: and Dr. Vieron.

A number of other decorations were also presented.

Evidence that a serious attempt is to be made to encourage recruiting for the S.V.C., is provided by an announcement that, on the suggestion of the Commandant of the Corps, the Municipal Council has appointed Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, P. W. Massey, C. S. Franklin, and E. F. Harris a Volunteer Recruiting Committee to secure enrolments, principally British and American. The members of the committee have been given power to co-opt additional members.

"BEN-HUR"

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SHANGHAI

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The Ladies' Great Night

Their One Occasion in Shanghai Club

At the Nanking Theatre just now, Shanghai's womenkind are being given the only sight they can ever possibly get of that Eveless (and mareless and cowless) paradise known as Mount Athos, where monks reign as kings, administer as statesmen and work like labourers. The Shanghai Club is not exactly a monastic institution, but it does exclude women from its sacred precincts. The rule is not quite as rigid as that of Mount Athos for on one night of the year—and on Friday was that night—the Club has what it calls a ladies' night, and what really is a very hospitable dance or ball. The dining-room is allowed to cast off the dignity accruing from daily ministration to the needs and confidences of taipans, present and prospective. It becomes a dancing hall and the energetic hosts take assiduous care to see that it fulfils that annual requirement with the help of an entirely delightful band.

The reception committee, briskly on time, received the first entrants of the 600 guests at the usually gloomy portal. Decorations, displayed with masculine thoroughness and regard for feminine complexions, were a pleasing feature of the metamorphosis temporarily inflicted on the Club. The now deposed longest bar coyly smirked as it noted the unusual approach of skirts and backless frocks. Everthing ran smoothly to the last detail of a cheery supper.

Some of Shanghai's oldest hands were seen on the floor; others discreetly gathered in knots to discuss problems of obvious importance. Even the gay young things dropped some of their oppressive worldiness and became positively juvenile in their frank delight. No doubt they will reassume the mask of supercilious boredom in their wonted haunts of the winter evenings. In the Shanghai Club they were just jolly nieces who were enjoying the pleasure of making exceedingly jolly uncles feel that age had not advanced so rapidly as the depressed markets suggested. It was a merry evening and it lasted until the evening had got within hailing distance of the dawn. Mount Athos had better take the hint.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN

Vicomte de Sibour En Route to Shanghai

Now nearing the completion of 18 years' flying without a single accident, the distinguished French airman, the Vicomte de Sibour, is expected to arrive in Shanghai by air from Hongkong some time next week.

The De Havilland Dragon aeroplane which the Vicomte is flying is of the same type as that used by Mr. and Mrs. Mollison in their Atlantic flight. A D. H. Dragon is also the latest addition to the private aircraft owned by the Prince of Wales, being principally used for the many comparatively short journeys which he has to make in England, and capable of landing and taking off at aerodromes not suitable for his larger and more powerful Vickers Viastra monoplane.

The Dragon has a cruising speed, of 108 miles an hour, with a top speed of 130 m.p.h., and has two Gipsy Major engines mounted on the lower wings on either side of the fuselage. They are of the inverted air-cooled type, each of 130 h.p., whose reliability and efficiency have been proved in several famous long-distance flights, and are very economical to run. The two petrol tanks each hold 30 gallons, giving a range of 550 miles in still air.

The Vicomte de Sibour, who visited Shanghai in April on his way to Peking, first came to this country 18 months previously. So keen an aviator is he that on his last visit it was stated that he had not used a train for seven years. With his wife—also a pilot—he made a tour of the world in 1928, afterwards going to Abyssinia and then carrying out flights from Paris to Peking and back, from Paris to the Niger and back, and a return trip by 'plane to South Africa.

The British Consul-General at Shanghai, Sir John Brenan, who has been on furlough, left London for Shanghai on Monday accompanied by Lady Brenan says a Reuter message.

A UNIQUE ATTEMPT AT CO-OPERATION

Chinese Concern to Help People of Small Means

For the purpose of assisting people in humble circumstances in solving their economic problems in petty business and domestic affairs, the China National Economic Co-operative Society has been established and was inaugurated at an impressive but simple ceremony held on Saturday, Nov. 11, at the offices, 455 Hankow Road, Shanghai, which was attended by a large number of prominent officials, bankers, and other business men. The idea originally was put forward about two years ago by Dr. Chu Han-ping, General Manager of the Society, and by untiring efforts he has succeeded in gaining the necessary sympathy and support.

The Society is controlled by a Board of Directors headed by Mr. S. Y. Chang, adviser to the Ministry of Finance. It consists of three departments—savings, loan, and service. The former issues policies which involve the payment of $5, $3, or $1 per month regularly for 5, 10, or 15 years. At the end of the 15th year a $5 member will receive $1,000 in cash; a $3 member $600, and a $1 member, $200. Similar facilities for 5 or 10 year policies are provided.

The loan department provides means to help those in need of financial assistance. Credit loans ranging from $10 to $1,000 may be arranged for periods ranging from one month to a year, at minimum rates of interest. Other loans cover education, unemployment, etc.

The service department provides means of mutual help, including free medical and legal advice, the use of a library and other conveniences, such as furnished domitories at rentals cheaper than those charged by ordinary boarding-houses.

This is the first enterprise of its kind to be organised in China.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Carl J. McKnight

News has been received in Shanghai of the death of Mr. C. J. McKnight, who was the first manager in China of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. He was the first man to introduce Chesterfield cigarettes to the China market and remained in China for three years, from 1921 to 1923, before returning to America, his native country, and going into the bankin- business.

Although his stay in China was brief, being a man of a remarkable personality Mr. McKnight made many firm friends before leaving the Far East. He had retired from business for some years prior to his death. He had been ill for most of the summer months of this year.

Mrs. Anne R. Tenney

The death is announced at London, England, on October 16, of Mrs. Anne R. Tenney, widow of the late Dr. Charles D. Tenney.

Mrs. Tenney was a native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, the date of her birth being February 18, 1859. The greater part of Mrs. Tenney's life was spent in China, where her husband was engaged in educational work and in the United States Diplomatic Service. Since leaving China Mrs. Tenney had made her home at Palo Alto, California. She was visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. Wolfers in London when her death occurred.

Mr. E. T. J. Blount

The death occurred suddenly on September 26, in Edinburgh, of an "old China hand", Mr. E. T. J. Blount, F.F.A., A.I.A., who will be still well remembered by the older generation of Shanghai residents.

The late Mr. Blount, who at the time of his decease had reached the age of 65, entered the service of the Standard Life Assurance Company in 1891, coming to Shanghai in the year 1900 as Resident Secretary. He was probably the first actuary to be sent to the Far East in the interests of insurance. From the outset of his local career, he was held in great esteem, both in his business capacity and socially. Mr. Blount returned to his Company's head office in Edinburgh in 1908 as general superintendent of foreign agencies, and two years later he was appointed agency manager, from which position he retired two years ago on reaching the age limit. During the course of his long service he had visited every one of the Company's branches with the exception of those in Canada and the West Indies.

Throughout Mr. Blount's term of residence in Shanghai, he took a prominent part in the activities of the Amateur Dramatic Club, joining the Committee in 1903 and serving as a member for several years. He was assigned leading roles in many of the plays presented by the A.D.C. during what may justly be described as probably the halcyon period of the Club's whole existence. Among the productions in which Mr. Blount participated were "Lord and Lady Algy" (1902), "Mice and Men" (1903), "The Prisoner of Zenda" (1906), "You never can tell" and "The Duke of Killiecrankie" (1907), "A Pantomime Rehearsal" and "The Admirable Creighton" (1908), and his humourous portrayal of the parts assigned to him were always a much appreciated feature of the performances.

In the cricket field, although never attaining interport honours, Mr. Blount was no mean performer both with bat and ball, and he could usually be relied upon to make his quota of runs and secure several victims with his "googlies".

Possessed of splendid spirits, his unfailing good humour was a tonic for all those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Blount was pre-deceased by his wife—also a very capable performer on our local stage—several years ago, and is survived by an unmarried daughter.

Mrs. Maria J. P. G. da Silva

In the presence of a representative gathering of the Portuguese community, the remains of the late Mrs. Maria Jose Peres e Guterres da Silva were laid to rest on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14, in the Bubbling Well Cemetery. A requiem mass was said in the morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus by Father Farmer. The last rites at the Bubbling Well Cemetery were conducted by Father Jacquinot.

Mrs. Margaret Larsen

A funeral services was held last Wednesday afternoon for the late Mrs. Margaret Larsen, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Martin Larson, at Lokawei Cemetery, Father MacDonald conducting the last rites. Mrs. Larsen died at the Country Hospital last Monday, following a short illness. The deceased is survived by two married daughters and one son, all of whom reside locally. The casket was borne to the graveside by Messrs. J. W. Dunn, H. F. Pringle, A. L. C. Wells, and W. F. Louder.

Pte. James Taft Shuman

A funeral servicce for the late Pte. James Taft Shuman, of Headquarters Company, 4th U.S. Marines, was held last Wednesday afternoon at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, Chaplain Joseph Brooks officiating. Pte. Shuman died at the Regimental Hospital last Monday morning after a short illness. Full military honours were accorded, there being present a firing party and the 4th Regiment Band. At the conclusion of the service, "Taps" was sounded by a bugler at the head of the casket, which was draped with the American flag.

The remains will be shipped to the home of deceased at Furman, South Carolina, on the U.S.S .Chaumont, in the near future.

Mr. Thomas Macphail

The death took place on Friday morning, as the result of a fall, of Mr. Thomas Macphail, a retired member of the Chinese Maritime Customs service, which he joined in 1873 and left in 1911. Soon after his retirement, Mr. Macphail returned to China, and, apart from a few trips Home, had been resident in Shanghai ever since. He leaves two sons, Mr. A. W. Macphail and Mr. Henry Macphail, and a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Myers, in Shanghai, as well as another daughter, Mrs. R. A. Russell, now living in Aberdeen.

The remains were laid to rest in Bubbling Well Cemetery on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large number of mourners. The service in the chapel was conducted by the Rev. H. G. Newsham of the Union Church, while the Rev. C. M. Myers officiated at the graveside. The chief mourners were were Mr. Henry Macphail and Mr. Andrew Macphail (sons), Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Myers (daughter and son-in-law). The casket was carried to the grave by Capt. McKinnon, Messrs. J. M. Espey, W. Milward, E. Hayes, and B. Thompson, and Wong Pau-dong (deceased's personal attendant).

Capt. Toralf Albert Lei

A funeral service was held on Saturday afternoon in the Hungjao terday afternoon in the Hungjao Road Cemetery for the late Capt. Toralf Albert Lei, a Norwegian subject, Mr. E. W. Luccock of Community Church officiating. Capt. Lei died last Friday morning after an illness of several months' duration. He is survived by a wife and several children, some of whom are in Norway.

Mrs. Enricia Vicenta da Cruz

A requiem mass was celebrated on Saturday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus by Father Farmer, for the late Mrs. Euricia Vicenta da Cruz, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital last Thursday morning. Interment took place in the Pahsienjao Cemetery in the afternoon, Father Laurando conducting the last rites. The death of Mrs. da Cruz closely followed that of her late husband's who died four months ago, the shock from which she never fully recovered. The casket was carried to the graveside by Messrs:—A. A. D'Assis, P. M. Lobo, A. P. Roza, D. Marques, I. Neves and C. Lopes.

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. J. C. Ferguson left for Peking last Wednesday night.

Mrs. A. D. Bell and Mrs. J. T. Ford have returned from Europe.

The Danish Minister, Mr. O. de Oxholm, left last Wednesday for Hankow, en route to Nanking.

Col. M. H. Logan of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, returned here on Sunday in the Empress of Russia from Hongkong.

Mr. Tse Tso-kai entertained Mr. Archibald Rose and the local directors of the B.A.T., at the Astor House, on Friday.

Mr. W. H. Donald, Advisor to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has returned to Peking, where he intends to make only a short stay.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had a cordial interview with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office in London on Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Macoun has taken charge of the Chinese Customs in London, replacing Mr. Stephenson who died suddenly on November 1. —Reuter.

Dr. Jean Escarra, a well-known French jurist, has been appointed a legal advisor to the Chinese Government. An agreement for two years' service has been signed.

ADM. DESCOTTES-GENON FOR FAR EAST

Paris, Nov. 16.

Vice - Admiral Descottes-Genon, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East to succeed Vice-Admiral Berthelot, will leave Marseilles for Saigon by the M. M. ss. Porthos on February 23 next.—Havas.

Judge P. Grant Jones of H. M. Supreme Court, returned here on Sunday in the Empress of Russia from Hongkong to where he had gone to complete the Full Court.

Mr. A. D. Blackburn returns from long leave on December 4 when he will take over H. M. Acting Consul-Generalship from Mr. J. W. O. Davidson who reverts to Consul and will go on long leave on December 12.

Mayor and Mrs. Wu Te-chen gave a dinner on Friday night in honour of Admiral and Mrs. Upham, and the staff officers of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. Among those present were the U. S. Consul-General and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham.

Major Kan Chieh-lan, Military Attache at the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, arrived in Shanghai by the Nagasaki Maru on Sunday. It is understood that he will proceed to Nanchang to report to General Chiang Kai-shek on the situation in Japan.

Mrs. William L. Carleton returned from a holiday trip to Seattle by the President Cleveland on Tuesday, Nov 14, accompanied by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carleton, who will make their home in Shanghai for the present.

Admiral Berthelot and his staff were the guests of Mayor Wu Teh-cheng at a tiffin given on Sunday at the Mayor's official residence. Among those present were Consul-General Meyrier, Consul Coiffard, Commandant Fabre, and Rear-Admiral Woo of the Chinese Navy.

After two years of uninterrupted and strenuous work, Maestro Mario Paci, the conductor of the Municipal Orchestra, left on the Shanghai Maru on Thursday for Japan to spend a well-earned short leave. Informed of his intention to visit Japan, the Tokyo New Symphony Orchestra, organised and conducted by Prince Konoye, expressed its intense desire for the honour of having him as guest-conductor for two symphony concerts.

Mr. W. H. Lamb, Assistant Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, left on Wednesday for Shanghai, en route to England on a year's leave. Mr. A. L. Scott, who was formerly Vice-consul in Peking, will succeed to the post, and is expected from England at the end of the month.

Among those who arrived here on Sunday in the C.P.R. ss. Empress of Russia were Mr. J. F. Rhame, general manager of the China Electric Co., Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, Mr. R. T. McDonnel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ruttonjee, Dr. T. M. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Priestly.

Judge Milton D. Purdy and members of the U.S. Court, including Mrs. Thurston Porter and Mr. W. T. Collins, are due to return from Canton on the s.s. General Lee this afternoon. Mr. A. Krisel, Commissioner of the U.S. Court, and Mrs. Krisel are due on Friday on the Dollar liner President Taft.

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, and Mrs. Ariyoshi returned here on Monday after a month's visit to Peking. The Minister was accompanied by Mr. Y. Suma, his First Secretary, and Mr. M. Arino, his Chinese secretary. He is expected to return to Tokyo soon after his arrival here.

Commissioner Alfred J. Benwell, the Salvation Army leader for China, arrived here on Sunday night in the through train from Peking accompanied by Mrs. Benwell. He leaves to-day for Hongkong in the C.P.R. ss. Empress of Japan and will return here on December 3 after which he will go back to his headquarters in Peking.

Having taken over from Major General G. Fleming, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, D.S.O., M.C., has now assumed the command of the Shanghai Area. Lieutenant R. H. N. Wood, of the 2nd Battalion The Worcestershire Regiment, will act temporarily as his aide-de-camp, according to Area Routine Orders issued by Major General Fleming just before his departure. Brigadier and Mrs. Thackeray have now taken up residence at 36 Brenan Road.

Among those who are left early on Monday morning in the C.P.R. ss. Empress of Russia are Mr. A. D. Calhoun, sub-manager of the National City Bank of New York, sailing for the United States; Capt. F. Scurr, partner in Messrs. Scurr, Tanner & Co., for England via Canada; and Mr. I. J Scott, Mrs. H. Schaaf for Japan, Mr. K. Elliot, Mr. R. F. Hinds, Mr. M. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harrison for Vancouver.

For 33 years associated with the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., Mr. A. Blechynden, Manager Director, is retiring at the end of next month. The announcement of his retirement was made by Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Works, yesterday afternoon shortly after the launching of two Customs preventive vessels at the dock. A large gathering all joined in wishing him good health and happiness.

Marquis G. Marconi, the Italian inventor, who is visiting Tokyo with his wife, has been awarded the Order of Rising Sun with the First Order of Merit by the Japanese Government. It is reported that Signor Marconi will arrive in Shanghai about the end of this month. The inventor, after leaving Tokyo, will visit Kyoto, Nara and Osaka, after which he will go to Seoul (Korea), Mukden and Dairen. He is expected to leave Dairen for Shanghai on November 27 says Rengo.

Mr. John R. Morris, Far Eastern manager of the United Press, on Tuesday, November 14, announced the appointment of Mr. Don K. King, hitherto night editor, as day editor of the Shanghai bureau of the United Press, and Mr. Earl H. Leaf, who has been connected with the organisation for some considerable time, as night editor. Both these gentlemen are well known locally for their journalistic activities, though Mr. King has been a resident of Shanghai for a much longer period than Mr. Leaf.

At a congregation of the University of Oxford convened on November 18, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law was conferred on Miss Eila Holwell (Holly) Kirkby-Gomes, B.A. (HONS.), of the Inner Temple, London. At the examination held last Trinity term, Miss Kirkby-Gomes was placed in the second class in the honours list. Miss Kirkby-Gomes is the younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Kirkby-Gomes and a cousin of Lord Cobham, who recently succeeded his brother as the thirteenth Baron Cobham of Halifax.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

Bar Silver	18¾
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling	₹71.50
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying	₹71.50
Native interest per day on $1,000	$.08
Copper cash per $100	305,500

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. transfer	1/3 5/16
New York—Tel. transfer	33⅞
Paris—Demand	Francs 525
India—Demand	Rupees 85
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 50½
Hongkong—Demand	Dollars 89½
Yokohama—Demand	Yen 107¼
Singapore—Demand	Dollars 53¼

MARKET SELLING RATES

1/3 5/16	£1	=$ 15.67
33⅛	U.S. $100	=$294.66

MARKET BUYING RATES

1/3 1/16	£1	=$15.546
34¼	U.S. $100	=$291.97
London—Demand		1/3 7/16
4 months' sight credits		1/3 5/16
4 months' sight docts		1/3 11/16
6 months' sight credits		1/3 11/16
6 months' sight docts		1/3 13/16
New York—Demand		U.S. $34¼
4 months' sight credits		34¼

CLOSING RATES

Closing rate Sterling	1/3 5/16
Closing rate	U.S. $34 5/16

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $2.9575

Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $2.9250

Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $15.673

Demand buying rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $15.484

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $290.91
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.48

SELLING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $295.21
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.68

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

Buying £1.0.0	U.S. $5.24
Selling £1.0.0	U.S. $5.39

SELLING D/D RATES

American $100	Sh. $295.21
Belgas 100	" 72.47
Canadian $100	" 307.69
English £1	" 15.68
French Francs 100	" 19.23
Hongkong $100	" 111.73
Indian Rupees 100	" 112.00
Italian Lire 100	" 26.04
Japanese Yen 100	" 94.34
Manila Pesos 100	" 152.82
Netherlands Guilders 100	" 208.34
Peiping $100	" 100.25
Reichsmark 100	" 116.28
Straits $100	" 186.05
Swiss Francs 100	" 94.34
Tientsin $100	" 100.25

SELLING M/T RATES

Chefoo $100	Sh. $100.50
Hangchow $100	" 100.50
Hankow $100	" 100.50
Nanking $100	" 100.50
Tsingtao $100	" 100.50

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $294.12
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.67

BUYING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $290.91
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.42

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.92	=$1
Swiss Frs. 1.06½	=$1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg Mex. $1.00=Rm 86.00

Banque Belge Pour L'etranger

Begas. 1.48½ $1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₹71.50; p.m. 100=₹71.50.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =$833.50; p.m. 500=$835.00.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= $787.50; p.m. 500=$787.20.

Coppers:—a.m. 304,500 coppers= $100; p.m. 304,500 coppers=$100.

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents and 15 coppers=$1
304 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts.
big money
Mex. $1=Tls. 7.15.
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.3786

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$707.20	$700.00
Highest	708.40	701.00
Lowest	696.00	674.80
Closing	701.50	696.50

Jiont Reserve Note

Discount rate per day on $1,000.00	12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call Money per day on $1,000.00	9 cts.=(3.24%)

Domestic Exchange

Peiping	$1,000=Shanghai		$1,001.50
Tientsin	$1,000=	"	$1,000.50
Hankow	$1,000=	"	$1,003.50
Changsha	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Chungking	$1,000=	"	$ 920
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Kiukiang	$1,000=	"	$1,003.50
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Canton	$1,000=	"	$ 750
Swatow	$1,000=	"	$ 977
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Dairen	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Harbin	$1,000=	"	$ 800

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK JANUARY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/3 7/16	1/3 5/16
U.S. G.$	34¼	33⅞
Yen	110	109¾

MERAHANT CLOSING RATES
(del. November)

BANK	SELLING	BANK	BUYING
£ T.T.	1/3 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/3 3/16
G.$ T.T.	34	4 m/s. l.c.	34⅛
Fcs. T.T.	530	4 m/s.	543
Rs. T.T.	85¾	7 d/s.	87¼

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
London pence per std. oz.	18⅜	18 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44⅝	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.10	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars
Market Closed Firm

London silver was up 1/16 ready and forward at 18⅜d. and 18 7/16d. respectively. China and India bought and offerings were small. After the official fixing the market was quietly steady, with America inclined to buy. New York silver was up ⅞ at 44¼ cts and Bombay down 1 anra at 56.10.

The local exchange market opened with sellers at 1/3 5/16 sterling, 33⅝ U.S.$ and 109¼ yen. From the opening the market was firm with speculators strong sellers of U.S. currency and this continued throughout the whole day, although there was good merchant demand for sterling. At the close the market was firm with sellers at 1/3 5/16, 34⅛ and 109½.

LONDON STOCKS

By courtesy of Reuter and Swan, Culberson & Fritz

	Nov. 18	20
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	100¼	100½
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds, 1898	100	100
4½% Loan, 1908	88	88
5% Loan, 1912	62½	62½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	90	90
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	80½	80
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	53	54½
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	20-25	17-22
5% do. do. (Supl. Loan)	16-21	61-21
5% S.-H.-N'po Rly.	92½	92½
5% Honan Railway	15	15
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	30½	29
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai. Rly.	12	11
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	85	84½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	74½	74¾
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	87	87
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	131	131½
Charted. Bank of I. S. & C.	15½	15¼
INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES		
Associated Elec., Indus.	18/-	18/3
British-American Tob.	111/3	111/3
J. & P. Coats	61/6	61/-xd
Courtaulds	42/3	42/-
Chinese Eng. Mining	25/7½	25/9
Distillers	80/9	81/3
Dunlop Rubber	37/6	37/-
Ever Ready, 5/- sh.	29/9	29/6xd
General Electric, (Eng.)	42/9	42/9
Guinness	99/6	101/3
Imp. Chemical Industries	30/6	30/3
do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.)	8/6	8/6
Imp. Tobacco	111/3	111/-
Int. Tea Stores, 5/- sh.	28/7½	28/4½
Int. Nickel, no par val.	$20⅝	$21
Pinchin Johnson, 10/- sh.	31/-	30/6
Turner & Newall	35/9	35/6
Unilever	25/9	24/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	18/9	19/-
Burma Corporation,	13/3	13/3
Can. Pac. Rly. $25 sh.	$11⅛	$11⅛
Chartered 15/ sh.	20/6	20/-
Crown Mines 10/- sh.	182/6	176/3
Geldenhuis	27/6	27/6
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	16/10½	16/10½
Trepca Mines, 5/- sh.	12/9	13/-
Langinagte Estates	28/9	28/6
London Tin, 10/- shares	15/3	15/-
Peking Syndicate, 2/- ord.	3/3	3/3
Rubber Trusts	26/-	26/-
S'hai Elect. Cons.	62/-	62/-
Van Ryn Deep	37/6	37/6
Vickers 6/8d shares	8/6	8/6
OILS		
Anglo Persian	48/9	48/9
Burma	87/6	87/6
Mexican Eagle, Mex. $4	11/1½	11/-
Royal Dutch 100 fl sh.	£21⅛	£21⅛
Shell Trans. & Trad.	51/10½	51/10½

The following additional quotations are from the United Press:—

	Nov. 18	20
Cables & Wireless "B"	10½	10⅞
do. "A"	29⅞	28½
do. Pref	70½	72

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Nov.	18	20
Adams Express	8½	8¾
Alaska Juneau	23	23¾
Allied Chemical & Dye	139⅞	143½
American Can	94½	98½
American & For. Power	10⅜	10⅝
Amer. & For. Power 7% Pfd.	23	22
Amer. & Fr. Power Warr.	7¼	7¼
American Metal Co.	21¼	22
American Smelting	47	48
American Tel. & Tel.	119½	121⅞
American Tobacco "B"	74¾	77⅞
American Waterworks	16½	17
Anaconda Copper	15⅞	16⅞
Atlas Corporation	12¾	13½
Auburn Automobiles	43	46⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	23	24⅞
Bethlehem Steel	32½	33¾
Borden Company	22	22¼
Borg Warner	16	17
Canadian Pacific Rail.	12½	12⅞
Case, J. I.	73⅜	75⅞
Chase National Bank	18⅜	18⅞
Chesapeake Corporation	Unq.	34⅜
Chrysler Corporation	47	49½
Columbia Gas & Electric	10⅛	10⅛
Common. & Southern	1⅜	1⅜
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	36⅞	38¼
Continental Oil	18⅞	18¼
Corn Products	72	72
Coty Inc.	4⅜	4⅜
Curtiss Wright Com.	2⅜	3
Douglas Aircraft	14⅝	14⅜
Du Pont de Nemours	86⅛	89⅛
Eastman Kodak	74½	76
Electric Bond & Share	12¼	13
Electric Power & Light	5	5
Fox Film "A"	14¼	14
General Aviation	Unq.	5⅜
General Electric	21⅞	22
General Foods	36⅞	35⅞
General Motors	32	33⅜
General Railway Signal	Unq.	33⅜
Gold Dust	19	20⅛
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	38½	40
International Cement	31	31
International Harvester	42⅜	44
International Nickel	22½	22⅞
International Tel. & Tel.	14¼	14⅞
Johns Manville	54	57⅝
Kennecott	22⅜	23⅛
Lehman Corporation	67⅞	68
Liggett & Myers "B"	86	88¼
Loew's Inc.	29⅞	31⅜
Lorillard P. (Com)	17⅜	17¼
McIntyre Porcupine	41½	42½
Montgomery Ward	22⅜	24⅛
Nat. City Bk. (bid price)	20⅜	21
National Distillers	90	29⅜
New York Central	35⅜	37⅛
North American	13¼	14⅞
Owens Illinois Glass	81½	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	16½	17
Packard Motors	3⅞	4
Pennsylvania Railroad	27⅛	27⅞
Pennroad Corporation	2⅛	2⅜
Phillips Petroleum	17¼	18
Radio Corporation	7	7⅜
Radio Keith Orp.	2¼	2⅜
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	46⅜	47½
Sears Roebuck	42⅜	45⅞
Shell Union	8⅞	9⅜
Socony-Vacuum Corporation	16⅜	17
Southern Cal. Edison	14½	15
Standard Gas & Electric	7⅞	7½
Standard Oil Co. of N.J.	46⅜	46⅞
Sterling Products	55⅜	56
Studebaker	5	5
Texas Corporation	27	27⅞
Texas Gulf Sulphur	43⅞	45¼
Transamerica	5⅜	5⅜
Union Carbide & Carbon	46½	49¼
Union Pacific	110½	112
United Aircraft & Trans.	33⅜	35⅛
United Corporation	4⅜	5
United Gas Improvement	15	15½
U. S. Rubber	18½	19¼
U. S. Steel	43⅜	45
Universal Leaf Tobacco	Unq.	47
Vanadium	19⅜	21½
Warner Bros. Pictures	6½	6⅜
Westinghouse E. & M.	39⅜	41½
Woolworth	40	41⅜

Further quotations by courtesy of the American Oriental Finance Corp.

Air Reduction	106	108
Amer. Radiator	13½	14⅛
Amer. Sugar Ref'g	56⅜	58
Atchison, T. & S. Fe.	46	48½
Bendix Aviation	14⅞	15⅞
Caterpillar Co.	23⅞	24⅜
Commercial Solvents	32½	33⅞
Continental Can	70⅜	73⅜
Elec. Auto Lite Co.	16	17½
Gen. Amer. Trans. Corp.	30	30⅛
Gillette Safety	11½	11½
Int. Bus. Machines	145	146
Mack Trucks	29⅜	31½
Monsanto Chemical	74	74
Nat'l Biscuit	47	48½
Nat'l Cash Reg'ter	15⅞	16
Nat'l Dairy Prod.	15½	15⅜
Nat'l Steel Corp.	39	41½
Otis Elevator	14½	15⅞
Pacific Lighting	23½	23⅜
Safeway Stores	42	43½
Southern Railway	22	23½
Standard Brands	24½	25
Un. Pac. 4% n-c Pfd.	67	67
United Fruit	63⅜	65½
U. S. Steel	43⅜	45
U. S. Steel 7% Pfd.	79	83
Vick Chemical	27⅜	28

Further Quotations by Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	19⅜	20½
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry	28	28
Amer. Car & Foundry Co.	23½	24⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad	40	40½
Colgate Palmolive Peet Co.	12½	13½
First National Stores	67	66⅜
Freeport Texas Co.	47½	47⅞
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	14⅞	15½
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pen.	57	58⅜
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	50	52
Homestakes Mining Co.	322	321
Industrial Rayon Corp.	75	77½
Kresge (S. S.) & Co.	13	13
Liquid Carbonic Co.	25	26
Nat. Power & Light Co.	9½	9½
Procter & Gamble Co.	41½	42
Public Service Corp. of N.J.	33⅜	33⅜
Pullman Inc.	44	44⅜
Royal Dutch (Amer. Shares)	38	38½
Southern Pacific Co.	19	20½
Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	43⅜	43½
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	28½	29⅜
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	66½	67
West. Union Telegraph Co.	55½	58½

By Courtesy A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

Amer. Comm. Alcohol	49½	51½
Amer. Power & Light	6⅞	6⅞
Anchor Cap Corp.	20⅜	21
Atlantic Refining	31⅜	32½
Aviation Corp.	8	8⅜
Celanese Corp.	44	46⅛
Com. & Sthrn. $6 Cum. pref.	21	23
Consolidated Oil	12⅜	12½
Dome Mines	35½	35½
Freeports Texas	47⅛	47⅞
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	31⅛	31⅞
Northern Pacific	19⅜	20½
Republic Steel Corp.	14	14⅜
Schenley	33⅜	33⅜
Southern Pacific	19	20½
Western Union	55½	58½

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Slight Improvement in Some Quarters: Local Mills Buy Loan Wheat

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

For the first time for several weeks there was a somewhat better tone in certain markets, though others remained depressingly dull. Shanghai mills have been principal buyers of wheat purchased under the American loan agreement, disposal of which has been commenced by the government.

PIECE GOODS

The market remains very idle, and clearances are extremely slow. A shortage in certain classes of worsteds is evident, and local prices are fractionally higher. In view of the scanty bookings during this season, it is quite likely that there will be a shortage of cargo next spring. There has been a small enquiry for serges for January 2 February shipment, but only a few packages have been booked.

Yuenfong Auctions

Although the market is not by any means robust, it is possible to give a slightly more encouraging report this week. It is probable that values of Italians, velvets, etc., were hammered a little too heavily last Thursday, with the result that more keen buyers were found this week for a number of qualities of black Italians. Demand was chiefly confined to the higher qualities, but there is also some improvement from Hankow and Changsha, and on the average values of Italians were just about steady. Venetians were generally speaking definitely stronger, and some substantial improvements were recorded. Velvets also were better, but for other miscellaneous dyed goods there is nothing much to say, prices being about the same. Deliveries have fallen away a little.

COTTON

Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.

Chinese Cotton: Having in view the small volume of trading in the domestic staple, our market may be stated to have been rather quiet during the past week. Prices fluctuated within a very narrow range, and toward the close remain at about the same level as last reported. The general sentiment on the part of consumers is bearish, and though lower rates may yet be experienced it becomes problematical as to how soon they will be realised. While some spasmodic demand has arisen for superior grades of the indigenous growth, business was in negligible quantities for the medium grades, stocks of which are increasing daily. In the meantime some of the Chinese mills have contracted for a fair volume of cotton from India and Rangoon at favourable rates. It is rumoured that the rupee will return to its former parity and consequently the rates of exchange will materially strengthen. In the event of this being realised considerable exports of cotton from Bombay will ensue, provided prices do not appreciate commensurately with the exchange rates. Taking into consideration the existing conditions, it would be presumptuous to predict one way or the other as to the trend of the market in the immediate future is a great deal will depend on movements in the foreign fibre as well as the buying power of the spinners here.

Yarn: During the past week there has not transpired any change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits evolving a steady tendency at the close. Business for 32 counts and upward showed some activity but actual demand from consumers for lower counts still continues in a restricted direction.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$37.50
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	39.00
Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf	36.00
Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill	41.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

RICE

The market for Chinese rice advanced slightly during midweek, but declined at the close. The demand for foreign rice was extremely small.

SILK

The market continues dull and heavy. Prices asked for Chinese silks are still far out of proportion to those demanded for the Japanese product, and Chinese holders here, who are already heavy losers at present levels, are reluctant to come down sufficiently to hold foreign markets while they can obtain some isolated orders for home consumption at comparatively high rates. Owing to the still unsettled strikes of weavers in New York, the demand for silk generally is very small, and even prices for Japanese silk show a downward trend. In Shanghai prices touched a new low record for the current year.

WHEAT & FLOUR

World wheat markets here continued rather steady, a temporary decline during the earlier part of the week having been fully recovered. An interesting feature is the fact that actual quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade are about unchanged, in spite of the fact that United States currency has further depreciated. Actual prices c.i.f. Shanghai have remained about the same, cheaper gold prices being offset by the sharp advance in freight rates and quotations for cash wheat.

The Chinese government has commenced to dispose of the America wheat bought under the loan agreement, the grain having been bought principally by Shanghai mills. In addition there was a small business done in high-grade wheat required for mixing purposes. The Shanghai flour market has somewhat improved, but quotations for forward delivery must still be considered as too low compared with actual cost prices for foreign wheat.

TIMBER

Demand for timber remains steady. Prices on the Pacific Coast are firm, and the strengthening of exchange here has brought about some stimulation of buying.

METALS

The market remained quiet so far as British and Continental goods were concerned. On the other hand, a very brisk business was done with the United States, where commodity prices are favourable owing to the continued heavy declines of the dollar. Local wholesale transactions appear to show some improvement.

PRODUCE

Owing to the continued instability of foreign exchanges, consuming centres are still withholding from purchasing, and there is practically no business to report for the past week.

PAPER

There continues to be very little activity on the market. There has been some demand for various qualities of paper and board, but due to the extremely low market prices the offers made have been at ridiculous levels. These low prices are partly due to certain Chinese importers being pressed by the banks to sell fairly substantial lots of cargo, which had been bought by them on speculation, and which they are only able to get rid of with considerable losses. Deliveries have slightly improved.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

Since our last report the rayon market has been fairly steady, with good clearances. Market selling prices all round have bee reduced slightly on account of more favourable rates of exchange. Fair quantities of coarse 180,200,250 and 300 denier yarns have been disposed of with recent price reductions, and the bulk market demand still calls for finer, 75,90,100 and 120 denier yarns, with very little inquiry for dull yarns.

TEXTILE MERCHANTS AND JAPAN

London, Nov. 16.

Declaring that they were unable to cope with Japanese competition doubly armed with low salaries and a depreciated currency, textile merchants and exporters yesterday adopted a resolution asking the government to take the necessary measures to safeguard the country's vital interests and to place the industry of the mother country, India and the Empire on the basis of the principles a greed upon at Ottawa. —Havas.

BANQUE BELGE DIVIDEND

The local branch of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger is informed by its Brussels head office that, after writing off bad debts, the net profit for the year ending June 30, 1933, was Frs. 24,095,189.12. A dividend of 6 per cent. being Francs 30.—net per share, has been declared and an amount of approximately Frs. 9,400,000 has been carried over to next year account.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, November 17, 1933

REPORT No. 46/1933 for week ending November 17, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning November 17			Last Friday Morning November 10			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon: Highest			Lowest			STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1932: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1933: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Nov. 14: 1932	1933
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	Nov.	Dec.	Cash	Nov.	Dec.															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	24	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	200,000	121,790	$20	Dec.	Int. 3% = $0.60, 1933	24-7-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
H 20.50	....	....	19	20.50	....	20.50	....	....	20	....	....	do. "B"	100,000	93,817	$20	Dec.	Int. 3% = $0.60, 1933	24-7-33	29 Jan	19 Sept	21 June	18 Oct	....	980	2,914	5,222
....	....	3.75	....	....	3.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-33	9.90 Jan	6.70 Dec	6.30 Mar	3.50 Oct	1,500	....	428,191	45,570
H 1	....	1,835	....	....	1,830	1,835	....	....	1,827.50	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Int. £3, 1933, less I/T	8-8-33	1,665 July	1,560 Jun	1,835 Nov	1,650 Mar	25	10	227	698
13.40	....	....	13	....	....	....	13.60	....	....	13.30	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1933	26-5-33	14.40 Jan	10.15 Sept	13.80 Aug	9.80 May	....	3,900	48,030	41,300
6.90	....	....	7	7.10	....	....	7	7.05	....	6.90	7	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.35 = $0.49 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1930)	6-2-31	5.45 Jan	2.80 Sept	7.10 Nov	3.20 Mar	5,000	4,100	11,870	444,710
....	....	26	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobiliere (Old)	50,000	50,000	$20	Dec.	10 % for 1932	2-6-33	24 Oct	24 Oct	30 June	29 May	....	55	....	3,470
....	....	25	....	....	25	25	....	....	25	....	....	do. (New)														
11.10	11.20	....	11	....	....	11.20	11.25	....	11.10	11.15	....	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1933	26-5-33	10.55 Dec	7.85 Apr	11.80 Sept	9 May	1,700	14,000	149,920	131,350
10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co.	20,000	100,000	$10	..	.. .. ..	....	....	....	10 Oct.	10 Oct	....	....	....	....
												Insurance														
22	....	....	22	23.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.56 (mkg. 10% = $1.40) 1932	20-4-33	42 Jan	33.60 Jan	33.60 Mar	22.40 Apr	400	....	11,496	3,797
....	....	90	90	91.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. G. $0.75 1933	30-6-33	112 Jan	112 Jan	91.50 Oct	90 Aug	100	....	300	600
Fcs	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurence Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	....	....	....	....	100 Apr	....	....	915	770
....	....	6.50	6.60	6.70	....	6.65	6.65	....	6.65	6.40	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	.. .. ..	6.90 Jan	5.45 June	7 Aug	4.30 May	9,500	3,400	671,847	357,352
H$	....	585	....	....	585	585	....	....	585	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	$4	Dec.	Div. $2, 1932	26-5-33	512½ Oct	435 June	585 Nov	510 June	....	20	918	1,717
												Lands														
		375	....	....	380	375	....	....	375	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. Tls. 4 = $5.59, a/c 28/2/34	22-9-33	337.40 N	337.40 N	....	....	....	50	621	125
....	....	110	....	....	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	150 Jan	125 Jun	....	....	....	....	308	....
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	31 Jan	25 Apr	24 Feb	19 Apr	....	....	10,779	2,034
16.40	....	....	16.50	16.75	....	16.60	....	....	16.60	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Int. 4% = $0.56, 1933	4-8-33	18.35 Jan	15.20 Apr	17 July	15.25 Apr	500	550	31,517	30,800
....	....	15.70	....	....	15.40	15.70	15.70	15.80	15.70	15.50	15.80	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40 1932)	27-2-33	18.95 Jan	15.10 July	16.25 Apr	14 Mar	3,500	3,500	198,945	62,150
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	50,000	T10	Sept.	Incorp. 6 July 1931	11.20 Aug	7 Nov	..	8 June	6 Sept	....	....	200	1,698
....	....	270	....	....	270	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 12% (Tls. 12 = $16.76) 1932	28-2-33	19.20 Jun	14 Apr	270 June	270 June	....	....	....	10
....	....	13	....	....	13.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33	15.95 May	12.60 July	12.95 Mar	12.95 Mar	....	....	10,954	5,100
....	....	12.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33	....	....	14 Jan	12.20 Apr	766	....	12,750	19,870
....	....	101	....	....	101	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,858	$100	Dec.	Int. Div. 3% 1933	1-7-33	....	....	101 Oct	100 July	....	....	....	2
....	....	10.10	....	....	10.10	10.10	....	....	10.10	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	50,316	$10	Dec.	Int. Div. 3% 1933	1-7-33	10 Aug	9 Aug	10.10 Nov	10 Sept	....	100	4,735	1,270
11.30	....	....	11.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	.. .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	....	....	....	32.25	....	32	32	31.50	32	31.25	31.50	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Int. 6% (Tls. 0.30) = $0.42, 1933	1-3-33	44.10 Jan	31.85 Dec	36.75 Jan	29.75 Mar	200	3,100	188,385	156,880
....	....	224	....	....	224	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Fin. 4% (mkg. 10% 1932)	24-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	6 Oct	4.25 Feb	....	....	1,000	3,000
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
		9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	.. .. ..	....	8.40 Nov	5.90 Aug	....	....	....	....	6,000	....
....	....	6.50	6.25	....	....	6.50	....	....	6.50	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932	14-3-33	9.25 Jan	7.90 Oct	8.45 Jan	7 Nov	500	1,000	37,479	35,415
....	....	148.50	....	....	148.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. Tls. 5 = $6.99 for year to 30/4/33	28-7-33	139.30 N	112 Aug	150.50 July	126 Jan	200	....	7,013	17,099
....	....	350	....	....	350	350	350	....	350	350	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	50,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $4 a/c 1933	29-9-33	322 Apr	284.20 Sept	350 Oct	301 Mar	100	258	1,745	6,063
....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	208,967	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.40, 1932/33	8-6-33	....	....	16.65 Feb	14.15 Mar	....	....	....	31,915
												Utilities														
11.20	....	....	11.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	25-2-31	20.70 Jan	11.20 Dec	11.55 Feb	10.50 Oct	....	....	1,411	3,300
....	....	140	....	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Int. Tls. 2 = $2.80 1933	27-9-33	116.90 July	98 Oct	137.50 Nov	112 July	98	....	1,065	563
55	....	....	56.50	....	....	56	....	....	55	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	.. .. ..	....	81.20 Jan	60.20 Nov	60 July	51.80 Mar	124	54	2,079	4,211
49	....	....	....	....	49.50	49	....	....	49	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 4% 1933, Free of I/T (Coupon 46)	8-11-33	47.05 Jan	45.15 Nov	45.75 Sept	41 May	20	9	210	805
48.50	49	....	49.25	49.50	....	49.25	48.75	49	48.50	48.50	48.75	do. "Bear"					Int. Div. 4% 1933, Free of I/T	8-11-33	48.30 Jan	42.25 July	51.75 Oct	40.60 Mar	3,210	3,410	162,070	112,570
....	....	530	530	....	21.50	540	....	....	540	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. 15/- @ 1/3.3/16, a/c 1933 (Coupon 39)	27-9-33	462 Dec	329 Jan	540 Nov	455.50 Jan	25	14	1,644	1,874
21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. 9d. @ 1/3.3/16 a/c 1933 (Coupon 12)	27-9-33	17.50 Dec	17.35 Dec	20 May	17.90 Jan	....	....	570	2,940
21.75	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 9d. @ 1/3.3/16, /c 1933 (Coupon 8)	27-9-33	18.20 Dec	12.60 Jan	23 Oct	18.35 Jan	200	....	56,610	15,350
												Miscellaneous														
		9.25	....	9.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 6% (Tls. 0.60 = $0.84) 1932	7-3-33	14.20 Jan	10.50 July	11.90 Jan	9 Nov	100	....	5,150	10,500
....	....	18.50	....	18.50	....	18.50	....	....	18.50	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	50,000	$10	Dec.	Quarterly div. $0.37½ 1933	10-7-33	15.60 Dec	15.20 Aug	20.50 June	15.60 Feb	....	70	5,965	10,320
....	22	....	....	22	....	21.75	....	....	21.75	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = 1.40 or 1932	24-3-33	20.30 June	19.60 Sept	21.75 Nov	19.60 Feb	....	500	628	26,363
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	7 Mar	7 Mar	....	....	600	240
....	....	20.50	21.25	22	....	21.75	....	19.50	21.75	....	19.50	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% = /6d. 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42	5-5-33	23.50 Jan	18.20 Nov	26 June	16.65 Mar	500	900	48,059	45,484
....	....	60	56	....	....	60	64	....	55	64	....	Cultry Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Int. $3, 1932-33	10-11-33	79.80 Jan	67.20 Nov	64 Nov	48 June	180	880	1,668	3,317
....	....	69	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	Champ Courses Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50, 1932	16-3-33	42 Dec	39.50 Sept	....	....	....	....	695	705
....	69	....	....	....	68.50	67.50	....	....	67.50	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50, 1932	16-3-33	45 May	35 July	70 Aug	46 Mar	....	200	2,589	1,955
....	....	150	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Founders	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62, 1932	16-3-33	105.50 Oct	14 June	150 July	120 Mar	....	....	828	922
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,840	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	..	10.50 Jan	4.90 Nov	....	....	....	....	2,862	....
32.50	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 10% = $2, 1932-33	29-5-33	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	32 May	30 June	....	....	509	700
H$	....	6.20	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old; H. $0.20 on New, 1932	20-3-33	12 Sept	10.75 July	9.15 Jan	6.50 Aug	....	....	12,730	19,500
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1 (mkg. 1.50) a/c 1932-33	27-6-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	70	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 7½% = $1.05, 1931	15-3-32	....	....	10.50 Mar	10 Sept	....	....	....	915
....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.	.. .. ..	....	4.90 Apr	4.20 July	3 May	3 May	....	....	1,075	700
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	30,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	14 Jan	11.90 Sept	....	....	....	....	150	400
4.45	....	4.55	....	....	....	....	4.60	....	....	4.50	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	.. .. ..	....	3.15 Apr	2.10 Nov	4.70 Nov	1.90 May	6,000	2,125	16,250	506,172
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1932	21-2-33	....	....	13.30 Apr	13.30 Apr	....	....	....	425
3.65	....	....	....	....	3.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% & Bonus 5% (= $0.21) 1932	27-3-33	3.50 Dec	2.60 Apr	3.70 July	3.20 Apr	....	....	7,162	33,432
20	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1932 on Old & Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 on New	8-3-33	22.40 Aug	22.40 Aug	26.60 Feb	22 Sept	....	....	5,175	13,750
....	....	2	1.80	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	..	.. .. ..	....	7.65 Nov	7.15 Aug	7.40 Jan	3 June	....	....	41,180	11,750
												Bonds and Preferences														
		150	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended June 30, 1933	30-6-33	148.25 Oct	138.60 Jan	150 Oct	146 Sept	....	....	762	1,008
....	....	134	....	....	134	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref 7%	7,500	7,000	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended Sept. 30, 1933	30-9-33	125.65 Dec	120 July	134 Oct	134 Oct	....	....	325	65
....	....	100.50	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8%	10,000	6,770	$100	Dec.	8% for year 1932	31-12-32	100 Oct	100 Oct	100 Nov	94 Oct	2,970	....	288	6,364
80	84	....	74	....	....	80	....	....	80	....	....	do. Pref "B" 6%	60,000	16,760	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended June 30, 1933	30-6-33	100 Jan	82 Aug	75 Sept	75 Sept	....	63,248	60	130
19	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.80 = 1.12 for 1932	24-3-33	16.10 Dec	14.35 Sept	19.50 Oct	15.70 May	....	....	7,520	8,755
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	3rd Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-9-33	6.65 May	6.15 Dec	6.65 Feb	6 Aug	....	....	2,940	8,265
103.50	....	....	103	....	....	103.50	....	....	103.50	....	....	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$85	..	3½% for half year	15-6-33	88 Dec	86 Dec	103.50 Nov	86 Jan	....	1,000	....	3,906,100
....	....	195	....	....	192.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. = = $11.19, 1932	15-3-33	174.85 Dec	159.60 Jan	192 Sept	175 Feb	....	....	740	318
8.60	8.90	....	....	....	8.90	8.65	....	....	8.65	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1932	14-3-33	8.40 Dec	7 Apr	8.90 Oct	8.05 Jan	200	350	6,398	28,280
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	32,182	$5	Dec.	3rd Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-10-33	....	....	4.65 Mar	4.65 Mar	....	....	....	1,500
142.50	....	....	142	....	....	142.75	....	....	142.25	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	3rd Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1933	2-10-33	133 Jan	125.30 Oct	142.75 Nov	129.85 Jan	861	817	25,739	60,744
72.50	....	....	72.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1932	30-3-33	74.20 Nov	71.40 Aug	77 Mar	73 Sept	....	....	222	677
17.40	....	....	....	....	17.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref	200,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30/6/33	27-9-33	16.25 Dec	14.30 July	17.50 Aug	16.10 Jan	....	....	24,200	5,400
....	....	17.20	....	....	17.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	.. .. ..	....	....	....	17.10 Oct	15.55 July	....	....	....	18,900
												Cottons														
13.25	13.40	....	13.40	....	....	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.25	13.30	13.30	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.85 = $1.19 (mkg. Tls. 1.20 = $1.68, 1932)	15-3-33	23.50 Jan	18.35 Apr	20.85 Jan	13.50 Nov	15,700	6,811	847,290	612,413
122	....	....	112.50	....	....	123	123	124	123	119	124	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	Tls. 2.50 = 3.50 for half year ended 30/4/33	30-5-33	115.50 Jan	91 Sept	124 Nov	91 Feb	200	490	7,084	4,767
....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. Tls. 0.80 = $1.12, 1932-33	9-10-33	16.80 Nov	14.30 Apr	....	....	....	....	10,900	....
												Plantations														
												Amo Estates Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	18-12-29	3.99 Jan	2.10 June	6.50 July	5.75 May	....	....	3,845	1,700

												Cottons
13.25	13.40	....	13.40	....	....	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.25	13.30	13.30	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary
122	....	....	112.50	....	....	123	123	124	123	119	124	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.
												Plantations
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.
2.60	....	....	2.60	....	....	2.60	....	....	2.60	....	....	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations Co., Ltd.
....	....	4.90	5	....	....	....	5.10	....	....	5.10	....	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.
2	....	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.
0.38	....	....	0.40	0.44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.
....	....	0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.
0.40	....	....	0.42	....	....	0.40	....	....	0.40	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.37	....	....	0.38	....	....	0.38	0.38	....	0.37	0.38	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
1	....	....	1.15	....	....	1.35	1.30	....	1.17½	1.30	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.
1.15	....	....	1.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)
....	....	11.50	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)
....	....	0.93	0.94	....	....	....	0.95	0.95	....	0.95	0.95	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.
....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.
0.40	....	....	0.43	0.44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.
0.44	....	....	0.46	0.47	....	0.45	0.46	....	0.45	0.44	....	Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.
18.60	....	....	18.60	....	....	....	18.90	18.70	....	18.50	18.70	Langkat
....	....	0.43	....	....	0.43	....	....	....	....	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	1.75	....	....	1.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estates., Ltd.
0.40	....	....	0.43	....	....	0.44	0.46	....	0.44	0.44	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.
0.65	....	....	0.67½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.
0.39	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.15	....	....	0.16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.
0.44	....	....	0.46	0.48	....	....	0.46	....	....	0.45	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.
....	....	0.20	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.
....	....	0.55	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	2.75	....	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. {ord.
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Est., Ltd. {8% cum. part. pref.
....	....	0.51	0.54	....	....	0.53	....	....	0.53	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	0.82	0.83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.
4.25	....	....	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.
....	....	0.45	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	6.25	6.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.
0.92	....	....	0.94	0.98	....	0.94	0.95	....	0.93	0.94	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.
0.53	....	....	0.53	0.56	....	....	....	0.55	....	....	0.54	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	5.75	5.70	....	....	....	5.75	....	....	5.75	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.85 = $1.19 (mkg. Tls. 1.20 = $1.68, 1932)	15-3-33	23.50 Jan	18.35 Apr	20.85 Jan	13.50 Nov	15,700	6,811	847,290	612,413
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	Tls. 2.50 — 3.50 for half year ended 30/4/33	30-5-33	115.50 Jan	91 Sept	124 Nov	91 Feb	200	490	7,084	4,767
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. Tls. 0.80 = $1.12, 1932-33	9-10-33	15.80 Nov	14.30 Apr	....	....	....	....	10,900	....
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	18-12-29	3.99 Jan	2.10 June	6.50 July	5.75 May	....	....	3,845	1,700
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations Co., Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929	14-9-29	1.40 Jan	0.91 June	3.50 May	2.50 June	....	....	18,355	46,236
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	7-3-30	4.90 Jan	2.80 July	6.20 May	2.80 Apr	1,700	500	17,404	66,537
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 (mkg. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1928-29)	26-12-29	1.26 Dec	1.40 Sept	2.50 June	1.26 Jan	....	500	1,562	8,912
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.13 July	0.11 June	0.50 May	0.15 Jan	....	....	4,000	100,473
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07, 1929	17-3-30	0.42 Oct	0.42 Oct	0.82 May	0.40 Apr	....	....	310	31,700
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.21 Nov	0.14 June	0.50 May	0.21 Apr	1,700	200	23,000	102,125
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	..	....	0.14 Oct	0.14 Oct	0.48 May	0.18 May	9,000	5,600	3,000	312,183
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1929)	17-4-30	1.12 Sept	0.53 June	1.80 May	80 Sept	4,000	6,500	8,500	28,494
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25 = $0.35, 1929)	27-3-30	....	....	1.30 June	0.70 Jan	....	....	....	8,971
Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d. 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30	4.27 July	4.20 June	8.75 May	8.75 May	....	....	2,210	1,040
do. (New)					..	....	....	....	7.25 May	7 Apr	....	....	....	537
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	4-9-29	0.77 Sept	0.35 June	1.15 May	0.56 Mar	3,000	4,000	20,900	88,200
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30	....	....	3.50 Aug	3.50 Aug	....	....	....	3,275
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29	0.35 Sept	0.17 June	0.47 July	0.14 May	1,000	....	18,000	67,528
Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.77 Jan	0.17 Nov	0.55 May	0.14 Jan	18,000	10,000	216,830	690,630
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	13-3-30	0.55 Jan	1.96 Dec	19.25 Sept	2.45 Feb	1,100	6,550	6,745	252,660
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928-29	3-5-30	0.20 Oct	0.04 May	0.55 May	0.21 Feb	....	....	8,250	21,500
Permata Rubber Estates., Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25 = $0.35) 1928-29	14-2-30	0.14 June	0.14 June	2 Sept	2 Sept	....	....	1,000	665
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.35 Sept	0.14 June	0.52 May	0.21 Apr	1,000	500	27,000	148,982
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	540,497	T1	Sept.	..	....	0.35 July	0.35 July	1 June	0.49 Mar	....	....	371	1,400
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....	0.17 June	0.14 Oct	0.45 Oct	0.30 June	....	....	4,050	54,550
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.14 Nov	0.11 June	0.25 May	0.15 Nov	....	....	4,000	10,100
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	..	....	0.49 Sept	0.18 Dec	0.55 Oct	0.18 Apr	6,000	4,500	60,850	445,930
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, 1928-29)	20-12-26	1.26 Sept	0.70 Aug	2 May	2 May	....	....	2,550	4,500
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	976,692	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.14 June	0.14 June	0.25 July	0.19 May	....	....	1,000	70,000
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	0.21 Dec	0.11 June	0.70 Oct	0.60 May	....	....	9,250	23,600
S'hai Malay Rub. {ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	....	....	2.75 June	2.75 June	....	....	....	450
Est., Ltd. {8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	....	....	3.75 June	3.75 June	....	....	....	20
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14 1928-29	1-10-29	....	....	0.65 June	0.41 July	....	1,000	....	23,825
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, (mkg. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929)	17-3-30	0.63 Sept	0.14 June	1 May	0.55 May	....	....	9,000	83,100
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	1-4-30	2.80 Aug	2.10 June	6.30 Oct	2.50 May	....	....	4,000	8,288
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-4-20	0.53 Sept	0.14 June	0.55 Oct	0.45 July	....	....	6,590	8,000
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929-30	6-6-30	0.21 June	0.21 June	1 May	0.49 Mar	....	....	4,000	36,300
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1929-30	17-9-30	4.90 Nov	2.52 June	7 Sept	6 Sept	....	....	1,425	3,200
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.08 = $0.11, 1929-30	12-6-30	1.15 Jan	0.49 June	1.04 Oct	0.74 May	3,000	6,000	16,600	367,396
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	..	....	0.56 Apr	0.15 Dec	0.65 Oct	0.14 Jan	4,000	10,000	121,016	1,324,055
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	13-3-30	3.50 Oct	2.24 July	6.85 May	3.15 Mar	....	1,000	10,800	38,683

Rubber Output Statistics

*Ending Sept.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output Jan. 1—Oct. 31: 1932	Output Jan. 1—Oct. 31: 1933
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-32	567,123	615,143	490,150
Anglo-Dutch	,, 1,575,000	31-12-32	1,429,424	1,205,674	1,037,028
Anglo-Java	,, 2,093,011	31-12-32	3,197,000	2,685,864	2,230,146
Ayer Tawah	,, 335,499	30-9-32	808,035	654,348	557,600*
Batu Anam	,, 96,000	31-12-32	499,000	413,500	288,000
Bute	,, 300,000	31-12-32	391,700	321,000	291,000
Chemor United	,, 120,000	31-12-32	315,115	234,299	295,400
Cheng	,, 109,585	30-6-33	719,000	154,000	384,000
Consolidated (1914)	,, 281,250	31-12-32	1,275,000	1,066,600	1,009,300
Dominion	,, 166,745	31-12-32	881,230	735,931	662,458
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-32	2,332,000		
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-32	952,500	827,803	628,868
Kapayang	,, 148,000	31-12-32	233,680	183,822	140,366
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 292,500	30-6-33	612,750	530,700	509,870
Kroewock	,, 177,867	31-12-32	992,251	841,354	705,383
Langkat	,, 1,825,000	31-12-32	970,908	798,302	868,000
Padang	,, 500,000	30-4-33	NIL	NIL	177,501
Permata	,, 226,585	31-10-32	116,650	80,136	98,809*
Repah	,, 135,000	31-12-32	800,700	695,200	418,500
Samagaga	,, 101,100	30-9-32	368,716	392,716	276,527
Semambu	,, 90,000	31-12-32	235,646	235,646	37,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / {Pref.	,, {114,000 / {33,943	31-1-33	653,500	488,200	322,700
Shanghai Kedah	,, 300,000	30-9-32	811,122	673,969	697,094
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,, 97,669	31-12-32	NIL	NIL	209,562*
Shanghai Klebang	,, 313,613	31-12-32	223,038	189,600	94,850
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / {Pref.	,, {300,000 / {273,800	31-12-32	719,337	607,107	400,691
Shanghai Pahang	,, 200,000	30-6-33	429,700	347,700	355,000
Shanghai Seremban	,, 325,000	31-12-32	412,793	346,973	228,570
Shanghai Sumatra	,, 384,780	31-10-32	765,000	649,000	622,000
Sua-Manggis	,, 270,000	31-12-32	34,767	34,767	35,200*
Sungala	,, 150,000	31-3-33	13,081	53,049	3,375*
Sungei Duri	,, 340,000	30-6-33	429,059	420,000	318,359
Tanah Merah (1916)	,, 1,300,000	31-3-33	1,391,710	1,167,949	1,118,101
Tebong	,, 400,000	31-1-33	1,520,000	1,112,000	830,000
Ziangbe	,, 1,030,043	31-12-32	1,350,865	1,126,058	962,716

Rubber Prices

November	10th	11th	13th	14th	15th	16th
London Spot	4.1/16d	CLOSED	4.1/8d	4.3/16d	4.3/32d	4.3/32d
December	4.3/32d		4.1/8d	4.3/16d	4.3/32d	4.3/32d
January/March	4.1/8d		4.3/16d	4.1/4d	4.5/32d	4.5/32d
Market	Dull		Steady	Firm	Generally quiet	Steady
Singapore Spot	13.1/4	CLOSED	13	13.1/4	13.1/4	13.1/4
January/March	13.1/2		13.1/4	13.1/2	13.1/2	13.1/2
Market	Dull		Stagnant	Very dull	Very dull	Steady
New York Futures						
December	8.57	8.58	8.71	8.90	8.97	9.19
March	9.08	9.04	9.18	9.40	9.48	9.68
July	9.68	9.55	9.70	9.94	10.00	10.18
September	9.88	9.76	9.95	10.14	10.20	10.38

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1933

November 28, Tuesday **December 21, Thursday**

Debentures

(b) To be Redeemed Feb. 28, 1934
(d) ,, ,, Dec. 31, 1933
(d) ,, ,, Apr. 16, 1934
(e) ,, ,, May 10, 1934

(c) Coupon
(r) Registered

CLOSING PRICES 14-11-33		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—Nov. 14: 1932	1933
							Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Municipal Council (d)	6% 1923 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	103½	100	4-11-33	4,920,000	June-Dec.	193,600	224,500
,, ,, ,,	6% 1924 (,,) ,,	..	..	104½	104½	16-11-33	5,000,000	do.	198,600	162,100
,, ,, ,,	6% 1925 (,,) ,,	..	..	104½	104½	10-11-33	2,000,000	do.	143,400	78,100
,, ,, ,,	6% 1926 (,,) ,,	105	..	..	105½	6-11-33	1,860,000	do.	392,500	46,400
,, ,, ,,	7% 1927 (10) ,,	110	..	..	110	1-11-33	1,750,000	do.	63,000	19,500
,, ,, ,, (d)	7% 1928 (5/10) ,,	100	..	..	100½	3-11-33	1,600,000	do.	46,000	150,600
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (10/30) ,,	100½	..	..	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.	2,300	—
,, ,, ,,	5½% 1914 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	97	8-9-33	457,500	June-Dec.	37,500	13,000
,, ,, ,,	5½% 1916 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	91½	27-7-32	316,200	do.	—	—
,, ,, ,,	8% 1921 (,,) ,,	109	..	..	110	17-10-33	1,956,300	do.	60,200	35,200
,, ,, ,,	6% 1923 (,,) ,,	104½	..	..	105½	14-10-33	800,000	May-Nov.	311,500	114,800
,, ,, ,,	7% 1924 (,,) ,,	107	..	..	108	14-10-33	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	37,800	15,100
,, ,, ,,	6½% 1925 (20/30) ,,	108	110	..	107	27-10-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	136,700	3,800
,, ,, ,,	6½% 1926 (,,) ,,	108	..	..	102¾	15-3-33	1,000,000	Jan-July	133,500	2,000
,, ,, ,, (d)	7% 1928 (5/10) ,,	..	..	101½	101½	4-11-33	500,000	15/4-15/10	45,000	18,200
,, ,, ,, (e)	7% 1929 (10) ,,	..	..	101½	101¾	15-11-33	1,200,000	10/5-10/11	111,200	100,100
,, ,, ,,	6% 1930 (10/25) ,,	105½	..	..	106	29-9-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	72,400	41,700
,, ,, ,,	6% 1931 (,,) ,,	106½	..	..	106½	3-10-33	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	360,700	89,500
,, ,, ,,	6% 1933 (10/30) ,,	106½	..	..	106½	25-9-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	618,200
American Club	7% 1933 (20) ,,	104½	..	..	104½	31-10-33	750,000	1/4-1/10	17,200	90,000
Anglo-French Investment Co.	6% 1931 (10/20) ,,	104½	..	..	105	3-10-33	1,000,000	June-Dec.	416,500	146,100
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c ,,	100	..	..	100	15-11-33	579,500	1/3-1/9	191,000	625,400
,, ,,	6% 1930 (10/30)r ,,	100	..	..	100	17-11-33	1,423,800	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20) ,,	103½	..	..	104½	15-11-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.	516,500	1,082,300
,, ,,	6% 1932 (10/20) ,,	103½	..	..	104	11-11-33	1,000,000	do.	—	522,900
,, ,,	6% 1933 (,,) $	103½	..	..	104	11-11-33	$1,500,000	do.	—	599,700
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10) T	103	103½	..	103½	17-11-33	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	1,549,200	2,678,700
,, ,,	8% 1931 (,,) ,,	103	103½	..	103½	17-11-33	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) ,,	..	..	100	100	27-12-32	600,000	June-Dec.	107,000	500
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) ,,	104½	..	..	104	28-9-33	350,000	do.	31,400	69,050
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl) ,,	..	..	104	105	29-9-33	139,000	do.	10,200	10,000
Fonciere & Immobiliere	{6% 1930 (15) ,,	104½	..	..	100¾	6-6-33	1,000,000	do.	—	339,000
	{6% 1933 (15) ,,	104½	..	..	100¾	6-6-33	1,000,000	do.		
French Club	7% ,,	..	..	102	100	5-10-33	500,000	do.	9,500	48,850
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) ,,	100	..	..	100½	15-11-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	114,300	1,449,700
,, ,,	6% 1931 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	100½	15-11-33	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15) ,,	..	..	100	99½	13-9-33	500,000	June-Dec.	33,000	275,000
Shanghai Race Club (b)	6½% 1923 (10/25) ,,	106	..	..	104	3-8-33	1,200,000	1/3-1/9	45,600	50,000
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	6% 1914 (,,) ,,	..	..	100	101	14-9-33	250,000	June-Dec.	9,000	5,000
,, ,,	5½% 1916 (5/25) ,,	..	..	100	96½	11-8-33	237,600	do.	29,000	9,000
,, ,,	6% 1922 (,,) ,,	..	..	103½	102	10-2-33	1,250,000	Various (2)	34,000	20,000
,, ,,	6% 1925 (,,) ,,	..	..	104½	102	10-2-33	484,100	do.	18,500	32,000
,, ,,	6% 1926 (20/30) ,,	..	..	105½	106	14-11-33	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	6,000	24,000
,, ,,	5% 1930 (15) ,,	100	..	..	100	2-10-33	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	442,500	176,400
,, ,,	6% 1931 (10/20) ,,	..	..	105½	105½	13-9-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.	2,956,000	333,400
,, ,,	6% 1933 (5/20) ,,	..	..	105½	103¾	7-6-33	1,000,000	do.	—	184,200
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) ,,	100½	100¾	..	100¾	17-11-33	33,000,000	10/2-10/8	—	13,709,600
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6% 1932 (10/25)c ,,	103½	..	..	103½	16-11-33	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	297,400	2,243,800
,, ,,	6% 1932 (10/25)r ,,	103½	..	..	103½	16-11-33		1/2-1/8		
,, ,,	6% 1933 (9/24)c $	103½	..	..	103½	17-11-33	$10,900,000	1/2-1/8	—	$4,688,200
,, ,,	6% 1933 (9/24)r ,,	103½	..	..	103½	17-11-33		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22) T	..	..	101¾	..	—	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30) ,,	..	..	106	100	12-10-32	500,000	do.	2,000	—
,, ,,	6% 1932 (,,) ,,	107	..	..	107	13-11-33	2,800,000	do.	1,023,200	100,700

Chinese Government External Bonds

	London Nominal Prices 9th November	London Nominal Prices 16th November
5 per cent Reorganization Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 90 12 6	£ 90 5 0
4½ ,, Gold ,, 1908	£ 87 10 0	£ 88 0 0
5 ,, Gold ,, 1912	£ 62 10 0	£ 62 0 0
5 ,, Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G $500)	£ 82 15 0	£ 79 15 0
5 ,, Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 53 15 0	£ 52 10 0
5 ,, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£ 92 10 0	£ 92 10 0
5 ,, Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 30 10 0	£ 30 10 0
6 ,, Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 12 0 0	£ 12 0 0

Company's Notices

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The 22nd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at No. 185 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, November 30, 1933, at 4 p.m. when a dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share and a special dividend of Tls. 3.57½ per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 20 to December 15, 1933, both days inclusive.

City Realty Co., Ltd.—The 3rd Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, November 16, 1933, at 5.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 10 to 16, 1933, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report :—Our market this week has been very dull, to a certain extent attributable to uneasiness on account of the vagaries of the U.S. Dollar.

Despite this dullness, however, certain of our shares have been somewhat spectacular. Shanghai Cottons upon the report of the possible issuance of new shares, dependent upon proposals which have been submitted to shareholders, advanced rapidly during the week from $113 (which was last week's last rate) to $123.00.

Culty's have also spurted from $56 to $60.00. China Realty ended the week in strong demand at $15.70, after having firmed from $15.40.

American Oriental Finance Corporation "B" shares, after a month's inactivity, have been the medium of business to the extent of 980 shares at prices from $20 to $20.50, at which latter figure there are further Buyers.

Both International Investment Trusts (which have improved from $13.30 to $13.60) and Yangtsze Finance (at $11.25) are in good demand.

New Engineering "Ord" have recovered from $6.30 to $6.50.

Hall and Holtz's closed with Buyers at $32.50, which represents the highest that has been bid for them since May.

Shanghai Loans and Explorations have been rather featureless.

International Assurance Co. are easier, with business at $6.40 (25 cents down during the week).

Shanghai Lands have receded slightly from $32 to $31.50 (Dec.).

"Trams" are also a shade easier, and are down from $49.25 to $48.50 during the week.

Ewos closed the week around $13.25 as against $13.50 at the commencement.

In Preference shares, Shanghai Power 6 per cent Prefs. continue to advance and have touched $142.75. Asia Realty 8 per cent Prefs. have Buyers at $100.50 which is the highest rate that had been bid for them this year. Their 6 per cent "B" Prefs. were done at $80, an advance of $5 over the last transaction (which was in September).

Debentures keep soaring. Shanghai Power 5½ per cents have continued their rise from Tls. 100 to Tls. 100.75. Shanghai Telephones are standing at $103.50 (an advance of 50 cents during the week). Cathay Land (1930's) changed hands at Tls. 104½. Asia Realty Debentures have touched Tls. 100, which rise now places *every* Debenture in our Market at or over par.

Rubber shares, though supported, have been quiet on the whole.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review :—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on November 11th totalled 89,741 tons, showing a decrease of 247 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,349 tons compared with 2,301 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London: Spot	London: Jan/Mar.	Singapore: Spot	Singapore: Jan/Mar.	New York Futures: Dec.	Mar.	July
Nov. 9	4-3/32	4-3/16	13¼	13½	8.90	9.39	9.88
Nov. 16	4-3/32	4-5/32	13¼	13½	9.19	9.68	10.18
	Steady		Steady				

Chinese Government Bonds :—With the exception of the 4½ per cent Gold Loan of 1908, which is up 10/–, all other Externals are slightly easier in the London market.

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The Week's Market Reviews

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

At the close of business on the 16th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 139,989,000 and $299,790,000.

These figures include Tls. 46,200,000 and $179,780,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,360 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—
452 bars from New York

Exports:—
10 bars sycee melted

SYCEE

Imports:—
Tls. 200,000 from Tientsin

Exports:—
Tls. 700,000 melted

DOLLARS

Imports:—
$980,000 sycee melted and coined

Exports:—
Nil.

Silver

London quotations come to-day as 18 1/16d. ready and 18 3/8d. forward as against 18 3/16d. and 18 1/16d. a week ago.

China and America bought and sold. India bought.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/3 1/4d. as against 1/3 3/8d. a week ago.

Selling T.T. 1/3 7/16d. U.S. $34.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/3 3/8d. U.S. $34 3/8.

The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold U.S. $8 millions and £500,000.

SILVER

London, Nov. 15.

Messrs Samuel Montagu & Co. report:—China has been inclined to re-sell silver during the past week, and offerings from Continental sources have continued, whilst America also sold occasionally, although proving a substantial buyer on balance.

The Indian bazaars have bought, but were unwilling to press the market.

The outlook for silver is uncertain as it depends to a large extent upon the course of the dollar exchange and price-movements in the United States.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid report: There has been a considerable amount of activity during the past week. America was a good buyer as a rule in the afternoon until yesterday when, on the rapid depreciation of the dollar and the consequent want of confidence shewn everywhere, they appeared as large sellers of silver at prices considerably below the fixed quotations.

At the lower price-levels China has been a good buyer.—Reuter.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons in their silver report for the week ending yesterday write:—The silver market has followed foreign advices so far as local price movements have been concerned. Business has been dull at the current price-level, which displays a slightly sagging tendency. Trading in January settlement commenced this week. The up-country demand has averaged 30 bars of silver a day, including the settlement offtake, compared with about 15 bars last week. A surplus of 7,500 bars is now expected after December settlement. There is no silver afloat to Bombay from London at this week-end, compared with £10,000 last week. The incoming mail steamer is bringing silver to the value of £10,000 for Bombay.—Reuter.

RUBBER

London, Nov. 17.

The inflationary movement in the United States with the consequent depreciation not only of the dollar but also of gold currencies has continued to hang over the raw rubber market during the past week. Nevertheless, there has been a fair enquiry from the Home and Continental trades and also from outside speculators and, at times, from America. Sellers, however, have continued to maintain a reserved attitude and only a moderate business has resulted from the enquiry mostly confined to near deliveries.—Reuter.

New York, Nov. 16.

During the past week the raw rubber market has continued entirely a speculative affair; prices advanced on more favourable cables regarding the restriction conversations, with the strength of sterling adding a stronger undertone.

Traders seem to be more cheerful, and are of the opinion that the restriction news is indicative of a move being made towards ultimate agreement which, eventually, must bring out heavy buying of raw rubber by factories.

At the present time, the extreme nervousness of the dollar-sterling exchange is proving to be an extremely unsettling influence.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

Utter confusion still persists as to the Administration's monetary policy and reflecting this uncertainty market movements during most of the past week were contradictory and very perplexing. The dollar steadily depreciated to its lowest level in over sixty eight years with the price of gold rising to $33.56 and the sterling cross rate to $5.52. Commodities generally responded to the weakness but until Thursday stocks were depressed and steady sagging was recorded. Even the so-called commodity stocks exhibited little strength and while silver was advancing appreciably such issues as American Smelting and American Metal berely held steady. Utilities were adversely affected by the action of the California Railroad Commission in ordering Pacific Gas and Electric to reduce rates and the maintenance by American Tel. & Tel. of its regular dividend rate was offset by the omission of the former stock dividend on Electric Bond and Share common. The announcement on Wednesday that an indefinite leave of absence had been granted Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, avowedly for health reasons, and that Dean Acheson had resigned as undersecretary was construed as an indication of a swing in the Administration's policy toward inflation, and on Thursday stocks belatedly responded to this trend by staging the best rally of the month. The fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's gold price remained at its identical figure of the previous two days suggested the possibility that stabilisation of the dollar may be imminent. Business news during the week was reassuring but the financial outlook which is still the dominant market influence needs clarification. Activity on the stock market was restricted until Thursday with trading largely confined to professional operations but the volume of transactions on that day suggested widespread public buying.

The Market in Figures

	Nov. 9	16	Change	
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	96.40	99.01	Up	2.61
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	39.85	38.98	off	.87
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	24.62	23.80	off	.80
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	81.54	78.92	off	2.62
American Metal	20¼	22¾	Up	2½
Socony Vacuum	13⅞	16¼	Up	2⅜
Electric Bond & Share	17⅛	14⅝	off	2½
Pacific Gas & Electric	20	17½	off	2½

Credit

Call money continued at ¾ per cent., all maturities of bankers' acceptances at ½ per cent. and the rediscount rate at 2 per cent. Sixty day time money rose from ½ per cent. to ¾ per cent. while the ninety day rate declined from 1¼ per cent. to 1 per cent. Due to fears of inflation the Dow-Jones average for 40 corporate issues established a new recent low. The stock of monetary gold was reported at $4,322,000,000, a reduction of $1,000,000 and the Federal Reserve ratio declined from 65.2 per cent. to 65.1 per cent. Brokers' loans decreased by $32,000,000 and were reported at $741,000,000. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation gold price rose only slightly from $33.15 to $33.56.

Commodities

	Nov. 9	16
Chicago Wheat	91⅜	91
Winnipeg Wheat	65½	65¼
Silver	43.35	45.25
Cotton	9.85	10.20
Rubber	8.90	9.19
Silk	1.50½	1.53

Business

	Previous	Latest
Steel operations (percentage of capacity)	25.2	26
Carloadings (carloads)	636,700	607,785
Electric power produc. (k. w. hrs.)	*1,583,400	*1,616,900
Automobile output (cars)	25,234	16,107
Daily average oil produc. (bbls)	2,300,800	2,273,300

*000 omitted

Stock Outlook

The rally in stocks on Thursday was considerably overdue and with industrials once more threatening to break through the resistance levels which have checked all recent advances only confirmation of such strength by similar action on the part of the rails is needed to indicate materially higher levels.

LONDON STOCKS

London, Nov. 16.

The Stock Exchange:—With general unsettlement created by a further sharp depreciation in the United States dollar, the various markets have been poorly supported during the past week and, although liquidation has not been heavy, prices in nearly all sections have fallen. British gilt-edged securities and also recent Colonial issues have been adversely affected by more remunerative bill-rates accompanied by nervous selling, but the tendency in these issues at the present time is steadier. German loans have received steady support, chiefly from the Continent. Other foreign securities, including Chinese and Japanese bonds, are easy, especially the latter. Trading in the industrial section, in spite of last month's further encouraging Board of Trade figures has reflected weakness in other speculative groups. Rubber shares have remained neglected.

Foreign Exchanges:—Demand for sterling has continued throughout the past week, resulting in a further heavy fall in United States dollars, but the weakness of the gold currencies has been checked by the operations of the Exchange Equalisation Fund for holding the French franc steady. Chinese and Japanese rates at the present time show a weakening tendency.

The Money Market:—Early firmness of rates was not fully maintained.

The Discounts Market:—Has continued firm.—Reuter.

COTTON

The Week in Shanghai

Middling ⅞ inch

Nov. shipment:	*Per lb.	†Per picul
Nov. 11	11.16c.	$50.90
„ 13	11.18	50.55
„ 14	11.22	50.00
„ 15	11.35	49.40
„ 16	11.45	49.50
„ 17	11.59	50.45

*C. I. F. †Ex. wharf, duty, sur, and in incl.

Arrivals from Outports

By courtesy F. W. Golding

The following quantities of cotton arrived from outports during the period from November 6 to 12:—

From	Bales of 500 lb.
Haichow	3,070
Hankow	12,011
Kiukuiang	995
Ningpo	2,039
Tientsin	1,033
Tsingtao	2,823
Tungchow	4,897
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	1,630
Total	28,498

Stocks of Chinese cotton in wharf warehouses in Shanghai on November 12:—

Kind of Cotton	Bales
Lingpao	5,433
Shensi	20,915
Kiukiang	1,334
Ningpo	1,111
Tientsin	1,301
Shantung	1,790
Tungchow	18,336
Local (Including Tachong and Fooche)	3,400
Total	53,620

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from wharf warehouses November 6 to 12, 1933:—21,617 Bales.

Review of the Week

Further depreciation of the Dollar is inducing broader speculative demand, also a good volume of trade fixing and continued holding of actual cotton. Heavy borrowing against the ten cent. Government loan is causing a stiffer basis. There is an increased foreign demand for actual cotton. Domestic piece trade is dull.

SUGAR

New York, Nov. 17.

Quiet conditions have prevailed in the raw sugar market during the past week.

The week's sales were: 40,000 bags of Cuban sugar.

Early in the week the market eased on reiterated reports of an abundance of supplies, while a statement by a prominent statistician to the effect that local refiners would be able to get along with any important Cuban supplies until about August next year offset the effects of the unsettled political conditions now prevailing in Cuba. Increased liquidation of December position also exerted a depressing influence. Latterly, the market has rallied on an improved technical position and in sympathy with other markets. The outlook for raw sugar, however, is uncertain and will remain so unless something develops in Washington in connection with the allotment plan.

A decline in price has not attracted any improved demand for refined sugar. Fine Granulated is listed at 4.50 cents per lb., compared with 4.60 cents last week.—Reuter.

DOMESTIC BOND REVIEW

By S. W. Wang & Co.

A continually weakening market, with a heavy drop in the middle of the week, closing with a sensational rally; these were the features that marked the Chinese Government Bond Market during a busy week that ended on November 18.

Opening the week with a conspicuous absence of strength, the market suffered from the opportunist tactics of the bears who made full use of the disturbing reports from Fukien and launched repeated attacks to send the market toppling down to daily lowering levels. At the end of the week, however, they were caught as big buyers appeared to send them scurrying for cover. Despite the final spurt, unfortunately, it came too late to be able to bring the market back to the figures at which it closed on the previous week.

A distinct improvement in business was noticed on Monday following a very quiet week. In the absence of any buying power, the market dropped almost half a point on the average during the day.

Tuesday found the market nervous, advancing upon encouragement from Nanking telegrams only to fall victim to the bears later in the day as reports from Fukien appeared. The bears did much damage in the afternoon, resulting in a market nearly one point lower than that which closed on Monday.

The inevitable reaction came on Wednesday but the gains registered were small and were more than completely wiped out the next day when the market receded consistently through the four sessions. On this day, Thursday, therefore, the market dropped another point.

Another reaction appeared on Friday but the gains, though substantial, were mostly cleared in the later sessions as further losses were recorded. On Saturday came the rally. With the bears losing their control on the market, big advances took place to reduce the net losses for the week.

Transactions for the six days amounted to more than 100 millions. Almost every issue dropped more than one point, the average being around 1.25. Disbandment suffered most heavily, its loss being nearly two points. Fluctuations in every case amounted to two points or more.

Following is a tabulated report for the week:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	Oct. Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
Nov.	31.00	31.30	29.30	30.10	31.20	—1.10	2.00	120,000
Reorganization								
Nov.	38.50	38.50	36.00	37.00	38.45	—1.45	2.50	1,790,000
Dec.	37.75	37.80	35.50	36.55	37.85	—1.30	2.30	2,260,000
Disbandment								
Nov.	63.80	64.00	61.10	62.15	63.90	—1.75	2.90	5,355,000
Dec.	63.95	64.05	61.25	63.20	63.85	—1.55	2.80	10,350,000
19th Yr. Customs								
Nov.	45.10	45.30	42.40	44.10	45.25	—1.15	2.90	2,425,000
Dec.	46.20	46.40	44.20	42.80	44.30	—1.50	2.30	2,630,000
Rehabilitation								
Nov.	47.00	47.35	44.90	46.05	47.15	—1.10	2.45	2,965,000
Dec.	46.20	46.40	44.20	45.25	46.30	—1.05	2.20	3,925,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
Nov.	46.70	47.40	45.10	46.05	46.85	—0.80	2.30	4,250,000
Dec.	46.05	46.60	44.30	45.15	46.25	—1.10	2.30	5,785,000
20th Yr. Customs								
Nov.	47.05	47.60	45.40	46.45	47.35	—0.20	2.20	4,280,000
Dec.	46.20	46.85	44.45	45.30	46.55	—1.25	2.40	6,050,000
Consolidated Tax								
Nov.	48.20	48.60	46.60	47.30	48.50	—1.20	2.00	6,880,000
Dec.	47.10	48.00	46.00	46.55	47.75	—1.20	2.00	8,740,000
Sale Revenue								
Nov.	49.60	50.05	47.70	48.65	49.95	—1.30	2.35	8,935,000
Dec.	48.65	49.30	46.90	47.70	49.05	—1.35	2.40	13,745,000
6% Consolidated								
Nov.	54.60	55.40	52.60	53.65	55.05	—1.40	2.80	1,170,000
Dec.	53.40	54.05	51.70	52.35	53.85	—1.50	2.35	2,030,000

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Nov. 17.

The Reichsbank returns for the period ending November 15 shows a small decrease of the note-cover from 12.1 to 12 per cent. Gold holdings increased Mks. 1,100,000 to Mks. 397,600,000 while the foreign currency reserves declined by Mks. 10,700,000 to Mks. 7,900,000 constituting a net reduction of the note cover by of Mks. 9,600,000 to Mks. 405,500,000. This is the first time since the declaration of the moratorium that the gold and foreign currency reserves have shown a decline. The notes in circulation were reduced by Mks. 64,900,000 to Mks. 3,368,800,000.

The amount of credit issued as measured by bills, cheques, advances and investments declined by Mks. 247,400,000 to Mks. 3,242,100,000.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Berlin, Nov. 18.

In the second part of the last week the Stock-Market suddenly improved. This favourable change was doubtless the consequence of a restoration of confidence in the stability of the situation through the sweeping victory of the German Government at the polls on Sunday last, while in the sphere of foreign politics the rapprochement between Germany and Poland has resulted in a great relaxation of the international tension. Moreover, the favourable Reichsbank returns of November 15, the increased output of iron and steel and the rise of the U.S. Dollar have all aided this improvement. Fixed interest securities were likewise firm all round, the upward movement being continuous and mainly brought about by the Reichsbank's open market policy.

Following are the quotations of some of the leading German shares as on November 13 and 18 respectively:

General Electrics (A.E.G.)	16.75	18.62
Continental Caoutchouc	128.50	136.75
Chade	135.00	131.25
Daimler Benz	26.75	28.50
Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft	40.50	42.50
German Overseas Bank	20.00	20.00
Gelsenkirchen Mining Co.	44.00	49.00
German Dye Trust (I. G. Farben)	112.75	118.25
Hamburg America Line (Hapag)	9.87	10.62
Harpener Mining Company	76.37	79.25
Mannesmann Roehren	50.12	56.87
North-Germaan Lloyd	10.75	11.50
Reichsbank	154.50	160.25
Rhenish-Westphalian Elec.	80.25	86.75
Siemens and Halske	127.00	135.00
United Steel Works	29.62	23.25
Young Loan	86.50	88.75

—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SILK

New York, Nov. 16.

The raw silk market has been weak during the past seven days; the hosiery trade is curtailing its purchases of raw-silk, while weavers are buying only small occasional lots.

The workers in the New England and Paterson broad-silk trade are still on strike and settlement of this dispute appears to be somewhat remote, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part various textile organisations. Some interest is developing in Canton silks.

The raw silk futures market during the past week has been easy.

Orders for artificial-silk yarn at the present time are somewhat more limited.—Reuter.

FINLAND WITHDRAWS FROM TARIFF TRUCE

Helsingfors, Nov. 15.

Finland to-day decided to withdraw from the tariff truce.—United Press.

U.S.A. RUBBER STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 16.

The following are the crude rubber statistics, for the month of October, 1933, as compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., with comparisons:—

	Oct., 1932	Oct., 1933 Tons
Imports	35,500	43,000
Consumption	21,000	31,900
Stock at end of month	373,800	343,600
Afloat to U.S.A. ports at end of month	40,200	58,600
Reclaimed Rubber consumption	5,500	7,200

—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC FIGURES

Paris, Nov. 18.

Traffic passing through the Suez Canal during the frst three quarters of the current year totalled 22,350,000 tons, an increase of 8.1 per cent. over the same period in 1932. British shipping accounted for 12,159,000 tons, an increase of 706,000. German shipping totalled 2,022,000, an increase of 143,000.

Dutch ships passing through totalled 1,802,000 French, 1,511,000, both figures remaining almost unchanged. An increase was shown by the Norwegians to the extent of 442,000 tons, with a total of 1,023,000. Greek ships accounted for an increase of 138,000, the Greek flag increasing its tonnage by five times.—Havas.

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CHINA RENOUNCES TARIFF TRUCE

Imposition of Taxes on Imported Grain

Nanking, Nov. 18.

A Chinese despatch from Geneva says that the Chinese delegates to the League of Nations have given notice of China's withdrawal from the tariff truce proclaimed just prior to the start of the World Economic Conference in London.

The opinion is expressed here that renunciation of the truce has been made necessary in view of the imminent imposition of taxes on imported wheat and rice.

In this connection, unconfirmed reports mention that the Legislative Yuan has tentatively fixed duties on foreign rice and wheat at 25 and ten per cent., respectively.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI REAL ESTATE MARKET REVIEW

By courtesy Realty Investment Co.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

To realize the importance of the section just North of the Soochow Creek is to stand in the middle of the North Szechuen Road bridge with the Post Office directly before you and the Embankment building to the West.

Tsepoo Road extension to North Szechuen Road will make a new street in an important section in this growing city. It will immediately open up the section between Honan Road and North Szechuen Road, and just as soon as the schedule for road widening is carried out, it will be a very important cross town street between N. Chekiang Road and N. Szechuen Road.

Tsepoo Road extension was first scheduled in 1921, and after protest the plan was eliminated on the grounds that it would be extremely costly. Last year another proposal was submitted and it was decided to proceed as soon as all owners were prepared to surrender the road area free. On October 17, this year, the Commissioner of Public Works received a proposal stating that this area would be surrendered free and it was accepted.

No work on the extension will be carried out this year.

New Building

The largest building permit in the Settlement for the week is in the Western district. It calls for a building on the corner of Seymour Road and Avenue Foch, with 15 foreign store rooms on the ground floor and 24 foreign apartments in the upper floors.

In the Eastern district the largest item in new building calls for 64 Chinese Hongs on East Yuheng Road.

The Central District permits were confined to additions to present buildings.

Offerings

On Pingliang Road—U.S.C. Lot—about mow 1—Tls. 11,500 for the lot.

Yangtszepoo and Kueiyang Roads—U.S.C. Lot—mow 3½—$25,000 per mow.

Corner of Route Ghisi & Route de Sieyes—F. C. Lot—Mow 0.8.2.7.—Tls. 26,000 for the lot.

On Ward Road—U.S.C. Lot—Mow 1.1.0.0.—Tls. 15,000 for the lot.

Sales

On Hungjao Road—Tu Di Jen mow 4—Tls. 4,600.

On Brennan Road—Fantan 1.2.—$24,000 for the lot.

On Avenue Road—One residence—Tls. 60,000.

On Route Destalon—Mow 3.4—Tls. 15,500 per mow.

On Yu Yuen Road—One residence—Tls. 31,000.

Ou Yu Yuen Road—Mow 8—Tls. 28,500 per mow.

On Yu Yuen Road—Mow 5—Tls. 25,000 per mow.

On Bubbling Well Road—Mow 0.3.1.3. with Building—$40,000 for the piece.

"MK" STEEL RIGHTS

Tokyo, Nov. 16.

The right to manufacture "MK" steel, claimed to be a very strong magnetic alloy, used extensively in the manufacture of magnetos, has been granted to the Robert Bosch Co., the German steel manufactures, by its inventor, Dr. Tokushichiro Mishima, a professor of the Tokyo Imperial University.—Reuter.

FALL IN FRENCH EXPORTS

Paris, Nov. 18.

For the first ten months of the current year French imports totalled Frs. 23,837,000,000, a drop of Frs. 691,000,000 in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Exports totalled Frs. 15,134,000,000, a decrease of Frs. 1,135,000,000.—Havas

THE C. M. S. N. CO.'S NEW QUARREL

Through Traffic Contract Disputed

Nanking, Nov. 14.

The arrangements for through traffic between the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and the Ministry of Railway along various Government railways have elicited a storm of protests in shipping circles. Taking up the cudgels for the private-owned shipping companies, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Managing Director of the San Peh Steam Navigation Company, in a petition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, urges that the Ministry of Railways be notified to grant the right of through transportation not only to the State-owned China Merchants S. N. Co., but to all steamship companies.

Mr. Yu points out that the grant of monopoly rights to the China Merchants S. N. Co. is a policy directly imported from Soviet Russia, and to grant the right of through transportation to the State-owned company alone is tantamount to the wilful oppression of private-owned companies. He asserts that private shipping companies are doing their part in the present bandit-suppression campaign by assisting in the transport of troops in Szechuan, just as they have willingly done on innumerable occasions in the past. Should these companies follow the example of the China Merchants S. N. Co., which he alleges, has given no concrete assistance in this respect, the work of bandit-suppression is bound to be seriously hampered.

The aim of through transportation being intended for the recovery of China's navigation rights, it should be carried out by the Government in co-operation with the people, Mr. Yu continues, but the Ministry of Railways has ignored this fact, despite the repeated petitions of private-owned steamship companies and has, on one pretext or another, refused to grant the privilege to them.

In reply, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek states that he has transmitted the petition to the Ministry of Railways for attention.

With reference to this opposition, Mr. O. S. Lieu, General manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has petitioned the Ministry of Communications to urge the Ministry of Railways to reject the petition of the Shanghai Shipping Guild for the grant of the right of through transportation to all private-owned steamship companies. The C. M. S. N. Co., he says, has ordered several new steamships and chartered others from private-owned companies to facilitate the work of through traffic. If any of the private shipping companies wish to take part in the through transportation service, they may make arrangements with the C. M. S. N. Co. direct, instead of with the Ministry of Railways. Should the right of through transportation be extended to private-owned companies at the present juncture, the service operated by the C. M. S. N. Co. is sure to result in serious losses.—Kuo Min.

ROYAL MAIL PACKET'S LOSSES

London, Nov. 13.

The losses sustained by the Royal Mail Packet Co. exceed its issued and paid-up preference and ordinary capital of £8,800,000 which must be regarded as lost.

This dismal situation was disclosed in the directors' report for 1932 issued to-night. It mentioned that they recently opened a Deficiency Account which, after being credited with £2,700,000 (balance of the Reserve Account), showed a net deficiency of £9,000,000.

This merely represents such losses as it is possible to assess at present, and does not take full measure of the shrinkage value of investments not yet estimatable, and possible losses relating to guarantees.—Reuter.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

London, Nov. 15.

Japanese competition was discussed at a meeting held here to-day between representative merchants and shippers.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to take a firm stand for the protection of British, Indian and Empire manufacturers on the principle adopted at Ottawa, involving an import duty equivalent to any difference between domestic and externally lower costs.—Reuter.

CHINESE AND RUBBER RESTRICTION

Plan Favoured If General, But Tapping Continues

Batavia, Nov. 18.

A resident of Djambi reports today that the most important native rubber-growers and Chinese merchants there are in favour of restriction if it is general.

Meanwhile, native growers are tapping so freely owing to the profitable prices that the 1933 export will considerably exceed that of the previous three years.

The greatest difficulty before the conference commencing on November 22 to discuss restriction is the fact that planting has hitherto been uncontrolled and unregistered.—Reuter.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN THE FAR EAST

London, Nov. 14.

Asked in the House of Commons to-day for an estimate of the amounts of British capital invested in Japan and China, respectively, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, quoted an article by Sir Robert Kindersley in the "Economic Journal" last June.

This estimated that £63,000,000 British nominal capital was invested in Japan and £40,000,000 in China and that, out of this total of £103,000,000, £83,000,000 was in government and municipal securities.

Mr. Runciman explained that these figures excluded the holdings of British nationals permanently resident abroad, this omission being very important in the case of China.

No Trade Pact with China

Mr. Robert Rankin, Conservative member for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, suggested a general trade agreement with China.

Replying, Mr. Runciman said that it was at present impossible to undertake negotiations for the conclusion of such an agreement. He assured the hon. member that he was watching the situation and that every possible opportunity would be taken to assist British trade in China.—Reuter.

Increasing Discontent

London, Nov. 15.

The discontent felt in British political circles in connection with Japanese competition, far from having been appeased, appears to have increased since the recent tripartite negotiations conducted in Simla among the British, Indian and Japanese representatives. Lancashire Conservative members of Parliament last night decided to ask Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to discuss the question with them at a private meeting. Moreover, they decided to raise the question in the House of Commons at the opening of the next session.—Havas.

Paris Discussions

Paris, Nov. 14.

Japanese competition in the world's silk markets is being discussed at the International Congress of the Silk Industries which opened here to-day.

The discussion is focussed around the resolution laid before the congress by the London Silk Association, the Union of Lyons Silk Manufacturers, and the Silk Manufacturers' Union of Switzerland, demanding a general introduction of quotas for Japanese silk goods, whether natural or artificial.

Speakers were unanimous in pointing out that it was impossible to compete in the open market with goods produced in countries where the standard of living is low and where conditions of labour cannot be compared with those prevailing in Europe and America.

The resolution proposes that the quota should be based on the average Japanese silk exports from 1927 to 1931.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

DUTY ON WHEAT FLOUR ESTABLISHED

Nanking, Nov. 19.

With reference to the import duty on wheat and flour the Legislative Yuan resolution states as follows:

"The highest import duty on foreign wheat per picul or 100 catties, may not be above 1.25 Customs gold unit, or import duty free.

"The highest import duty on flour per picul may not be above 2.50 Customs gold unit import duty free.

"Definite rates shall be fixed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan in accordance with domestic conditions."—Reuter.

PEKIN SYNDICATE'S GOOD NEWS

To Receive Payment of a Long Overdue Loan

Nanking, Nov. 17.

It is understood that the Taokow-Chinghua Railway Administration has addressed a communication to the Pekin Syndicate (British), notifying that it is able to resume payment of its loan obligations. Payment of principal and interest has been suspended since 1926.

The first instalment of interest for 1926 will be paid immediately, and two more instalments will be paid as soon as freight charges, amounting to $300,000, owing by the Chung Yuan Mining Corporation and the joint office of the Pekin Syndicate and the Chung Yuan Mining Corporation have been collected.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOANS

London, Nov. 10.

It is announced that 855 bonds, of £100 each, of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan and 925 bonds of £100 each of the British issue of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1908 were drawn on October 3, 1933 at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and will become due for redemption at par on December 1, 1933, and April 1, 1934, respectively.

Interest thereon will cease to accrue on the bonds becoming payable, and on provision having been made for their payment.—Reuter.

LOWEST DOLLAR IN 68 YEARS

Washington, Nov. 14.

Although the United States dollar to-day reached its lowest valuation in 68 years, there are no indications of any modification of the Administration's programme.

On the contrary, the continued upward trend of the price which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is paying for newly-mined domestic gold is interpreted by financial and economic experts as an indication that President Roosevelt is determined to carry on his programme of gold purchases abroad.

It is now believed that complete accord on monetary policy has been restored within the Administration ranks.

Despite a sharp break in United States Government bonds, uneasiness over government credit has quietened, since the drop is ascribed to an absence of buyers rather than increased selling pressure.—United Press.

BANK NOTE CHAOS IN CANTON

Canton, Nov. 19.

The bank note chaos in Canton is still acute this morning.

Ten-dollar notes are completely rejected, while five-dollar bills are accepted at a discount.

Meanwhile, the prices of all commodities have risen by 25 per cent. overnight, increasing the hardship of the poorer class.—Reuter.

LONDON FINANCIER SENTENCED

Martin Coles Harman of Chosen Corporation

London, Nov. 15.

The trial of Martin Coles Harman, the former financier, and other directors of the Chosen Corporation, charged with conspiracy to defraud shareholders by means of transactions with Japanese subsidiary companies, came to an end at the Old Bailey to-day.

Harman, found guilty by the jury on all 21 counts in the indictment, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the second division.

B. F. Conigrave was found guilty on conspiracy, with a recommendation to leniency, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division, but Messrs. H. H. Pounds, chairman of the Corporation, and E. G. Changeat were found "not guilty."—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Trade of Japan with China, Manchoukuo, the Kuantung Leased Territory and Hongkong during October last showed an endormous increase over the corresponding month of 1932, the Ministry of Finance announced to-day. The following figures the summarize of the trade of October this year and last year:

With Manchoukuo	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1932
	Yen	Yen
Exports ...	8,432,000	3,486,000
Imports ...	9,250,000	5,913,000
With Kwantung Leased Territory		
Exports ...	20,800,000	10,976,000
Imports ...	2,472,000	1,726,000
North China		
Exports ..	4,823,000	7,163,000
Imports ...	3,825,000	8,477,000
With General China		
Exports ...	4,490,000	4,083,000
Imports ...	7,241,000	4,202,000
With Central China		
Exports ...	41,000	38,000
Imports ...	918,000	650,000
With Hongkong		
Exports ...	1,979,000	1,834,000
Imports ...	224,000	86,000

—United Press.

Trade Balance Surplus

Tokyo, Nov. 16.

Japan does not need to ship any more gold abroad this year as her international account shows a favourable balance.

Japan's foreign trade this year has been remarkable and it is predicted that the unfavourable balance during 1933 will be about Y.75,000,000 after including Y.35,000,000 for the various colonies. Owing to the low exchange of the yen, however, Japan's receipts from invisible exports other than trade, such as freightage and insurance premiums, this year were far more than such expenditures, according to the investigation of the Exchange Control Bureau of the Finance Ministry. This surplus will be more than enough to cover the amount of import excess over export.—United Press.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GREAT DANGER

Worldwide Currency War

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The caption of this letter borrowed from the thought provoking sub-leader in your Nov. 15 issue (p.4). The sub-heading above is what it presumed may occur at any moment. Locally there is little that can be done by the foreign community should these quite likely economic hostilities break out, because the big banks, with one important exception (owing to its independence and vast reserves wisely provided for during fifty years) must follow the policy decided upon by their Home or Head Offices. However, it is known to the writer that four Chinese bank managers have, so to speak, placed your article, "A Great Danger" on their "agenda for proposed precautionary measures so as to devise action to avoid losses." This, in Chinese, curiously enough, is clearer and concise than the English version.

An embargo on silver exports, both in India and China, is foreseen if the Washington Administration carry on and extend their gold purchase plan and/or add to it the buying up of large silver stocks—to supplement, quite naturally, the metallic backing thought necessary for currency expansion—after what is procurable from the mines in the two Americas has been obtained and found insufficient, so to China, India etc., they must turn for additional supplies.

Of course, this idea, when first mooted by farseeing bullionists among the Chinese—whose foresight in matters of precious metals must be conceded—was scoffed at as economic folly because, it was rightly held, exchange of commodities, of which silver is one, is an essential of trade and necessary to arrive at true world values. Nevertheless, orthodox views of economists and the age-long practices of sound, conservative banking, are being swept away by Governmental experiments in countries where there is a "near-starvation necessity to do something" to get millions back to work or risk a revolution, bloodless it is hoped, but possibly sanguinary, for statesmen and bankers are rapidly realising that the people's patience is fast waning and almost running out. Hence, cheap money, i.e., low interest rates on funds to be lent to the right borrower, wide extensions of credit, public work's expenditure to help employment and spending power, all having temporarily failed, as viewed impatiently by the masses and their leaders outside Cabinets, the recourse to currency expansion or inflation is not unnatural, and, in the scramble for as much metal as backing, as is obtainable, attention must, it seems, turn to silver after no more gold is available. If this should happen will not each country try to keep its silver? Your readers' views would be interesting especially to

ZYGOMA.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW

Vigorous and Realistic

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At last we have seen an exhibition of photographs devoid of sugary sentiment and prettified scenes. The recent showing at the Japanese Club is deserving of praise if only for this reason. The subjects presented were vigorous and realistic, accurately reflecting the world in which we live. There were dynamic shots of stone buildings, battleships, gas stations, tile roofing, stacks of pottery. The head of a rhinoceros made a powerful study. "Still-life" compositions were attempted; an orange, a plate of fish, a cut lemon against the background of a checked tablecloth, etc., motifs heretofore attempted only with a brush on canvas.

Unfortunately, the catalogue had no English translation, so the writer is unable to cite individual works, but the collection as a whole was on a high level, showing plain traces of the influence of the cinema and of journalistic photography.

Let's have more of such exhibitions. Such camera studies teach our eyes to see more accurately, and to see more.

M. L. APPELMAN.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

THE WORLD WAR

Statistics Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the rumours and prophecies of yet another "Armageddon," it would be instructive if you, Sir, or one of your readers, could enlighten us as to the following figures in respect of the principal combatants of the World War, namely:—

Germany, Austria, France, Russia, U.S.A., Great Britain, British Dominions, (Canada, Australia, India, S. Africa, N. Zealand), Japan, Italy, Belgium.

Total population; total Naval and Military Forces; total killed and missing; percentage of population under arms, and percentage of population killed or missing.

Such figures at this time should be instructive.

G. T. R.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

*** The figures can be ascertained from page 930 of "The World Alamanack", 1938, read in conjunction with the population figures given in Whitaker's Alamanack for 1914.

A MEAN TRICK

Another Experience

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your editorial remarks in your issue of October 31 under the caption "A Mean Trick" to my mind is deserving of more publicity. Your comment is to the point. I was particularly interested because I suffered exactly the experience recounted. I came into contact with an employer through an advertisement. My arrangements were to put in two hours work a day, five days a week. For the five weeks' period that I worked, I took down a two hours' screed every Monday, then transcribed the notes at home on my own typewriter as the employer's machine was not fit to be used. Typing from the shorthand notes occupied fully six to eight hours, thus taking up my agreed working time per week. On my asking for remuneration at the end of the period I was told that I would have to wait for a few days as he paid "Chinese fashion." Those few days have now lengthened to three weeks.

I believe that other girls have suffered but in no case is there sufficient proof for legal action as all arrangements were made verbally. I think the different employment centres are aware of men of this ilk but believe that publicity through your columns would be more useful in reaching directly the people most liable to be defrauded.

CHINESE GIRL.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

"LINCOLNSHIRE POACHER"

The Words

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to above, I have much pleasure in supplying a copy of the words of "The Lincolnshire Poacher."

G. C. BIXLEY.
Bandmaster
2nd Worcestershire Regiment

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Verse (1)
When I was bound apprentice, in famous Lincolnshire,
Full well I served my master for more than seven year,
Till I took up to poaching, as you shall quickly hear;

Chorus.
Oh 'tis my delight on a shining night in the season of the year.

Verse (2)
As me and my companions were a setting of a snare,
Twas then we spied the game keeper, for him we did not care,
For we can wrestle and fight my lads, and jump o'er any where.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 3.—As me and my companions were setting four or five,
And taking of them up again, we caught a hare alive,
We took the hare alive, my boys, and through the woods did steer.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 4.—I threw him on my shoulders, and then we trudged home,
We took him to a neighbours house, and sold him for a crown,
We sold him for a crown, my boys, but, I did not tell you where.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 5.—Success to every gentleman that lives in Lincolnshire,
Success to every poacher that wants to sell a hare,
Bad luck to every game-keeper that will not sell his deer.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

THE DEPARTURE

Protest Condemned

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Briton surely stands alone. He seems to be either suffering acutely from dyspepsia or is an exceptionally unfortunate person—unfortunate in his disregard of the fact that other British residents (including yourself) regret the decision to remove a battalion, are proud of the British forces here, desire to make the soldiers feel that they are welcome and recognise the generosity of the Government which, at the taxpayers' expense, keeps troops here at all when no Briton in Shanghai pays a penny income tax.

When there is danger, gentlemen (save the mark!) like Briton howl for protection and weep in alcoholic fervour or other womanly emotions over the bosoms of khaki. When there is no danger then the troops must sneak away down side streets so that Briton's desire to get to his measly office need not be baulked. So it was a gala day was it, Briton? There was nothing festive about the 93rd—as hard-trained and hard-bitten a battalion as ever I've seen leaving Shanghai.

PAARDEBERG.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

"Loss of Money"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of your applause of the uncalled for personalities indulged in by your correspondent, "Paardeberg" I feel that you also have allowed sentiment to obscure your sense of proportion when commenting on my earlier letter. At no time did I intend any reflection on the troops and to imply that I did is merely evading the issue. The sole object in braving the wrath of local "Jingoists" was to indicate what must have been felt by many local inhabitants viz; that the trade and commerce of Shanghai should not be dislocated if avoidable, as the loss of time means loss of money to many, though it may not be apparent to an armchair critic and one unversed in the rudiments of transportation.

It would be interesting to know the Traffic Committee's views on the wholesale disorganisation of East-bound traffic on Tuesday from Carter Road in the Western District to Baikal Road in the Eastern District during the time of the parade.

BRITON

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

***Comment on p. 4.

Kipling Again

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I be allowed a little space in your paper to make a brief comment on "Briton's" letter of 13th instant re traffic conditions in Shanghai.

It is really too bad that Briton was compelled to go slowly whilst the battalion of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders marched through our streets yesterday en route to the Neuralia.

What a shame being compelled to follow the troops. Kipling thoroughly understood your kind, when he wrote:

"While its Tommy this, an' Tommy that an' Tommy fall behind:
But its "Please to walk in front Sir, when there's trouble in the wind."
There's trouble in the wind my boys, there's trouble in the wind,
And its "Please to walk in front Sir, when there's trouble in the wind.

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Real Causes of Congestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The letter about congestion of traffic, caused by marching soldiers, is a bit too strong a protest for the amount of inconvenience, after all, soldiers to not depart this port every day.

More than ten years of driving myself about Shanghai have convinced me that there are only two vehicles which cause congestion in the International Settlement, Motor Buses, and Trucks. A cause of irritation is the sheep driver who plods along at fifteen miles per hour until he gets behind a truck running at ten miles per hour, then contently runs along behind it, (chewing his cud) (or do sheep chew cuds) without attempting to pass.

Rickshaws are blamed for congestion. But the delay caused by rickshaws, even in the Central district, are only momentary. I have never seen a line of twenty motor cars reduced to a snail's pace, following a rickshaw. But such a line of cars following a single car at ten or fifteen miles per hour, with a clear road ahead, is a common sight.

The recent Traffic ruling which allows motor cars to pass the Bus has done a lot to relieve congestion. What is needed now is, abolition of truck traffic on main roads from the Western District, during the rush hours, 8.30 a.m. to 9. a.m.; 12. N. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 2. p.m.; 5. p.m. to 5.45 p.m. And a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour.

The city of Boston, with only two or three through streets, and the rest a maze, aptly called cow paths, forbid heavy traffic (horse drawn carts) to use the main streets during rush hours thirty-five years ago. Ten years ago five minutes was sufficient to drive from Ave. Dubail to Canton Road, The Bund corner, but twenty minutes in a fast average nowadays.

MOTORIST

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

The Income Tax Issue

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your to-day's issue "Paardeberg" makes the erroneous assertion that "no Briton in Shanghai pays a penny income tax". Britons interested in enterprises in the homeland pay five shillings in the pound sterling on any profits, whether they propose to re-invest them at Home or not. Payment has to be made on other forms of income. Further, the naval, military and consular people have to pay tax, and they are included, perhaps unintentionally, in "Paardeberg's" declaration. Your correspondent, apparently, is also ignorant of the request made at one time by Shanghai Britons that they should be assessed on incomes earned in this country.

ONE WHO PAYS.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

An Apology Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Of all the mean and despicable letters, commend me to yours Mr. Briton. I should be ashamed to call myself one after that. Just sit down and think of the protection that you have enjoyed whilst the 93rd Highlanders and other famous battalions have been garrisoned here since the early days of 1927, and what have you done towards entertaining them, nothing I should think by the tone of your letter.

You are the true type who would be one of the first to cry out when local trouble was on "its about time the Government sent up some troops from the South, and where is the Admiral?", believe me Mr. Briton, having lived in Shanghai upwards of thirty-six years, I have come across lots of your kidney and this City can well dispense with you, never mind who you are or who you think you are.

I am sure the rest of the British community are very sorry that you were delayed, was it mail day or something, or was it the gas that was being eaten up whilst you were held up? You wait until the day comes (for sure it will) when you are again delayed somewhere near the junction of Chekiang-Nanking Roads during one of the "local displays", you will then be very glad to see a battalion of British Troops arriving instead of departing from Shanghai, and in the meantime just read your letter over again and have the common decency to write and withdraw it or better still apologise.

ANOTHER BRITON

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Another Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was somewhat surprised to read the letter from "Briton"—in your issue this morning, concerning the departure of the 2nd Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, causing an obstruction whilst en route to the troopship s.s. Neuralia.

He uses such expressions as "the disgraceful state of affairs" and, "is it really necessary to stage these affairs"? etc., etc. Apparently he must have been rather peeved at having to follow the departing Battalion, but I should have thought that he could have side tracked to a parallel street and got to his destination without delay. In any case it seems to me rather ungracious that this community cannot give a little of its time to the departure of such a splendid Battalion, and I venture to state, had it not been for the presence of these and kindred troops, there would not have been much business accruing here. Perhaps "Briton" has forgotten—not so many years ago, how we felt and how relieved we were when we saw the first British troops marching in, and the coming and going of troops as he describes, has meant a feeling of security, which I, at least, am extremely grateful for. I did not see the departure of this Battalion, but I watched them on parade at the Armistice Celebrations on Saturday, and I thought how much we had to be thankful for, for the presence of such a fine example of the British Army, and my passing thought was one of regret, as we are told that this is the last Parade of two Battalions, and did "Briton", when he had to do a little slow stepping, think that, with the departure of the obstructionists, that we shall be left with only one Battalion. Did he not have time to think that this may mean a change in policy, and maybe the forerunner of the time when we shall not have the assistance of British troops here for our protection, and to "make a show"? I for one hope that every true Briton feels proud of the presence of our Army. It is a rather interesting point, as mentioned by one of our statesmen at Home, that, as we decrease our troops here, so our sense of security decreases, and he advocates the retention of at least no less than the two Battalions here. I sincerely hope that the authorities ignore the opinion as expressed in "Briton's" letter. There is no reason why British troops should creep away in the dark or by devious routes after their splendid service to us.

"TRUE BRITON".

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Some Parallels

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent "Briton" complains about the "disgraceful state of affairs" in the main thoroughfares of Shanghai, during the departure of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

A similar "disgraceful" state of affairs arose when the "Argylls" were rushed here on H.M.S. Berwick to protect Britons (and others). We had the same trouble in London between 1914 and 1918 when columns would insist on proceeding in military formation.

Correctly, of course, these boys should be moved in the dead of night, so that the business they support should not have this annual interference.

But, for my own part, I found it a pleasant interruption. They were a decent looking bunch of youngsters.

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Shanghai, Nov. 15.

"Ingratitude"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Misunderstanding often leads to egregious criticism, so let us hope Briton's motives were pure but under the strain of a natural indignation arising thoughtlessly from little-perceived causes of this business depression.

There are so many forces underlying commerce's decline that it is better to be calm and await the inevitable turn to better times than to be looking for and expressing imaginary reasons for "bad and worsening" trade, and thereby complain about something that has "nothing to do with the Marble Arch" if such an ancient solecism from London be permitted. That city has had traffic stopped occasionally from similar causes and no-one "groused," anyway not in such an ungracious way as "Briton" has done. He talks about an "overwhelming congestion" spread over several miles, but the troops were moving, so the delay was only comparative and for a worthy cause. Did Briton expect the soldiers to lose a night's sleep and march slinkingly at about 2 to 3 a.m. as though they were burglars? Such hasty and crudely expressed thoughts by "Briton" smack of gross ingratitude.

A GRATEFUL LONDONER.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

Too Much "Fuss"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the risk of making some of your patriotic readers foam at the mouth I propose to occupy the ground abandoned by "Briton" and to advance a good deal further.

I submit the thesis that through tradition and an unbalanced sentimentality we habitually make so much fuss about our soldier boys that it is a marvel they can do the simplest duty without being clapped on the back and told, what wonder-

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GREAT DANGER

Worldwide Currency War

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The caption of this letter borrowed from the thought provoking sub-leader in your Nov. 15 issue (p.4). The sub-heading above is what it presumed may occur at any moment. Locally there is little that can be done by the foreign community should these quite likely economic hostilities break out, because the big banks, with one important exception (owing to its independence and vast reserves wisely provided for during fifty years) must follow the policy decided upon by their Home or Head Offices. However, it is known to the writer that four Chinese bank managers have, so to speak, placed your article, "A Great Danger" on their "agenda for proposed precautionary measures so as to devise action to avoid losses." This, in Chinese, curiously enough, is clearer and concise than the English version.

An embargo on silver exports, both in India and China, is foreseen if the Washington Administration carry on and extend their gold purchase plan and/or add to it the buying up of large silver stocks—to supplement, quite naturally, the metallic backing thought necessary for currency expansion—after what is procurable from the mines in the two Americas has been obtained and found insufficient, so to China, India etc., they must turn for additional supplies.

Of course, this idea, when first mooted by farseeing bullionists among the Chinese—whose foresight in matters of precious metals must be conceded—was scoffed at as economic folly because, it was rightly held, exchange of commodities, of which silver is one, is an essential of trade and necessary to arrive at true world values. Nevertheless, orthodox views of economists and the age-long practices of sound, conservative banking, are being swept away by Governmental experiments in countries where there is a "near-starvation necessity to do something" to get millions back to work or risk a revolution, bloodless it is hoped, but possibly sanguinary, for statesmen and bankers are rapidly realising that the people's patience is fast waning and almost running out. Hence, cheap money, i.e., low interest rates on funds to be lent to the right borrower, wide extensions of credit, public work's expenditure to help employment and spending power, all having temporarily failed, as viewed impatiently by the masses and their leaders outside Cabinets, the recourse to currency expansion or inflation is not unnatural, and, in the scramble for as much metal as backing, as is obtainable, attention must, it seems, turn to silver after no more gold is available. If this should happen will not each country try to keep its silver? Your readers' views would be interesting especially to

ZYGOMA.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW

Vigorous and Realistic

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At last we have seen an exhibition of photographs devoid of sugary sentiment and prettified scenes. The recent showing at the Japanese Club is deserving of praise if only for this reason. The subjects presented were vigorous and realistic, accurately reflecting the world in which we live. There were dynamic shots of stone buildings, battleships, gas stations, tile roofing, stacks of pottery. The head of a rhinoceros made a powerful study. "Still-life" compositions were attempted; an orange, a plate of fish, a cut lemon against the background of a checked tablecloth, etc., motifs heretofore attempted only with a brush on canvas.

Unfortunately, the catalogue had no English translation, so the writer is unable to cite individual works, but the collection as a whole was on a high level, showing plain traces of the influence of the cinema and of journalistic photography.

Let's have more of such exhibitions. Such camera studies teach our eyes to see more accurately, and to see more.

M. L. APPELMAN.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

THE WORLD WAR

Statistics Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the rumours and prophecies of yet another "Armageddon," it would be instructive if you, Sir, or one of your readers, could enlighten us as to the following figures in respect of the principal combatants of the World War, namely:—

Germany, Austria, France, Russia, U.S.A., Great Britain, British Dominions, (Canada, Australia, India, S. Africa, N. Zealand), Japan, Italy, Belgium.

Total population; total Naval and Military Forces; total killed and missing; percentage of population under arms, and percentage of population killed or missing.

Such figures at this time should be instructive.

G. T. R.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

*** The figures can be ascertained from page 930 of "The World Alamanack", 1938, read in conjunction with the population figures given in Whitaker's Alamanack for 1914.

A MEAN TRICK

Another Experience

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your editorial remarks in your issue of October 31 under the caption "A Mean Trick" to my mind is deserving of more publicity. Your comment is to the point. I was particularly interested because I suffered exactly the experience recounted. I came into contact with an employer through an advertisement. My arrangements were to put in two hours work a day, five days a week. For the five weeks' period that I worked, I took down a two hours' screed every Monday, then transcribed the notes at home on my own typewriter as the employer's machine was not fit to be used. Typing from the shorthand notes occupied fully six to eight hours, thus taking up my agreed working time per week. On my asking for remuneration at the end of the period I was told that I would have to wait for a few days as he paid "Chinese fashion." Those few days have now lengthened to three weeks.

I believe that other girls have suffered but in no case is there sufficient proof for legal action as all arrangements were made verbally. I think the different employment centres are aware of men of this ilk but believe that publicity through your columns would be more useful in reaching directly the people most liable to be defrauded.

CHINESE GIRL.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

"LINCOLNSHIRE POACHER"

The Words

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to above, I have much pleasure in supplying a copy of the words of "The Lincolnshire Poacher."

G. C. BIXLEY.
Bandmaster
2nd Worcestershire Regiment

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Verse (1)
When I was bound apprentice, in famous Lincolnshire,
Full well I served my master for more than seven year,
Till I took up to poaching, as you shall quickly hear;

Chorus.
Oh 'tis my delight on a shining night in the season of the year.

Verse (2)
As me and my companions were a setting of a snare,
Twas then we spied the game keeper, for him we did not care,
For we can wrestle and fight my lads, and jump o'er any where.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 3.—As me and my companions were setting four or five,
And taking of them up again, we caught a hare alive,
We took the hare alive, my boys, and through the woods did steer.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 4.—I threw him on my shoulders, and then we trudged home,
We took him to a neighbours house, and sold him for a crown,
We sold him for a crown, my boys, but, I did not tell you where.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

Verse 5.—Success to every gentleman that lives in Lincolnshire,
Success to every poacher that wants to sell a hare,
Bad luck to every game-keeper that will not sell his deer.

Chorus.—Oh tis, etc.

THE DEPARTURE

Protest Condemned

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Briton surely stands alone. He seems to be either suffering acutely from dyspepsia or is an exceptionally unfortunate person—unfortunate in his disregard of the fact that other British residents (including yourself) regret the decision to remove a battalion, are proud of the British forces here, desire to make the soldiers feel that they are welcome and recognise the generosity of the Government which, at the taxpayers' expense, keeps troops here at all when no Briton in Shanghai pays a penny income tax.

When there is danger, gentlemen (save the mark!) like Briton howl for protection and weep in alcoholic fervour or other womanly emotions over the bosoms of khaki. When there is no danger then the troops must sneak away down side streets so that Briton's desire to get to his measly office need not be baulked. So it was a gala day was it, Briton? There was nothing festive about the 93rd—as hard-trained and hard-bitten a battalion as ever I've seen leaving Shanghai.

PAARDEBERG.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

"Loss of Money"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of your applause of the uncalled for personalities indulged in by your correspondent, "Paardeberg" I feel that you also have allowed sentiment to obscure your sense of proportion when commenting on my earlier letter. At no time did I intend any reflection on the troops and to imply that I did is merely evading the issue. The sole object in braving the wrath of local "Jingoists" was to indicate what must have been felt by many local inhabitants viz; that the trade and commerce of Shanghai should not be dislocated if avoidable, as the loss of time means loss of money to many, though it may not be apparent to an armchair critic and one unversed in the rudiments of transportation.

It would be interesting to know the Traffic Committee's views on the wholesale disorganisation of East-bound traffic on Tuesday from Carter Road in the Western District to Baikal Road in the Eastern District during the time of the parade.

BRITON

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

***Comment on p. 4.

Kipling Again

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I be allowed a little space in your paper to make a brief comment on "Briton's" letter of 13th instant re traffic conditions in Shanghai.

It is really too bad that Briton was compelled to go slowly whilst the battalion of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders marched through our streets yesterday en route to the Neuralia.

What a shame being compelled to follow the troops. Kipling thoroughly understood your kind, when he wrote:

"While its Tommy this, an' Tommy that an' Tommy fall behind:
But its "Please to walk in front Sir, when there's trouble in the wind."
There's trouble in the wind my boys, there's trouble in the wind,
And its "Please to walk in front Sir, when there's trouble in the wind.

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Real Causes of Congestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The letter about congestion of traffic, caused by marching soldiers, is a bit too strong a protest for the amount of inconvenience, after all, soldiers to not depart this port every day.

More than ten years of driving myself about Shanghai have convinced me that there are only two vehicles which cause congestion in the International Settlement, Motor Buses, and Trucks. A cause of irritation is the sheep driver who plods along at fifteen miles per hour until he gets behind a truck running at ten miles per hour, then contently runs along behind it, (chewing his cud) (or do sheep chew cuds) without attempting to pass.

Rickshaws are blamed for congestion. But the delay caused by rickshaws, even in the Central district, are only momentary. I have never seen a line of twenty motor cars reduced to a snail's pace, following a rickshaw. But such a line of cars following a single car at ten or fifteen miles per hour, with a clear road ahead, is a common sight.

The recent Traffic ruling which allows motor cars to pass the Bus has done a lot to relieve congestion. What is needed now is, abolition of truck traffic on main roads from the Western District, during the rush hours, 8.30 a.m. to 9. a.m.; 12. N. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 2. p.m.; 5. p.m. to 5.45 p.m. And a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour.

The city of Boston, with only two or three through streets, and the rest a maze, aptly called cow paths, forbid heavy traffic (horse drawn carts) to use the main streets during rush hours thirty-five years ago. Ten years ago five minutes was sufficient to drive from Ave. Dubail to Canton Road, The Bund corner, but twenty minutes in a fast average nowadays.

MOTORIST

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

The Income Tax Issue

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your to-day's issue "Paardeberg" makes the erroneous assertion that "no Briton in Shanghai pays a penny income tax". Britons interested in enterprises in the homeland pay five shillings in the pound sterling on any profits, whether they propose to re-invest them at Home or not. Payment has to be made on other forms of income. Further, the naval, military and consular people have to pay tax, and they are included, perhaps unintentionally, in "Paardeberg's" declaration. Your correspondent, apparently, is also ignorant of the request made at one time by Shanghai Britons that they should be assessed on incomes earned in this country.

ONE WHO PAYS.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

An Apology Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Of all the mean and despicable letters, commend me to yours Mr. Briton. I should be ashamed to call myself one after that. Just sit down and think of the protection that you have enjoyed whilst the 93rd Highlanders and other famous battalions have been garrisoned here since the early days of 1927, and what have you done towards entertaining them, nothing I should think by the tone of your letter.

You are the true type who would be one of the first to cry out when local trouble was on "its about time the Government sent up some troops from the South, and where is the Admiral?", believe me Mr. Briton, having lived in Shanghai upwards of thirty-six years, I have come across lots of your kidney and this City can well dispense with you, never mind who you are or who you think you are.

I am sure the rest of the British community are very sorry that you were delayed, was it mail day or something, or was it the gas that was being eaten up whilst you were held up? You wait until the day comes (for sure it will) when you are again delayed somewhere near the junction of Chekiang-Nanking Roads during one of the "local displays", you will then be very glad to see a battalion of British Troops arriving instead of departing from Shanghai, and in the meantime just read your letter over again and have the common decency to write and withdraw it or better still apologise.

ANOTHER BRITON

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Another Protest

To the Editor of the
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Correctly, of course, these boys should be moved in the dead of night, so that the business they support should not have this annual interference.

But, for my own part, I found it a pleasant interruption. They were a decent looking bunch of youngsters.

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A GRATEFUL LONDONER.

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SIR,—At the risk of making some of your patriotic readers foam at the mouth I propose to occupy the ground abandoned by "Briton" and to advance a good deal further.

I submit the thesis that through tradition and an unbalanced sentimentality we habitually make so much fuss about our soldier boys that it is a marvel they can do the simplest duty without being clapped on the back and told, what wonder-

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function, praised the specimens exhibited, but expressed the regret that the labels are only in the English language, "so there is a drawback in its perfection". I feel sure, that Mr. Sowerby will soon remedy that defect as soon as the more pressing problems he is facing are solved.

Some two or three years ago, at an annual meeting of the Joint Committee of the Shanghai Women's Clubs, there was some discussion concerning the development of a Cultural Centre for Shanghai, Although nothing materialised, nevertheless, the seed sown then, is bound to germinate again when such beacon lights as mentioned above should occasionally shine upon it. On that occasion, there was asked a trenchant question which nobody in Shanghai could answer, "What does Shanghai stand for?" Certainly, no one feels too proud merely because Shanghai has the longest bar, the largest number of racing and betting institutions, the so-called night life, the highest building in the Far East and in being the fifth port of the world. But being a big commercial and financial centre, Shanghai should stand for something worth while.

Recently, a small society has been formed by a group of Chinese gentlemen known as "The China League of International Cultural Relations" with the object of developing cultural relations with the representatives of the different nationalities in Shanghai and to establish communications with similar organisations or institutions in other countries. It appears to the writer that Shanghai being a cosmopolitan city, it ought to stand for "International Cultural Co-operation", as the basis for more improved relations. Hitherto, there have been exclusive bi-national cultural undertakings, such as the Sino-American Cultural Foundation, the Sino-Japanese Society, the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society, etc., with most of them built upon the Boxer Indemnity, as if no cultural relations are needed by China with those nations to which China pays no indemnity. Rampant nationalism and cut-throat trade competition will only lead to the matching of wits, deadlocks and sabre-rattling, while International Cultural Co-operation would pave the way to better understanding and more amicable relations.

It has been said that Dr. Hu Shih moved to Peiping because there are better library facilities. Peiping's Joint Library Catalogue is based upon the Tsing Hua University Library Catalogue which is a book of ready reference for readers. The Joint Catalogue gives a list of all the books to be found in all the different libraries in Peiping, so a reader can make use of any book which appears in that catalogue. Although there is hardly any good library in Shanghai after the burning of Far Eastern Library of the Commercial Press, nevertheless, a similar arrangement of library facilities could be made here in Shanghai, so as to enable a reader to get a book to be found in any of the several libraries. The Royal Asiatic Society Library, the Shanghai Library and the books at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, The Missions Building, St. John's University and Siccawei may serve as a nucleus.

In a similar way, let the present Museum serve as a nucleus for an institution worthy of Shanghai. There are a number of people who possess invaluable specimens that may be loaned or contributed to enrich the exhibition if approached in the name of the idea of "International Cultural Co-operation". The present Museum is sixty years old, but it has not kept pace in its growth with the city of Shanghai. The writer knows of a collection of Chinese art which if purchased for the Museum would give Shanghai a pre-eminent position immediately.

Without any desire of over-reaching by venturing into the realms of art, such as painting, drama and music, we might add the suggestion of starting an "International Cultural University." As a start, series of lectures might be arranged to be given by the forty odd national representatives here in Shanghai on the subjects of national history, cultural relations, and economic conditions. Such lectures should be published in Chinese, English, French and the national language of the nation concerned. Such a series of lectures alone will constitute an education in itself as can be readily imagined. If sufficient interest is shown and support given by the public each national group might be asked to supply one or more lecturers to serve on the faculty of "The International Cultural University". Friendly rivalry and cultural co-operation might eventually help to develop an educational institution that Shanghai may be proud of, so that the future educated people of Shanghai will savour more of international cultural and economic co-operation and "savee" less of "Maskee, chop, chop!" and "Ningpo more far". The children of all the residents might find a far more befitting training in that institution than the schools of higher education in other countries. Any individual or group interested in this movement, might communicate with Dr. Liu Hua-jui, acting General Secretary of the "China League of International Cultural Relations" (preferably in the English, French, German or Chinese languages) 57 Haiphong Terrace, Lane 410, Haiphong Road, Shanghai.

Y. S. Tsao.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

A Final Retort

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—My profession keeps me constantly travelling and I am unable to take a regular part in newspaper discussions. Neither is it my intention to reply to Dr. H. Couyoumdjian, but since some of his stunts in the domain of logic (or card tricks, rather) may remain undetected by some of your readers, this will serve as an exposure of the propaganda methods he employs in the Soviets' favour.

In my letter to you (Oct. 3rd issue) I wrote: ".....I was a member of one of the most privileged Soviet Trade Unions and was insured, and when a few years ago I fell ill with a very serious and infectious disease in Moscow I was kicked out of the government-owned lodging house, where I stayed at the time, I spent several days dragging myself half-conscious from one place to another in the winter streets without any medical help, because physicians were forbidden to treat patients privately, and all hospitals were overcrowded. Finally I fainted in the office of the Soldatenkoff Hospital, to regain my senses but six weeks later. I owe my life to my strong consitution and a miracle of meeting good friends at the last moment....."

Now, please, see how the doctor puts it in his letter (published in the Oct. 19, issue) trusting that the reading public has already forgotten the contents of my letter and trying to soothe the eventual bad impression created by it, by means of adjusting facts in a very peculiar manner:—

"....On the one hand he (meaning myself N.C.P.) says he was kicked out from the Government's Lodging House, then he says he fainted in the Soldatenkoff Hospital (which by the way, is a Government institution) to regain his senses six weeks later. This plainly shows that having had a contagious disease he was taken from the Lodging House (not kicked out) to the Government Hospital and taken care of until cured."

Implying a controversy where there is none, the doctor completely ignores my statement that I, having been sick and kicked out of the government-owned lodging house, spent several days (and nights) in Moscow streets without a shelter (with typhoid fever! N.C.P.) and later was taken care of by my friends, he calls it being taken from the lodging house and placed into a Government-owned hospital until cured. The above is sufficient to show your readers how they have to take statements of the doctor and the ones like him. I wander what is the reason which compels him to use in his propaganda work such, to put it mildly, dishonest methods. Still being not clever enough, he is easily explained, and perhaps he won't deserve praise from those on whose behalf he is working so hard.

The doctor is certainly very well informed on what in Moscow belongs to the Government and what not, but perhaps he ignores that once upon a time a model Soldatenkoff Hospital, where before before the war and revolution most of the patients were treated free of charge, was confiscated by the Soviets from its rightful owner, a noted Moscow merchant and benefactor, Mr. Soldatenkoff, and was, as everything else, ruined. It is possible, however, that it is now put in the former shape again and is shown to the naive foreigners as a revolutionary attainment.

May I recommend to those of your readers who want to see a true picture of the present Russia, a 1933 book by Mr. Archibald Lyall, under the title "Russian Roundabout." A frank statement made by an intelligent person, who before his travel to Russia was inclined to become a Soviets' adept, it is an appalling document of human suffering.

Here I am tempted to quoted a passage where Mr. Lyall describes some of the Intourist foreign travellers in Russia, whose names were given by Dr. Couyoumdjian in support of his statements:

"You see, in Leningrad and Moscow there are so many tourists that the thing goes more or less like clockwork. They come in at one end, have all the right things done to them, and go out again at the other end like the pigs in the stockyards at Chicago.....They don't want to hear the facts. They just want to go there and think how lovely everything is. It is extraordinary how people's critical faculty vanishes the moment they set foot in Russia..... There is none so blind as those who who won't see. Our friends don't go to Russia to try and find out the truth. They go to Russia on a pilgrimage as other men go to Rome or Mecca or Jerusalem. They go to be strengthened and refreshed in the faith. They go to view the promised land...."

Mr. Lyall just gives facts, without making conclusions, but the only conclusion possible is: "There is no paradise on the Earth, but the Soviet Millenium is certainly a Hell."

This closes my correspondence on the subject for good.

N. C. Pakomoff.

Kobe, Nov. 14.

MAIL FROM EUROPE

Delay This End

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The air mail from England as far as Saigon is taking fourteen days in transit and a letter to hand another eleven days from Saigon to Shanghai.

The postmarking on envelope being:—England October 20, Marseilles October 24, Saigon November 3, Shanghai November 14.

The s.s. Conte Verde which left Shanghai yesterday is due home on December 9, i.e. 26 days from Shanghai to London, as against the above air mail 25 days.

Some inquiry should be made with regard to the delay in transit from Saigon to Shanghai.

Merchant.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

A Fast Delivery

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Time and again the question of delayed arrival of mail matter despached from Europe via Siberia has been dealt with in your paper. It might therefore interest your readers to learn that I received yesterday a newspaper from Frankfurt a/M (Germany) bearing the postage stamp of 25th October, whereas the last newspaper and mail matter received from Germany bear the date of 15th October. All mail matter sent between these dates are still missing.

Is it possible that mail matter is held up somewhere after arrival in this country? Or else, how could it be explained that just one single paper arrives so much ahead of others undoubtedly mailed between the 15th and 25th and which will surely be received here at a later date, as no actual loss of mail matter has been experienced by me so far.

Fast Mail

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

An Explanation

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In reply to the letter published in this morning's issue of the N.C.D.N. re "Air mail from England to Shanghai via Saigon," we as Local Agents of the Air France are in a position to furnish "Merchant" with the information required.

The letter addressed to "Merchant" posted in London on Friday, October 20, was too late to leave Marseilles by the weekly airplane of Thursday, October 19.

Had this letter been posted in London on the 18th it should have left Marseilles on the 19th, arriving in Saigon on October 27, and Shanghai during the first week of November, or at the latest by the Aramis on November 8, which boat left Saigon on the 2nd.

This letter, therefore, posted in London on the 20th, was no doubt held over until the following week and left Marseilles by airplane, on October 26, arriving in Saigon on November 3,—in less than 8 days—too late, however, to catch the Aramis, which, owing to the recent acceleration of the M.M. line, sailed from Saigon on the 2nd instant.

Therefore, it was then sent on by first opportunity to Hongkong and from thence to Shanghai by the President Grant.

As regards the comparison of the Air Mail via Saigon and the Lloyd Triestino via Trieste, it is true that the mail by the Conte Verde which left Shanghai on the 14th instant is due in London on December 9, i.e. 26 days from Shanghai.

If "Merchant" wishes to avail himself of the opportunity of posting his next air mail to London, via Saigon, by the "Aramis" sailing on the 18th instant, *viz.* 3 days after the departure of the Conte Verde, same will reach Saigon on the 24th and leave by the Air France plane on the 26th reaching London on Monday December 4, *viz.* in exactly 16 days and five days before the Conte Verde mail.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes Agents for Air France

Agent.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

Via Saigon

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With reference to my letter published in your issue of 16th instant drawing attention to the fact that the all-sea-route per ss. Conte Verde takes 26 days to England whereas the Air France via Saigon took 25 days and the explanation by your correspondent Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes agent Air France, stating why the Air France took so long, I suggest that the Messageries Maritimes service at Saigon make a proper connection for the China and Japan section of their vessels. In the present instance the dispatch from Saigon of the Mail Packet mv. Aramis on November 2, ahead of her schedule time, stranded the Air France mail and passengers arriving at Saigon on November 3. Those using the service, do so for speed, and it seems very bad management upon someone's part at Saigon to dispatch the Mail Packet ahead of the arrival of the mail.

Merchant.

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

Some Reflections

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It seems to me the Chinese Post Office is not doing it's duty towards the public. It is possible to travel to Berlin via Siberia in 12 days, nevertheless a letter takes about 30 days if posted in the ordinary way by the average man, because I understand that banks, merchants, firms and others for whom the mails are of more importance have long since arranged to mail their letters via Siberia by sending them to Dairen or Kobe in one cover.

If the Chinese Post Office is losing revenue in this way I for one think that this is as it should be. I understand they intend to sue the Japanese steamship companies for defrauding them by carrying mail to Dairen and I think they might do better by getting the Chinese Navy to search and detain all Japanese steamers carrying mails to Dairen. That would stop the banks and large firms from getting the better of the average man as regards speedy mail communication with Europe. Anyhow I wish they would do something really effective, so that we all would enjoy a good postal service. If I have written anything I ought to be sorry for, I am glad of it.

About the mail "Par Avion" I would like the M.M. and others to know that I have received quite a number of letters sent by air mail from Marseilles which have taken anything from 20 to 35 days to reach me, some of these had been to Japan first, but being a wise guy I never sent any, I have a very large family to whom I send kind thoughts now and again, brain waves, cost me nothing, and for business my friends and I have all agreed to use the Radio, in fact I am able to shirk all letter writing and blame it all on the Chinese Post Office, as for the Xmas presents to my people in Europe which used to cost me about $100 in postage, I packed them in one case and shipped then for re-distribution in Europe at the cost of seven Yuan, thereby effecting a saving of about 93 ditto, in fact I do not see why anybody wants a Post Office at all.

Carte Postale.

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

***Carte Postale is pleased to be witty at China's expense but China is not the only aspirant to his jibes. The Manchoukuo authorities and, perhaps, the British Foreign Office are also associated in this infliction of inconvenience on his long-suffering correspondents.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE

The Voice Unheeded

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The time has come for the Chinese people to remain no longer the pawns of the militarists and politicians but to come out bravely as the masters and champions of their own fate. China is hopeless so long as her real masters lie dormant and the treacherous servants are allowed to dictate things according to their own selfish interest.

The Chinese people are suffering as they have perhaps never suffered before. Famine and bankruptcy of the farming districts are stalking in many provinces; taxation is piling higher and higher until, as in Szechuen, the people are forced to pay not only for this generation, but for many generations to come; and then war—war with Japan, waged but undeclared, war against bandits and communists, war among the rival militarists themselves, all these wars being indeterminate, endless and liable to renewal after temporary and nominal peace.

Who are the real enemies of China and the Chinese people? Not so much the Japanese who are no worse rulers than their predecessors in Manchuria and in Jehol; not so much the communists whose advent is actually welcomed by the terribly oppressed masses of Szechuen; not so much our lordly militarists and corrupt officials who have the temerity of trampling us under foot only because we are so utterly important and helpless.

If the truth must be told, we ourselves have been our own worst enemies. Have we not very badly performed our duty as the real masters of China? Have we not allowed ourselves to be driven about like the dumb, grazing cattle?

Even our despotic emperors of the olden days respected our voice. He who has the support of the people will win; he who loses that support will fall! Even General Chiang Kai-shek has realised at last that his fight with the communists in Kiangse is one for the possession of the Kiangse people. The Kuomintang's selfishness has alienated the support of the Chinese people who have partly gone over to embrace the communist cause this, in a nutshell, explains why the communists have been so very successful.

Now it is rumoured that a new regime will be established in Fukien under the name of the "Chinese People's Government." The Chinese People's Government! See how these opportunists are making use of our name and bidding for our support! But we must be sceptical. Our past bitter lessons should teach us that we must not fall easy dupes to such political propaganda. We must reserve our choice until the facts of the case have proved themselves!

We refuse to join in Nanking's cry for the extermination of the communists at all cost. Has not Russia, the cradle of communism, become now a far more respectable country than China? There is no inherent curse in communism. Between the Szechuen generals who heartlessly bleed the people white and the communists our choice is decidedly with the latter!

China's days of greatness are at hand. Fellow countrymen—dear brothers and sisters—let us rise and act! Only by our own efforts can we hope to obtain China's and our own salvation.

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

MALAYA WINS INTERPORT

Shanghai Cricketers Beaten by Hongkong: Willis of Malaya Proves His Merit

Hongkong, Nov. 17.

Malaya won the interport cricket series here this afternoon by defeating Shanghai in the last match by 50 runs.

The final standings of the teams are:

	Won	Lost
Malaya	2	0
Hongkong	1	1
Shanghai	0	2

Willis, the Malayan speed merchant, was the main cause of the downfall of the Northerners to-day. Shanghai had been conceded an even chance of being able to score the 172 runs necessary for victory, but Willis and a crumbling wicket proved too much for the Northerners, who were dismissed in their second innings for 121.

Early in the play the Malayan fast bowler found a spot, which made the ball rise awkwardly. Several Shanghai batsmen had narrow escapes from being hit, but Booth was not so fortunate and was painfully struck in the face by one of these "risers."

Willis took in all six wickets for 64, his victims including all Shanghai's crack bats: Stokes, Pat Madar, Booth, Leach and Jenkins.

Gill, a brother of Lall Singh, the Indian Test cricketer, was also very effective with his spins, taking three wickets for 32.

Shanghai made a good start in their innings to-day, the first wicket falling at 39 and the second at 53. But Leach's dismissal for a "duck" with the last ball before the lunch adjournment spelt the beginning of the end, and after the resumption it required just about an hour to end the match and series.

MALAYA, 1ST INNINGS

R. G. Gibson, c. Mayhew, b. Wilson	0
D. C. Burn, c. Simpson, b. Isaacs	10
R. N. Hamilton, c. Simpson, b. Isaacs	3
Eu Chow-teik, b. Wilson	8
B. S. Gill, b. Isaacs	5
L. Alvis, b. Isaacs	90
Flight-Lt. V. Croome, c. P. Madar, b. Isaacs	19
W. O. Jonklass, l.b.w., b. Leach	5
G. Willis, st. Mayhew, b. P. Madar	14
Leading Aircraftsman R. Morgan, b. Isaacs	14
C. A. Speldewinde, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	186

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	26.1	6	57	6
T. W. R. Wilson	12	2	36	2
D. W. Leach	17	5	40	1
R. Booth	3	0	13	0
P. Madar	6	1	17	1
J. C. Jenkins	2	0	6	0

SHANGHAI, 1ST INNINGS

J. F. N. Mayhew, b. Jonklass	8
L. F. Stokes, c. Alvis, b. Spledewinde	42
P. Madar, b. Jonklass	31
R. Booth, l.b.w., b. Willis	39
P. V. Simpson, c. Eu Chow-teik, b. Gill	13
D. W. Leach, c. Croome, b. Willis	10
T. A. I. Madar, c. Eu Chow-teik, b. Gill	1
J. C. Jenking, run out	28
J. A. Isaacs, b. Willis	7
A. C. Sinclair, not out	14
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Willis	0
Extras	20
Total	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Willis	21.1	5	48	4
B. S. Gill	36	10	77	2
W. O. Jonklass	17	3	46	2
L. Alvis	3	0	11	0
C. A. Speldewinde	3	0	11	1

MALAYA, 2ND ININNS

D. C. Burn, c. Sinclair, b. Leach	41
R. G. Gibson, c. Mayhew, b. Wilson	10
Ldg. Aircraftsman, R. Morgan, b. Wilson	0
B. S. Gill, c. P. Madar, b. Leach	19
L. Alvis, b. Isaacs	0
Eu Chow-teik, b. Leach	2
R. N. Hamilton, c. Jenkins, z. Isaacs	60
Flight-Lt. V. Croome, c. Leach, b. Wilson	36
W. O. Jonklass, c. Leach, b. Isaacs	1
G. Willis, b. Leach	20
C. A. Speldewinde, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	198

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	23.3	5	62	3
T. W. R. Wilson	17	5	41	3
P. Madar	8	1	30	0
D. W. Leach	14	2	57	4

SHANGHAI, 2ND INNINGS

L. F. Stokes, b. Willis	28
J. F. N. Mayhew, c. Eu Chow-teik, b. Jonklass	21
P. Madar, c. Eu Chow-teik, b. Willis	8
R. Booth, c. Croome, b. Willis	13
D. W. Leach, c. Gill, b. Willis	0
J. C. Jenkins, l.b.w., b. Willis	0
J. A. Isaacs, c. Gibson, b. Gill	6
P. V. Simpson, c. and b. Gill	0
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Gibson, b. Willis	18
A. C. Sinclair, c. Jonklass, b. Gill	17
T. A. Madar, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	121

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Willis	16	4	64	6
B. S. Gill	14	6	32	3
W. O. Jonklass	9	5	8	1
C. A. Speldewinde	4	1	13	0

—Reuter.

Shanghai v. Hongkong

Hongkong, Nov. 14.

Hongkong won the interport cricket match against Shanghai this afternoon by 117 runs.

By allowing the Colony to amass the handsome total of 212 in their second innings, mainly thanks to a brilliant knock by Hayward for 83, Shanghai put themselves in an almost hopeless position to-day and, as expected, the visitors failed in their Herculean task of scoring 350 runs for victory.

The Northerners made a plucky effort, and at one time things looked extremely rosy with 100 on the board for the loss of only two wickets and with Stokes well set for a big score. But in the short space of half an hour the fortunes of war had veered right round. At 116 Stokes was given out for obstruction, at 123 Donald Leach was caught behind the wicket, and at 147 Booth, when seemingly well dug in, was foolishly run out, and it was all practically over.

The Shanghai tail delayed the inevitable for a time, with Mayhew, Isaacs and Tom Madar making profitable stands, but the end came shortly after tea, with the innings realising 232.

Pearce bore the brunt of the attack with conspicuous success, taking six wickets for 70 runs in 17 and a half overs. The Indian bowlers, Minu and Pereira, met with scant respect to-day, and if in their first knock Shanghai had played them as they did in their second innings, there would probably have been a different tale to tell. Minu gave 21 runs without claiming a wicket, while Pereira's only victim cost 45 runs.

HONGKONG, 2ND INNINGS

E. C. Fincher, c. Sinclair, b. Isaacs	8
A. W. Hayward, c. Leach, b. P. Madar	83
T. A. Pearce, c. Mayhew, b. Jenkins	13
Capt. P. V. Williams, b. Jekins	14
Lieut. C. C. Garthwaite, l.b.w., b. Leach	24
A. R. Minu, c. and b. Leach	6
H. Owen-Hughes, b. Wilson	1
E. F. Fincher, not out	24
F. D. Pereira, b. Isaacs	1
A. C. Beck, c. P. Madar, b. Isaacs	10
G. S. Dunkley, c. Leach, b. Wilson	4
Extras	24
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	19	6	42	3
T. W. R. Wilson	14.5	1	56	2
J. C. Jenkins	9	2	22	2
R. Booth	5	0	13	0
D. W. Leach	14	3	26	2
P. Madar	7	0	29	1

SHANGHAI, 2ND INNINGS

L. F. Stokes, l.b.w., b. Pearce	59
P. V. Simpson, c. Dunkley, b. Pearce	16
P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Pearce	15
D. W. Leach, c. Dunkley, b. Pereira	2
R. Booth, run out	21
J. C. Jenkins, b. Beck	13
A. C. Sinclair, c. Owen-Hughes, b. Beck	4
J. F. N. Mayhew, not out	15
J. A. Isaacs, c. Beck, b. Pearce	40
T. W. R. Wilson, st. Dunkley, b. Pearce	4
T. Madar, c. and b. Pearce	20
Extras	23
Total	232

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. C. Beck	10	0	45	2
Lt. C. C. Garthwaite	10	0	20	0
A. R. Minu	11	3	21	0
F. D. Pereira	18	5	45	1
T. A. Pearce	17.3	5	70	6
H. Owen-Hughes	4	0	8	0

—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN AT GOLF BY PROFESSIONALS

London, Nov. 15.

The Light Blues went down to a professional team at golf to-day by eight matches to three, with one game halved.—Reuter.

LOCAL SOCCER REFEREES

At the November meeting of the Referees' Society of Shanghai the following letter from Sir Frederick Wall, Secretary of the English Football Association, was read to members. It read:

I am pleased to receive, to-day, your very interesting letter of the 17th July. I am glad to be able to send you, by separate post, copies of our handbook and of our Referees' Chart. I appreciate your good intentions. I also realise your difficulties.

You will see from the enclosed that some forty years ago I was interested in organising referees, having the same object as yourself. Your difficulties with your many different nationalities are much greater. I wish the best of luck to you and your fellow Britishers.

I hope also that the Shanghai Football Association will continue to flourish. They also have many difficulties, but it is worth all their good work and energy.

Within the next decade the game will be as popular throughout Asia as within the British Isles, and will bring together the peoples of the many nationalities making up the Shanghai football world in the true spirit of sport, and friendship will be promoted.

Let me impress upon you that our game is a sport—played for the love of the game—a recreation—a pastime—not a commercial enterprise or means of making money. All the money that comes into the game must be expended for the good of the game. This is the principle which controls the sport under the jurisdiction of the Football Association.

It may interest you to know that of the 40,000 clubs (approximately), and the three quarters of a million players members of the association, there are only 400 clubs which engageprofessionals and 5,000 professional players. From these figures alone you will be able to form an opinion that the Association game in England is vastly amateur.

LOCAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Ideal playing conditions favoured the opening on Saturday afternoon of both the men's and women's hockey leagues. Several of the stronger elevens were drawn against each other, and this resulted in some first-rate hockey being witnessed. In the important encounters, none of the winning sides won by more than a one-goal margin, and in a 1st division match, the S.H.C. Harlequins shared points with the Worcestershires, both sides scoring four goals. United "A" took full points from the Sikh Police by winning 3—2, and German "A" defeated the S.H.C. Crusaders by the only goal in the match. A result which may prove of considerable importance later on happened at Hongkew park, when Ex-Public School defeated last year's league champions, the Junior Athletic Club; also by the only goal in the match. Results follow:

1ST DIVISION

United "A" 3, Sikh Police 2.
Worcesters 4, Harlequins 4.
German "A" 1, Crusaders 0.

LADIES' LEAGUE

Rowing Club 3, Amazons 2.
Ex-S.P.S. 1, J.A.C. 0.

FRIENDLY

Lusitano 6, Area H.Q. 4.

Sunday's Games

First division sides had an off day on Sunday when junior teams started their league hockey. The R.A.M.C. won surprisingly from the reputedly strong Municipal Gaol by the odd goal in five at the race course, while the Shanghai Hockey Club "C" trounced the German "B" by six goals to one.

At Hongkew park, the R.A.S.C. just managed to snatch a victory from the Junior Athletic Club by a one-goal margin, the score being 3—2. United "B", in their first game, had a technical victory, their opponents conceding the game on account of fielding outside players; the game was played on a friendly basis, and the Germans won 2—0. In the only ladies' encounter, the Sportsgirls' Club won 1—0 from the Hanbury H.C.

PAPER HUNT CLUB

Mr. N. L. Sparke on Friday was re-elected for still another year as Master of the Paper Hunt Club, with the following as his Stewards:—Messrs. J. K. Brand, T. G. Drakeford, J. H. Liddell, H. Maitland, H. D. Rodger, H. M. Spence, H. Tiefenbacher, Lott H. T. Wei, Y. C. Woo, and Capt. Yang Yin.

The first hunt of the season is to be held next Saturday.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CANIDROME

M. Chapeaux Presides at Special Celebration Dinner

At the Canidrome on Saturday evening M. Chapeaux presided over a dinner in celebration of the five years for which "Le Champ de Courses Francais"—in other words the Greyhound Racing Club, has, for a lustre, now staged its contests for the delight of Shanghailanders, foreign and Chinese. M. Coiffard, representing the French-Consul-General, was the chief guest and the company included M. Marcel Barraud, Mr. A. O. Fisher, Mr. J. A. Turner, M. F. Bouvier, M. M. Speelman and M. J. Fredet. M. and Mme. Carre, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Morley and M. Rene Laurens were also present. The only speech of the evening was that of M. Chapeaux in proposing the toast of the Canidrome and the health of the guests.

SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WALES

London, Nov. 15.

By beating England by two goals to one at Newcastle to-day, Wales has won the International Association football championship for the second successive year.

The match was played in heavy rain and on a ground partly waterlogged, and was witnessed by only 10,000 spectators.

Wales deservedly won, showing better combination and team work, but England was handicapped by losing Allen, her hard-working centre-half, who was injured shortly before half time, when Wales led by the only goal scored by Mills, the inside left, although both goals had many amazing escapes.

On resumption England improved, although minus Allen, whose position was taken over by Grosvenor, the inside right, England playing with four forwards.

After quarter of an hour Brook, the outside left, equalised from a centre from the opposite winger, Crooks, but near the close of the match Phillips, the Welsh inside right, gave a perfect pass from a free kick to Astley, the centre-forward, who promptly banged it into the net for the winning goal.—Reuter.

LOCAL RUGGER GAMES

At the race course on Saturday two rugger games were played between sides picked from the playing members of the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club. In the first game the Griffins' 2nd lost to the Rest 2nd by the long score of 28-0 in a very one-sided game. The second game, between the Griffins' 1st and the Rest 1st, ended with a tied score at 6 all and was a much superior game to the first. For some reason, however, it was thought expedient to play this senior game in rubber shoes and, as a consequence, many of rugger's finer points were not displayed.

The first game was not a good one, the Rest being too strong for the Griffins. Play was keen and hard but very scrappy all through, and the Rest won by the one-sided score of 28-0.

A dropped goal by Poole in the last minute gave the Police a narrow win over the Association Sportive Francaise by 7 points (a dropped goal and a try) to 6 points (two tries) in the rugby match that attracted a fairly large crowd to the Widow's Monument ground on Sunday.

Prior to this game the Public School defeated the A.S.F. junior fifteen by 6 points (a penalty goal and a try) to 5 points (a goal). The standard of play in both games never rose to any great heights being noticeable for the lack of any definite movements; a great deal of kicking was indulged in, while disjointed forward rushes were the order of the day and did not bring about much in the way of material results.

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MRS. KIRBY WINS LADIES' GOLF MEDAL

The Shanghai Ladies' Open Golf Championships opened on Thursday morning at Seekingjao golf course with an 18 holes against bogey competition. With crisp, clear autumn weather there was no incentive to delay and the competition went ahead to finish well within time.

The winners for the morning were Mrs. Reynell, first with a score of three down, Mrs. Cubbon second with a score of four down, and Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Morris tied for third place with a score of five down.

The afternoon's competition was an 18 hole, two-ball foursome, on handicap. Mrs. Reynell again won first place, with her partner Mrs. Richards, with a score of two down. Mrs. Bourne and Mrs. Morris stood second on the afternoon's play with a score of three down, and Mrs. Woodhead and Mrs. Hall took third place with a score of five down.

The last day's play opened on Friday with a bittler cross-wind blowing across the links. In spite of this handicap, however, thirteen women players were on hand early for the long driving competition.

The final results of this competition showed an excellent standard with the ladies very nearly equalling the scores set up by the men some days ago. Only those drives which stayed in the fairway were measured and only ten drives in all were disqualified on this account. With each lady driving three times and also in view of the wind which was blowing strongly, this is a very creditable showing.

The winner of this competition was Mrs. Richards whose three drives measured 212 yards, 191½ yards and 223⅞ yards respectively. The last drive was a beauty and was the longest registered in the contest. Mrs. Gordon took second place with three drives of 169, 195⅞ and 191 yards respectively and Mrs. Wallace placed third with 181, 167 and 170 yards.

As soon as this competition was finished the ladies carried on immediately with the approach and putting competition. From a tee some fifty yards from the eighteenth green the competitors had to play two balls over a high net on to the green and sink both balls. When the first results were checked it was found that Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Blinko had tied for first place, having holed out both balls for a total of seven strokes. On the play-off Mrs. Richards won first place scoring seven strokes again, Mrs. Blinko thus taking second place. No third place was awarded. This competition was a tricky one as most of the competitors found. Both Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Blinko showed excellent style and judgment, however, in their approaches and a sure touch in their putting.

This second competition was completed about 10.30 in the morning and it was decided to carry right on with the 18 hole medal play competition.

All ladies started off in good style, however, and play continued until 3 p.m. when the last competitor finished. The following are the results of this competition:—

Mrs. Kirby (94-31) 63.
Mrs. Soloman (101-36) 65.
Mrs. Reynell (86-20) 66.
Mrs. Abeling (101-34) 67.
Mrs. Hickling (92-25) 67.
Mrs. Richards (78-5) 73.

Mrs. Kirby thus won the first prize in the medal play with Mrs. Soloman coming in a close second.

Mrs. Reynell showed up strongly again in Friday's play returning a very creditable card for the second best actual score of 86 strokes. Mrs. Reynell was also an an excellent player to watch, her style being very good.

Prizes for the meeting included the Gresham Rose Bowl, donated by the B.A.T. for the medal play competition, a powder bowl given by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., and golf balls given by Messrs. Dunlop, Squire Bingham and the United States Rubber Co.

SALT WATER RECORD

London, Nov. 16.

Driving Miss Britain III, which failed to win for him the coveted Harmsworth Trophy, Hubert Scott-Paine to-day established an unofficial world record for the fastest speed on salt water in a single-engined motor-boat, his average speed being 100.132 miles an hour.

In accomplishing this feat, he became the first man to travel at over 100 miles an hour on sea water.

The fastest of his runs was 102.105 miles per hour, achieved against the tide and wind.

The previous record had been set by Scott-Paine himself in September, with a speed of 95.08 miles per hour.—Reuter.

"N.-C.D.N." Photo.

LADIES' GOLF MEETING AT SEEKINGJAO

The two-day ladies' open golf championships at Seekingjao opened on Thursday and concluded with putting and driving competitions as well as medal play. Some of the competitors are shown her.

LOCAL SOCCER LEAGUE

The salitne feature of Saturday's local soccer was the heavy defeat sustained by the Recs at the hands of the Association Sportive Francaise, who are beginning to show the form predicted of them earlier this season.

DIVISION 1

S.M. Police 5, Sokol 0.
S.F.C. 3, British Navy 1.
A.S.F. 13, S.R.C. 2.

DIVISION 2

Worcesters 3, S.R.C. 3.
St. John's 6, Lusitano 1.

DIVISION 3

S.F.X. 5, R.A.M.C. 1.

DIVISION 5

R.M.I.C. 7, Arcadians 0.
Russian Regt. 6, Telephones 0.
Jewish 2, Hsin Kwang 2.
British Navy v. Ching Hwa unplayed.

Recs Beaten by A.S.F.

At the Canidrome on Saturday the Shanghai Recreation Club met with an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the A.S.F. The scoring was heavy, providing on fewer than fifteen goals in the aggregate, thirteen of these going to the A.S.F.

The Recs were clearly outplayed and outpaced. When they had time and space to move, the forwards did well, particularly Cochran and Noodt, but the nippy French halfbacks did not give them much time or many openings. Of the latter, H. Park was the man most in the public eye. With his skilful ball manipulation, he kept the Recs' rearguard perpetually on tip-toe, and the astuteness with which he opened up attacks was very disconcerting to the opposing defenders. When on the defensive, he proved himself equally capable being always the complete footballer. Although none of the goals was scored by him, the origin of most movements which led to ultimate victory germinated at the toe of his boot.

The French forwards were a very able combination and all were sharpshooters, each of them registering goals. Collet, the brilliant centreforward, netted no fewer than five, while J. Ward had three, W. Ward two, Bossuet two and Favacho one. On the Recs' side the sole scorer was Cochran, whose untiring efforts were rewarded late in the second half when two goals were netted by him within five minutes of each other. The teams lined up as follow:—

A.S.F.—Follezou, F. Peniguel, Nicholaeff, Remedios, H. Park, Gagnaire, Fovacho, W. Ward, Collet, Bossuet, J. Ward.

Recs.—K. Roberts, J. Logan, G. W. Jenssen, A. Symons, H. Madar, J. E. Logan, G. Johansson, F. Noodt, S. Tuttleman, H. Cochran, A. Boisserie.

Police Victors Over Sokol

The S. M. Police inflicted a decisive defeat on Sokol by five clear goals, the score at the interval being two in the winners' favour. To Bader went the credit of notching three himself, the first by heading Wilkinson's centre, another by a fine solo effort and the third by converting a low centre from the left, when Sokol appealed for an impossible offside as the winger had taken the leather right up to the goal line before centreing.

Wylie was not playing the inspired game that has been expected, only at rare intervals showing glimpses of his real form. However, the winners fully deserved their success, for their opponents have yet to learn the better points of the game. Hvorff as the pivot was hard worked, but their outstanding man was undoubtedly Chuhlantzeff, who improves with every outing, and there is little doubt that he is a coming player of the first class. Teams:

S.M. Police.—Booth: Gibson, Turner: Westwood, Gash, Fallace: Wylie, Jack, Bader, Duffy, Wilkinson.

Sokol.—Bocevitch: Agapitoff, Fadeyeff: Chuhlantzeff, Hvoroff, Posnikoff: Michailoff, Kusin, Solvioff, Nastavin, Burenin.

Navy Lose to Club

The Shanghai Football Club won their first match of the season when they ran out easy winners in their engagement with the British Navy by three goals to one.

The winners, who still have an injured list, were strengthened by the inclusion of Hedley and Kimber, and had they been on form they would have scored a glut of goals, for they had innumerable chances but wasted them through ballooning over the Navy bar. The losers fielded a weakened team, for with no cruiser in port they have to depend on a choice of a few players, and the game can be summed up by saying that the Club pressed throughout.

Strangely enough the Navy point was scored by Fabian, who, in an effort to clear a long shot, deflected the ball into the net, to give the Navy the first goal.

Teams:

S.F.C.—Godkin: Christie, Fabian: Murray, Sheffer, Burgess: Weaver, Kimber, Heath, Hedley, Froese.

British Navy.—Walton: Roper, Simms: Green, Creasey, Drury, Foot, Tibble, Park, Bown, Golding.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

The Three Cultures brought off the surprise of the season in local soccer circles by lowering the Tung Hwa colours in a match, packed with exciting moments, at the Canidrome on Sunday by the odd goal of five. Perhaps the losers would have turned the tables on their opponents had they not lost three players during the game, on account of injuries, in several patches when play was boisterous, Tsao getting a leg broken.

DIVISION 1

Worcesters 1, Chinan 1.
Three Cultures 3, Tung Hwa 2.

DIVISION 2

Jewish 14, Telephones 1.
Italian Navy 4, Erin Villa 2.
S.F.C. 1, S.M.P. 0.

DIVISION 3

Area Details 6, A.S.F. 2.

Worcesters Draw with Chinan

Chinan were fortunate to snatch a point from the Worcestershires as a result of their league engagement at the Pioneer Field on Sunday when the two teams shared two goals. The match was full of interest but had any sort of luck favoured the soldiers they would have run out very easy victors, for they pressed for the majority of the time but found the actual goal-getting a difficult preposition.

Chinan have a sound defence, especially in goal, where Zee undoubtedly saved at least four certain goals from going into the net, by diving at full length and turning the leather round the post, in which his height and reach stood him in good stead. The soldiers have certainly improved since their first match against the same team, in which it will be remembered a draw also resulted. Whereas the Chinese had many bustling tacticians, their cool opponents always played constructive soccer.

They were, however, a goal down at the interval, for during a Chinan breakaway the leader of the attack had penetrated the soldiers' lines in the 32nd minute and it was some time later that the equaliser materialised. Teams:

Worcesters. — Hubbard: Eggleton, Dallaway: Richards, Smith, Wilsden: Sheppard, Froggett, Malin, Archer, Parker.

Chinan.—H. Zee: Lai, Koo: Yih, Chen, Yung: Mai, Loo, A. H. Zee, Tsau, Wan.

Tung Wha Lose to Three Cultures

At the Candirome on Sunday Tung Hwa, met their first defeat of the season, losing to the Three Cultures to the tune of three goals against two. This cannot be regarded as a bad lapse on the part of the former, for they met with the most diabolical luck, losing no less than three men through injuries, two of which occurred in the first half. Despite this, however, they battled so manfully against the Cultures that it is a matter of opinion whether they should have ultimately retired as the victors. The game was very even throughout, both sides coming in for an equal amount of attack. Vigorous tactics caused an extra amount of whistle from the official, but nevertheless, the play was fast and exciting. There was a large crowd present.

Tung Hwa.—T. U. Loh, S. O. Kwan, N. Lee, Y. L. Wu, Y. Y. Feng, K. Y. Tu, Y. L. Kia, C. T. Tsao, C. H. Yang, H. K. Chen and S. H. Van.

Three Cultures.—Y. Z. Tong, L. M. Loh, Z. S. Wong, S. H. Tsong, S. H. Wong, S. D. Liang, C. S. Yee, Y. S. Chung, K. S. Sung, K. C. Chen, Z. H. Lee.

BOXING

London, Nov. 16.

Jack Petersen, the British heavyweight champion, will defend his title against Len Harvey, the British cruiserweight champion, at the Albert Hall on November 30.

The winner will receive £3,000 and the loser £1,000.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 17.

The British Control Board has decided to recognise the contest between Jack Petersen and Len Harvey on November 30 as a heavyweight title bout.

Petersen is the present holder of the championship.—Reuter.

Chicago, Nov. 18.

Barney Ross, fighting at 135½ pounds, took the decision over Sammy Fuller, 139 pounds, in a ten round battle here to-day.

The fight was closed through virtually every round. One judge and the referee gave the decision to Ross and the other judge voted for a draw.—United Press.

CLEAN SWEEP BY BOROTRA

Paris, Nov. 14.

Jean Borotra, the hero of many tennis battles, made a clean sweep of the All Saints tournament here to-day.

The Bounding Basque won the men's singles title easily, took the men's doubles with a junior and the mixed doubles with Mlle. Rosambert.—Reuter.

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KIANGWAN RACES

Running as comfortable as he did in one Shanghai autumn Champions, Sir Victor Sassoon's Opera Eve on Saturday afternoon completed a classic double by winning the Kiangwan Challenge Cup, ridden by F. Marshall.

A feature of the afternoon's racing was V. V. Needa's hat-trick. He won the first three races on the card, taking the first event on Ambassador Bill by half a length from Switzerland, the next on Fairy Hawk and the third on Sentiment, the last-named being the only favourite of the trio. In the subsequent races Needa was second (in the Challenge Cup) and third by two short heads in the sixth race, in all a fine afternoon's riding.

Needa also performed a hat-trick of another sort in losing his cap no less than three times in the first four races. The pony on which he completed his three wins, Sentiment, proved a handful at the start as he has done before, and ran away the wrong way round, the start being delayed several minutes.

The Novices' Race was taken by C. J. Doughty, Jr., on Sub-ribbon, the pony being an easy favourite and winning by a length.

An incident during the racing was reflected in the statement on the official result sheet that B. L. Tao was suspended for six months for dangerous riding in the seventh race.

Results:

1.—THE SINKIANG PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Ambassador Bill (F. W. Sutterle Jr.) 155 V. V. Needa 1
Switzerland (Day & Brand) 152 J. K. Brand 2
Sensational Mark (Lansing) 147 S. H. Wood 3
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.50⅘.
Win, $44.80. Places, $9.20, $6.40, $209.40.

2.—THE NOVEMBER CLAIMING AND SELLING RACE. 1 mile.
Fairy Hawk (Ed Sheng) 147 V. V. Needa 1
Le Parapluie (Plate) 153 T. M. Collaco 2
Armed Guard (Z. I. Yang) 155 B. L. Tao 3
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 2.06⅘.
Win, $27.20. Places, $10, $26.20, $9.20.

3.—THE TANGSHAN PLATE. ¾ mile.
Sentiment (Ment) 154 V. V. Needa 1
Last Story (Light) 160 F. E. Harris 2
Prussian Plane (Plane) 154 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by 1 lengths; a neck.
Time, 1.33⅘.
Win, $12. Places, $7.60, $22.60, $10.80.

4.—THE KIANGWAN CHALLENGE CUP (A CLASSIC). 1¼ mile.
Opera Eve (Eve) 152 F. Marshall 1
Castle-ribbon (F. W. Sutterle' Jr.) 158 V. V. Needa 2
Compliment (Ment) 158 D. S. Li 3
Won by a head; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.38⅘.
Win, $13. Places, $6.20, $14.80, $8.80.

5.—THE NOVEMBER GRIFFINS HANDICAP. 9 furlongs.
Disarmament (Ment) 158 D. S. Li 1
Wet Morn (Whyteleafe) 149 L. H. Wade 2
Canary (C. C. & C. L.) 160 Y. S. Chang 3
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.22⅘.
Win, $9.60. Places, $5.80, $13.20, $7.80.

6.—THE NOVEMBER SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS HANDICAP (A CLASS). 1¼ mile.
Graceful Sun (Ment) 155 D. S. Li 1
Golden Arrow (Pih & Chun) 146 H. C. Pih 2
Arfamo (Wang) 147 V. V. Needa 3
Won by short head; short head.
Time, 2.42⅘.
Win, $24.80. Places, $12.40, $36.20, $16.

7.—THE NOVEMBER SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS HANDICAP (B CLASS). 1¼ mile.
Lanchester (Tung Chun) 152 V. G. Sung 1
Monte Carlo (Smart Boy) 148 H. M. Pih 2
Outlaw (G. Neugebauer) 145 G. Neugebauer 3
Won by 1½ length; ¾ length.
Time, 2.42.
Win, $77.20. Places, $19.80, $64.40, $25.20.

8.—THE CHIENMENKOW PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Something (Sirrah) 152 F. E. Harris 1
Unknown Quantity (C. A. B.) 155 D. S. Li 2
Prince of Paris (Smart Boy) 155
Won by short head; short head.
Time, 2.29⅘.
Win, $24.20. Places, $9, $17.40, $9.20.

9.—THE NOVEMBER NOVICES RACE. 1½ mile.
Sub-ribbon (F. W. Sutterle, Jr.) 145 C. J. Doughty, Jr. 1
Blue Satin (J. V. Botelho) 140 H. M. Botelho 2
Crusade Morn (Lewis) 151 K. Y. Yuen 3
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.
Time, 3.17⅘.
Win, $10.60. Places, $6.80, $15.20, $10.40.

"N.-C.D.N." Photo.

An Autumn Double

Opera Eve, who won the autumn Champions at Shanghai, performed an autumn classic double when he won the Kiangwan Challenge Cup with F. Marshall up. Sir Victor Sassoon, owner, is leading the pony in.

C. J. C. RACES

Sunday's results:

1.—THE C.J.C. 133rd NOVICES RACE. 1 mile.
Snipe Wing (Billey Zung) 142 Billey Zung 1
Sensational Mark (Lansing) 152 Z. Y. Shung 2
Hurry On (Billey Zung) 140 John H. Zia 3
Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 1.05⅘.
Win, $167.40. Places, $35.60, $10, $29.

2.—THE TAMSUI PLATE. 5 furlongs.
Jim Maitland (Jack Liddell) 158 F. Marshall 1
Formby (A. S. Henchman) 149 A. F. Clark 2
Movement (Ment) 155 D. S. Li 3
Won by 1 length; a head.
Time, 1.16⅘.
Win, $140.60. Places, $37, $17.20, $24.20.

3.—THE NINGPO PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Fiery Lad (J. Pote-Hunt) 149 Y. S. Chang 1
Prince Walbert VI (C. H. C.) 155 Y. K. Tu 2
Noble Life (F. Y. Waung) 160 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by a neck; short head.
Time, 1.48⅘.
Win, $37.80. Places, $15.20, $45.20, $19.80.

4.—THE TATUNG HANDICAP (A CLASS). 1 mile.
Arfamo (Wang) 148 V. V. Needa 1
Graceful Sun (Ment) 162 D. S. Li 2
Compensation (Lok) 152 J. B. Lok 3
Won by short head; ½ length.
Time, 2.07.
Win, $45. Places, $12.40, $14.60, $24.40.

5.—THE TATUNG HANDICAP (B CLASS). 1 mile.
Lanchester (Tung Chun) 158 V. G. Sung 1
Temple Tower (Three of Us) 150 V. V. Needa 2
Blue Bingo (Liberty) 150 Y. S. Chang 3
Won by a head; ½ length.
Time, 2.08.
Win, $41.60. Places, $12.80, $29, $26.60.

6.—THE ICHANG PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Zouave II (M. Speelman) 152 F. E. Harris 1
First Trial (C. P. Chang) 146 Y. S. Chang 2
Proclamation (C. S. Mao) 151 H. C. Pih 3
Won by ½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.23⅘.
Win, $15.20. Places, $8, $22, $12.

7.—THE WUHU PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Kirin (W. T. & W. L. Kow) 157 H. Huang 1
Deportment (Ment) 155 D. S. Li 2
Merry Commander (C. S. Mao) 154 T. Y. Tung 3
Won by a neck; short head.
Time, 2.22⅘.
Win, $14.20. Places, $7, $6.80, $8.60.

8.—THE CHUSAN PLATE. 1 mile.
National Spirit (F. Y. Waung) 155 V. Haimovitch 1
Ivy (Y. K. & Co.) 152 Y. S. Chang 2
Mou Tan Hua (Ying Kee) 147 H. Huang 3
Won by 3 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 2.03⅘.
Win, $16. Places, $8.40, $10, $9.60.

9.—THE SINAMEAU PLATE. 1¼ mile.
Fairy Steamer (Fairy) 158 F. E. Harris 1
Merry Doer (C. S. Mao) 159 T. Y. Tung 2
Mobilization (C. S. Mao) 155 H. C. Pih 3
Won by a head; a head.
Time, 2.44⅘.
Win, $12.60. Places, $8.60, $23.80, $10.60.

DERBY CUP WON BY LUCKYPATCH

London, Nov. 17.

The Derby Cup, run at Derby this afternoon, over a distance of one mile, six furlongs, resulted as follows:

1.—Luckypatch
2.—Court Equerry
3.—Brunswick

Twelve ran. Luckypatch won by half a length. Three-quarters of a length separated second and third.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Luckypatch, 100 to 6 again Court Equerry, 100 to 30 against Brunswick.—Reuter.

COUNTY RUGGER MATCHES

London, Nov. 15.

Four close Rugby Union matches were played to-day, three of these being county championship fixtures in the South-Eastern group.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire, the champions of this section, scored a narrow win over Middlesex by nine points to seven, while Kent, the wooden spoonists, just managed to edge out Surrey by 20-19.

Ipswich was also the scene of a thrilling struggle between Eastern Counties and Sussex, who fought to a draw of six points all.

In the fourth match of the day Cambridge University entertained Guy's Hospital and triumphed by eight points to six.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 16.

In a Rugby Union match here to-day, Oxford University beat Trinity College, Dublin, by 13 points to nil.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 18.

Oldham captured the Lancashire Rugby League Cup to-day by trouncing St. Helens in the final by 12 points to nil, while the touring Australians travelled to Huddersfield and beat the home team by 13-5.

This is the second successive year that St. Helens, after battling their way through to the final round of the Lancashire Cup, have failed to capture the trophy.

Last year they lost by a single point margin, 10-9, to Warrington, but in to-day's game Oldham displayed better team work and passing to eclipse them.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 18.

The feature of the Rugby Union county championship matches to-day was the Battle of the Roses at Manchester, where Lancashire, the champions of the Northern group, put an end to the aspirations of Yorkshire to succeed to the title by defeating their rivals by 14 points to three.

The results of the principal matches to-day were:—

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Cumberland 12, Cheshire 14.
Lancashire 14, Yorkshire 3.
Northumberland 5, Durham 13.

CLUB MATCHES

Cambridge U. 18, Blackheath 24.
Coventry 11, Northampton 3.
Devonport Services 25, Bristol 6.
Gloucester 23, Bath 8.
Harlequins 0, Oxford U. 13.
Richmond 0, London Scottish 9.
O.M.T. 14, Old Blues 8.
Swansea 8, Leicester 6.
United Services (Portsmouth) 5, Wasps 11.
Edgware 3, Plymouth Albion 0.
Guy's Hospital 26, Rosslyn Park 17.
London Welsh 8, Newport 7.
Watsonians 6, Edinburgh University 8.
Heritonians 0, Glasgow Academicals 5.—Reuter.

U.S. FOOTBALL RESULTS

New York, Nov. 18.

Major football elevens met each other in a score of games to-day as the season worked up towards the Thanksgiving Day climax, with the result that there were numerous important casualties, if few real surprises.

Leading scores follow:

Michigan 0, Minnesota 0.
Colgate 13, Syracuse 3.
Columbia 46, Lafayette 6.
Army 12, Penn Military College 0.
Oregon State 9, Fordham 6.
Carnegie Tech 19, Georgetown 0.
Cornell 7, Dartmouth 0.
N. Y. U. 6, Rutgers 6.
Princeton 13, Navy 0.
Harvard 12, Brown 6.
Pennsylvania 6, Penn State 6.
Williams 14, Amherst 0.
West Virginia 26, West Virginia Wesleyan 13.
Temple 13, Washington and Jefferson 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Nebraska 0.
Iowa 14, Purdue 6.
Wisconsin 0, Ohio State 6.
Northwestern 0, Notre Dame 7.
Illinois 7, Chicago 0.
Duke 21, North Carolina 0.
Tufts 12, Bowdoin 26.
Xavier 6 Indiana 0.
Manhattan 7, Catholic University 0.
Boston College 12, Western Maryland 9.
Washington University 33, Missouri 7.
Southern Methodists 0, Centenary 7.
Louisiana State 31, Mississippi 0.
Texas Christian 30, Texas 0.
Georgia 6, Auburn 14.
Tulane 34, Kentucky 0.
Tennessee 33, Vanderbilt 6.
Virginia 6, V. P. I. 6.
Georgia Tech 9, Alabama 12.
Kansas 20, Iowa State 6.
Arkansas 63, Hendrix 0.
Washington 10, U. C. L. A. 0.
California 6, Idaho 0.
Denver University 13, Utah 0.
Colorado 24, Colorado Teachers 0.
Holy Cross 19, Springfield 6.
Maryland 27, Johns Hopkins 7.
Stanford 33, Montana 7.
U. S. C. 26, Oregon 0.—United Press.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Nov. 18.

Following are the results of the League Soccer matches played to-day:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 3, Stoke City 0
Birmingham 1, Sunderland 1
Blackburn R. 2, Aston Villa 1
Derby County 3, Liverpool 1
Everton 1, Wolverhamption W. 2
Leeds United 0, Tottenham H. 0
Manchester City 2, Huddersfield T. 2
Middlesbrough 10, Sheffield U. 3.
Newcastle U. 1, Leicester City 1
Sheffield W. 1, Portsmouth 2
West Bromwich A. 3, Chelsea 1

2ND DIVISION

Blackpool 3, Manchester U. 1
Bradford City 5, Bolton W. 1
Bury 1, Grimsby Town 3
Fulham 3, West Ham U. 1
Hull City 2, Nottingham F. 2
Lincoln City 2, Bradford 1
Millwall 1, Preston N. End 1
Notts County 3, Burnley 1
Port Vale 1, Brentford 0
Southampton 0, Plymouth A. 1
Swansea Town 2, Oldham A. 2

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Aldershot 0, Crystal Palace 4
Brington & H. A. 5, Gillingham 2
Bristol City 3, B'mouth & B. A. 1
Clapton Orient 4, Cardiff City 2
Luton Town 2, Bristol Rovers 2
Newport County 0, Watford 3
Northampton T. 2, Southend U. 0
Norwich City 3, Charlton A. 0
Queen's Park R. 0, Reading 0
Swindon Town 1, Exeter City 1
Torquay United 1, Coventry City 3

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Barrow 3, Barnsley 4
Carlisle U. 3, Mansfield Town 2
Chester 7, Rochdale 1
Crewe Alexandra 2, Southport 2
Doncaster R. 2, Tranmere R. 0
Halifax Town 1, Wrexham 3
New Brighton 3, Darlington 2
Rotterham U. 3, Gateshead 2
Stockport C. 5, Hartlepools U. 2
Walsall 5, Accrington S. 0
York City 1, Chesterfield 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

Ayr United 3, Celtic 1
Clyde 2, Aberdeen 2
Cowdenbeath 3, Third Lanark 1
Falkirk 2, Hamilton A. 0
Hearts 1, Queen of the South 3
Motherwell 3, Airdrieonians 1
Partick Thistle 3, Hibernians 2
Queen's Park 3, Kilmarnock 4
St. Johnstone 3, Rangers 1
St. Mirren 0, Dundee 3—Reuter.

London, Nov. 18.

Following the success of their Rugger XV, Oxford University completed the double by defeating the famous Corinthians at Association football by five goals to two.

Cambridge, on the other hand, had to contend with a double defeat. In the handling code the Light Blues were beaten by Blackheath, while at soccer an Army XI put it over them to the tune of three goals to one.—Reuter.

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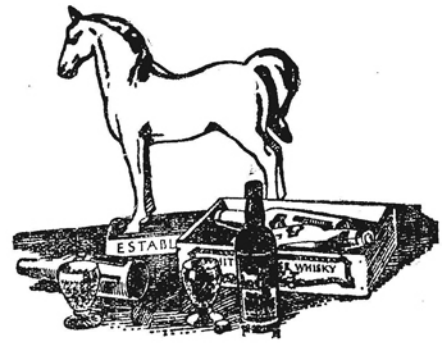

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H. M. SUPREME COURT

Repayment of $5,000 Cheque

Strenuous denials of suggestions of misappropriation and concealment of assets were made in H. M. Supreme Court on Thursday (Nov. 16.) by Mr. Victor E. Levy, defendant in a judgment summons by Dah Fa-yung for recovery of $916.30 and $303 costs. After examination by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, for the plaintiff, the Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. C. H. Haines adjourned the case until next Wednesday, instructing defendant that he must by that time produce all his account books, together with a statement of his financial transactions for the past two years.

Having mentioned that the amount now outstanding was $756.28, with $303 costs and $18 for the summons, Mr. McDonald elicited from defendant that the case arose out of a claim against him on an account stated, when Mr. Levy consented to judgment and counsel himself waived a small question of some $16 for interest. In the previous case the writ was filed on September 13, and the hearing took place on October 5.

Further questioned, Mr. Levy told the court he was at present doing nothing until the cases had finished. He was living with his mother in Kiangse Road. With regard to the present obligation he had approached friends to ask for assistance so that he might be able to repay out of future earnings. At the moment he had neither assets nor income.

Counsel: The clothes you stand in belong to you, perhaps?

Defendant: And a dollar or so.

Have you even more than a dollar or two in the Chartered Bank?—No. I have in it between one and two dollars.

On defendant adding that he had "not been asked" to bring his books, Mr. McDonald expressed the hope that he would have a subsequent opportunity of seeing all relevant records.

Continuing, defendant said he last operated on his bank account in September. He could not say whether it was before or after the writ, but he drew $10 or $15. The highest amount to his credit at any time in August was probably about $400. Earlier in the year his balance was "off and on considerably more than that." He had an overdraft of $2,000 or $3,000 against the security of a fixed deposit, all of which had now gone. His wife, now in London, had not been in Shanghai this year, and had no bank account locally since leaving.

Before joining Dah Fa-yung and Theodore Sopher & Co, financiers, he was with a British firm in Singapore, said defendant, but he denied receiving $4,000 or $5,000 from them as superannuation. All he got was two or three months' pay, perhaps $1,000. Between August 1931 and July 1933 he received approximately $15,000, and borrowed over $1,000. He had nothing more "in the way of income," though he "might have got it from gambling or something like that." He did not keep personal accounts, and could not tell how much he received in this way.

Commenting "I leave the matter which you are disinclined to disclose," Mr. McDonald asked defendant whether he had not loudly professed that he won about $150 a month from bridge at the French Club, to which Mr. Levy said he might have stated so. Some months he won, others he lost.

Counsel: Are you still as successful as in the past?—I am not a member of any club at the present. I resigned from the French Club in October.

In renewed examination, defendant agreed that about April he received approximately $5,000 from Mr. Nissim. He declared that he intended to do business against this. Asked whether the cheque was not given him on behalf of Dah Fa-yung, he said he was appointed to transfer gold bars, and unless he had sufficient margin any loss would fall on him.

Counsel: You know perfectly well the money was intended to be paid into the account of Dah Fa-yung. Did you not open an account for Dah Fa-yung on April 24?—Yes.

Did you not misappropriate that amount?—No, I earmarked certain assets for the amount.

Are you not hiding that money now?—No.

Stating that he was spending about $700, defendant said there was no question of his being dismissed from Dah Fa-yung and Theodore Sopher & Co. He was only employed on a commission basis. The Tls.300 a month which he received was not salary, but a guaranteed minimum.

Afterwards he possibly received a further $1,600, but there were commitment against some of the $3,000 or $4,000 which he had not spent. He did no such thing as confess to his employers in July that he had misappropriated the $5,000. His position as a broker was discontinued. The money which Mr. Arthur and Mr. Theodore Sopher allowed him to use was part of the $15,000 commission which he could claim at any time. He borrowed $1,800 from Messrs. Arthur and Theodore Sopher, not to repay the missing money, but for his own expenses. He had sufficient funds to repay the amount. It was true he repaid Dah Fa-yung the day he borrowed the money.

Counsel: So that you could keep out of gaol, was it not?—No, so that I could keep what I had. The $5,000 was transferred as from July 1.

You received from Mr. Nissim a cheque for paying Dah Fa-yung, and it was not until this interview with Messrs. Sopher that you paid it back?—I withdrew $3,000 which I had and borrowed $1,800.

Defendant was next questioned on two life insurance policies taken out by him. One of these, he said, lapsed some years ago, but there was some possibility of reviving the other, which lapsed on October 5. He had been paying on it one year and three-quarters, and it had no value when it lapsed. He did not assign it to anyone. He never told the Messrs. Sopher that the policy had a loan value of Tls. 4,000. It was not because of any such assurances that they lent him the $1,800, which they recovered by judgment of the court. The loan was made through "long friendship."

The Acting Assistant Judge stated, in reply to counsel's query whether he had any right to make application for defendant's committal to gaol, that the court must be satisfied that Mr. Levy was in a position to pay, but would not.

"Whether he has buried it in the earth, or what he has done with it I have been unable to satisfy you, but I submit his answers have been very unsatisfactory, and that you should draw the inference that he has the means and is withholding the money," said Mr. McDonald.

The Acting Assistant Judge observed that the replies had been unsatisfactory, but in fairness to the defendant he should be given an opportunity of preparing a statement.

German's Claim for Debt

Remarking that he could understand only about one word in three of what was said by plaintiff, a German citizen, the Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday morning adjourned until 2.30 p.m. to-day a case in which Hermann Kuhull sought judgment from Donald R. Austin for an alleged loan of £165.

In evidence plaintiff referred to a voyage from South Africa to China in company with defendant, and was understood to say that he paid Austin's expenses. He also complained that Austin failed to carry out a promise to obtain for him a good job in Shanghai.

Defendant gave evidence that about May 1932, while employed as chief engineer by a Johannesburg firm, he met plaintiff, who was an electrician. He owed nothing to plaintiff, but ever since he left Johannesburg he had "done nothing but pester him." The £165 was for specific services rendered. About October last year, said Austin, he carried out for plaintiff the design of a public address plant, the erection of which he also supervised. The understanding was that when this was completed he should receive a cheque for £175. Plaintiff, however, took the public address plant to Pretoria, and on the way it was destroyed by fire. On his return he told defendant he would give him the cheque as soon as he had collected his money from the insurance company. Eventually defendant took a cheque for £165, which according to plaintiff was all he could secure from the insurance company.

In adjourning the case, the Acting Assistant Judge advised plaintiff to consult his Consul so that he might be provided with an efficient German interpreter.

A dramatic turn into the case came on Friday when the plaintiff after cross-examining defendant for half an hour, suddenly burst into tears and, sitting down, buried his head in his hands.

This was just after the German interpreter, whom he had secured through the German Consulate, asked Mr. C. H. Haines, the acting Assistant Judge, if the case could be adjourned once more in order that plaintiff might obtain legal representation.

"I cannot afford it," said the plaintiff, and Mr. Haines pointed out that he was suing *in forma pauperis*. The interpreter thought, however, that counsel might be obtained through the German Consulate, and at his request, the case was adjourned.

At the opening of this hearing, Mr. H. A. Reeks said he had just been briefed by defendant to act for him. Before the case went on, he wished to state to his Lordship that he had a letter from plaintiff to defendant which amounted on the former's part to trying to get the money by menaces, by threatening him with a criminal offence, and stating he would "take severe terms" against him.

His Lordship said that he could not deal with that at the moment, but that it could be brought out in Mr. Reeks' cross-examination. Mr. Reeks said he wished to point out that the threatening was a highly improper thing.

"The probable explanation is that the plaintiff is not a British subject and does not know our procedure," said his Lordship.

"But it is a world-wide offence," replied counsel for defendant.

Through his interpreter, plaintiff commenced cross-examining Austin regarding his promise to get the plaintiff a position here, which defendant denied.

"Did you not come to me," asked plaintiff, "and say that you could not get away from Africa because the parents of the girl would not, and she would not, let you until you had paid £50 for the parents, doctor's fees, midwife, etc?"

Defendant laughed at this, and was rebuked by his Lordship, whereupon he said it was the first he had heard of this.

Plaintiff commenced questioning him about "a girl in a café," and several other things, and was told by his lordship to confine himself to questions relating to a proof of the loan.

"Your Lordship, can I, as interpreter, ask you a question?" asked the interpreter, and on receiving permission, said: "Would it not be better for him to have a lawyer?"

Plaintiff said he could not afford one, but as the interpreter thought his consulate might be able to get one, Mr. Haines said he would adjourn the case.

"I then ask that defendant be excused costs," said Mr. Reeks at this juncture, "and that a security of the defendant's costs be given."

He went on to state he had evidence of the outrageous behaviour of the plaintiff's at the defendant's offices after the first day's hearing. He would bring evidence that plaintiff tried to bribe people, who would be called to give evidence to that effect. Further (reading out of a magazine), he wished to point out that the plaintiff was sight-seeing in Shanghai, and yet here he was suing in *forma pauperis*.

His Lordship said he was quite satisfied, from papers furnished by plaintiff's consulate, that he was indeed destitute. He was quite prepared to adjourn the case as if the man had a good claim he was quite entitled to justice.

Mr. Reeks' submitted that it was not the defendant's fault that plaintiff had not secured counsel before—he (Mr. Reeks) had had to take up the case where he could. It was a trumped-up case.

When the case was resumed on Saturday, Mr. John McNeill, who had since the previous day's hearing been instructed to appear for plaintiff, said he understood Kuhull had stated that the £165 for return of which he was suing was lent because defendant had become entangled with a girl in Johannesburg.

If it was denied by defendant that any such entanglement took place, added counsel, he would have to ask for an adjournment in order to obtain documentary proof from South Africa.

Mr. H. A. Reeks, for defendant, submitted that this was unnecessary unless the alleged circumstance formed part and parcel of the transaction, and raised the question whether a person could recover money lent for an immoral purpose.

The Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. C. H. Haines, remarked that it did not follow the money was used for an immoral end.

Mr. Reeks: He has already threatened to make it very unpleasant for my client, and now he is carrying it out. I object to the corroborative evidence if it is merely to show my client was involved in some affair, as so many of us have been at some time, and not to prove the loan was for that purpose.

Recalled, plaintiff said part of the loan was for defendant to buy clothes, as he had only one suit, which plaintiff had given him. While they were working together in Johannesburg, they met in a café a girl, whom he knew only by the name of "Redhair," and the balance of the loan was to pay the midwife, doctor, and undertaker in connection with the birth of a child to the girl and its subsequent death, and to provide a recompense demanded by the girl's parents.

Mr. Reeks: I ask that this case be struck out immediately. Here is the plaintiff saying he lent money to cover up a criminal offence.

The Acting Judge: He does not say so.

Mr. Reeks: He is coming to that.

Mr. McNeill: The child was born, that is the evidence.

Continuing, plaintiff described how Austin visited him and said "Redhair's got a child." Plaintiff told him that if he made a mistake he must bear the consequences. Plaintiff accompanied him to the home of the girl, whose father was a miner, and also to the doctor and undertaker. About a fortnight afterwards Austin asked for the loan, saying the parents wanted £50. Defendant showed him a letter from a Mr. Marshall, saying that Austin could be manager of a big broadcasting station in China, and also a telegram saying "We arrange fare from Singapore to Shanghai." Defendant told him he had already cabled to Shanghai that he had no money, and the prospective employers must pay his full fare, and Cook's later informed Austin they had instructions to issue him a ticket from Durban to Hongkong. Plaintiff travelled with Austin, and understood that the Electric Service Corporation paid his fare from Hongkong to Shanghai. Austin told him that he was instructed to select in Hongkong a site for a broadcasting station.

Questioned further, Kuhull said they went to the girl's house about February 20. He first met Austin in April or May 1932, when they both started work in Poliak's radio shop, Johannesburg. In the following August plaintiff was dismissed and started business on his own. From May 1930 to December 1931 he had worked in the Roan Antelope Copper Mines. Austin promised him that if he loaned him the money and he became manager, he would get plaintiff a good job in the same broadcasting station in China. Austin said his own wage would be $2,000 a month. Though plaintiff sold his workshop for £100 and gave Austin £165, he had obtained no work here.

Mr. Reeks: Now we have come to the real cause of the loan, the rest was tacked on.

Mr. McNeill: I resent that. They are two separate things, one the purpose of the loan, and the other a consideration, which failed.

It was contended by Mr. Reeks that it did not matter what Austin used the money for, or why he was hard up. The loan was made, as plaintiff said, because Austin promised him a job in Shanghai.

Adjouring the case the Acting Judge remarked that apparently the loan was required for a certain purpose, and as an inducement to plaintiff there was the offer of a job.

H. M. POLICE COURT

"Singapore Stick" Used

Fourteen days' imprisonment and the forefeiture of a $100 bond was the sentence passed on Shan Khan by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, Nov. 14. Accused was brought into court by Tiwana Khan, who alleged that Shan Khan had assaulted him with a stick on November 4. Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the complainant.

Accused pleading not guilty to a charge of having assaulted the complainant. Mr. Maitland, outlining the case, said that Tiwana Khan was a watchman at the Bearn Apartments. At 3.30 a.m. on November 4, he was making his rounds and went around to the back. The accused, also a watchman, told him to go away, and upon the complainant's refusal to do so, hit him with a stick.

In the witness-box, Tiwana Khan said it was part of his duty to "go all over the place." The accused objected to his coming there, and after telling him to go away, he hit him on the ear and the arm.

The blows were dealt with what witness called a "Singapore stick, a cane—one end is an iron bangle." Tiwana Khan thereupon ran away, and had been under the attention of a doctor ever since. "I want to tell the court I have been badly treated, and I want justice, "he concluded.

Mr. Maitland asked him if he knew of any reason for the assault. Tiwana Khan said he thought the man had been asked to do it by four other Indians. The assault was witnessed by another watchman, Medi Khan, who told Shah Khan to go away.

Medi Khan, giving evidence, said the defendant came up and abused the complainant, and then hit him twice with a stick. Tiwana Khan then ran away. Witness went up to the defendant and told him not to fight any more on the company's premises; if he wanted to fight, he should go outside.

This closing the case for the prosecution, defendant said he wished to make a statement but not in the box. Tiwana Khan, he said, came up to him and asked him how he got his job, saying that the engaging of a watchman should be done through him.

Tiwana Khan further reminded him that he was bound over to keep the peace, and said he would make trouble with him and cause him to lose his job. After hitting him with a stick, Tiwana Khan tried to stab him with a knife so he hit him in the face with his stick.

Giving judgment, the Registrar recalled Medi Khan, and asked him how far away he was when the assault took place. He replied about twenty yards, but he distinctly saw two blows struck by the accused, although it was dark where they stood.

"By your own admission, you have committed an assault," said the Registrar to accused. "I have been trying to believe your story, but it was not on oath, and there were two witnesses on oath against you, I can do nothing else but find you guilty."

The Registrar said that under the name of Shozer Khan, accused had been bound over in August for the sum of $100 to keep the peace. This would be forfeited, and in addition, he would sentence him to fourteen days' imprisonment.

River Police Prosecution Fails

A case of great interest to Shanghai Shipping circles was opened in H.M. Police Court last Wednesday, when the Customs River Police brought a charge against the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. that they allowed their launch, the Evelyn, to be navigated in a reckless and dangerous manner. Mr. A. E. Seddon, for the defence, submitted that there was no offence disclosed by the complaint, and asked that the case be dismissed.

The alleged offence, to which the defence pleaded not guilty, was said to have taken place at 8.05 a.m. on October 19. Superintendent W. Woodfield, of the River Police, said that steam vessels on the river were bound by the rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

On that morning, a river police launch was going from the Bund to the River Police Station opposite, and the Evelyn was coming up river. The Evelyn, continued the Superintendent, was on their port side, and so they had to maintain their course, while the Evelyn, having them on her starboard side, had to keep clear in one way or another.

Mr. Seddon then submitted the proceedings were misconceived, and that there had been no offence on the part of his clients.

He here introduced correspondence between the Harbour Master and his clients, which lead up to the complaint. He wished to do so because they were really an abuse of the processes of the court, he said.

He then proceeded to read from the letters. The first, from the Harbour Master, asked them to send the laodah to his office in order that he might enquire into the matter.

The second, dated October 23, from the Harbour Master, was to the effect that he had questioned the laodah, and had found him to be admittedly at fault and ignorant of the rules of navigation. He had fined him $5, which he asked them to deduct from the man's wages.

On November 3, he wrote a third letter, stating that the $5 had not been received, and asked for it to be paid.

Three days later, his clients replied to the effect that as a British company they could not deduct the money from his wages, and asked the Harbour Master to arrange for it otherwise.

The complaint, continued Mr. Seddon, was dated November 7, and before that date there were no indications that criminal proceedings were thought of. His clients were quite correct in their contention and he had doubts as to the legality of the fine.

Regarding the complaint, he submitted once more it was misconceived as it was charged that his clients had "allowed" the Evelyn to be navigated in a reckless manner. Under what authority this was made, he did not know.

He admitted that the Harbour Regulations were binding on British subjects; that vessels should conform to the International Regulations for the prevention of collision at sea; and that when two ships crossed, the one to port should keep out of the way of the other—although he would submit later that that article was not applicable to narrow, winding rivers.

Owners of ships, he went on, were liable to damages in the event of a collision, but he could not see any authority to support the idea that the owner was liable for

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negligence on the part of the master. The only part of the Merchant Shipping Act which was even remotely connected with it was Sec. 419 (2) which stated that if in the event of a collision, the master is found to be in wilful default, he would be guilty of a misdemeanour, but this could not apply to his clients in any way. Even if the laodah had been guilty, which he was not for a moment admitting, they could not be criminally prosecuted.

He submitted that in English law there was no offence for which his clients could possibly and properly be prosecuted, and, that being so, there was no jurisdiction in the court to convict them.

He asked the Registrar (Mr. C. H. Haines) to dismiss the charge. He added that the "proceedings would really be ridiculous if it were not for the fact that criminal proceedings are a serious matter, and should not be lightly entered upon, as from the spirit of the letters."

"I should like to point out," said Superintendent Woodfield, "that the Customs River Police are a Chinese police force in Chinese waters. As the launch is a British vessel, have we therefore no jurisdiction over it?"

Mr. Seddon: I didn't mean that. I meant that a criminal charge must be properly constituted.

Certain vessels, continued Superintendent Woodfield, had extraterritorial rights, and the River Police therefore could not board them without certain proceedings. If it had been a Chinese launch, the laodah would have been arrested, but as it was a British ship, they did not take action against the launch.

Regarding the letters, he said that the usual procedure was for the River Police to report to the Harbour Master any offences against the regulations; the Harbour Master would then communicate with the company concerned and would ask them to come to the office, and the matter would be discussed, and often settled.

"In this case, the company did not submit to a fine by the Harbour Master," he said, "so, acting under the instructions of the Commissioner, he instructed me to bring this breach of the regulations against them in this court. We could not get the laodah as he is on a British ship."

"The point is," said the Registrar, "that questions have been raised by the defence which you may wish time to consider. The first is, that there is no offence. And the second, that a master or owner of a vessel is not, according to the defence, liable for the offences of the laodah."

"I think, your honour," replied the Superintendent," that I have seen prosecutions ashore where companies have been summoned when the truck drivers commit offences. It is a similar case here."

He would like to know, he concluded whether the application was in order, as otherwise he would like to get legal representation.

"The defence has submitted that whether an offence was committed or not," said the Registrar in reply, "the owners are not in the least responsible. In order that I can look closely into the matter, I adjourn the case."

Dismissing the case brought by the Customs River Police against the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, said in H. M. Police Court on Thursday afternoon that a company was only criminally liable for the actions of its servants where such actions were to the benefit of the company.

Mr. Seddon's contention that the company was not liable in this case for the actions of the laodah of the launch was upheld by Mr. Haines.

After dismissing the case, the Registrar said that a number of comments had been made on the correspondence between the Harbour Master and the company. He wished to point out that the company was quite correct in refusing to deduct the Harbour Master's fine of $5 from the laodah's wages as it was not obliged to do so.

"It's a sort of arrangement which has been going on for some years," said the Superintendent.

"Well, but on the face of it, they were quite correct," said his Worship, and then dealt with the question of the lorry-companies which had been prosecuted for the actions of their employees, a point raised by Superintendent Woodfield the previous day.

His Worship said that in most of these cases, the lorries had been overloaded, and the cases were therefore ones where it could be held that the owners of the lorries were getting some benefit from the action, and convictions on this charge had been correct because of that fact. This was not the case here.

Superintendent Woodfield mentioned the fact that cases had occurred where lorry-drivers had been fined in one court and the lorry-owner in another court for the same offence. Mr. Seddon submitted a more apposite case to quote would be a chauffeur who drove recklessly when his master was not present, and his master was summoned later for the chauffeur's bad driving.

Indian Answer Fraud Charge

Two further charges were preferred in H. M. Police Court on Friday against Dhost Mohamed Khan, who appeared on remand accused of fraudulently converting to his own use $2,000 entrusted to him by Liu Si-pao as deposit against loss or damage. The additional counts, on which a further remand on bail until Tuesday was ordered, were that between August 24 and October 2 accused fraudulently converted to his own use $1,800 deposited by Sze Chiang-zia as security for faithful performance of an agreement, and that between June 1 and September 8 he fraudulently converted $59, deposited by Ignate V. Ledkin.

The Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines also heard formal evidence of arrest by Detective-Sergt. Wilfred C. Wilcox, of Central Station, of Mohamed Din, charged with fraudulently converting to his own use or that of Mohamed Khan $305 out of a sum of $500 entrusted to him by Pavel Kazinirovitch Vrschische and Sergius Dmitrievitch Sarafanoff as deposit for due payment of rent of a cafe cloakroom and against loss of articles. This case was adjourned until November 27, bail being allowed.

Appearing for the prosecution against Dhost Mohamed Khan who was defended by Mr. K. A. Newman, Mr. Victor Priestwood said the case arose out of the management of the Piccadilly Cafe, Route Doumer, which was opened some time in May by a Russian named Aronosky in partnership with another, Cherkassky Aronosky appeared to have dropped out at the beginning of June, his place being taken by accused. At the beginning of August Cherkassky also dropped out, leaving accused as proprietor. After closing, the cafe re-opened with a new staff. It was the custom of cafe proprietors to contract with a No. 1 boy or caterer to engage boys, and to secure the cutlery, crockery and napery against loss or theft the caterer was required to put up a deposit.

Complainant, Liu Si-pao, was told that he would have to find $2,500, but said he could raise only $2,200. He was then taken to accused's house in Bubbling Well Road, where conditions were more fully discussed with the help of Amir Khan. Liu then instructed a Chinese lawyer to draw up an agreement, which was subsequently signed. To secure the presence of the boys on the re-opening night he was required to furnish a bond for $400, to be credited towards the deposit, and on signing he put up a further $1,600. On August 24 Liu was dismissed, and immediately asked for the refund of his deposit from the two Indians more actively engaged in running the cafe. He was offered a cheque for $1,300 and the balance in cash next day, which he refused. Apparently fearing that the other boys might create some disturbance, accused sent for the French police, who took Liu to the police station. Next day he saw Mr. K. E. Newman, in whose hands were accused's affairs, but Mr. Newman informed him that in the absence of instructions he could make no payment. From the police station he was sent with a Chinese lawyer and a policeman to the cafe, where he was again put off by accused. Complainant remained with some 18 other boys until 8 or 9 p.m., when accused had them removed by the police, and they were detained for the night at the police station. Being warned by the police not to bother accused, he again went to Mr. Newman's office, where he was offered $300 or $400 in compromise, which he refused.

With reference to the two further charges, Mr. Priestwood said the first related to the boy who took the place of Liu Si-pao. He agreed to put up $2,200 deposit, of which only $1,800 was paid in instalments. He stayed until through lack of funds the cafe closed about October 5, and accused then said that when he had sold the goodwill he would be in a position to refund. As the licence was in the name of Aronosky, however, negotiations for this sale failed, and the deposit had not been re-paid. Ledkin, mentioned in the second additional charge, was a Russian waiter, employed before Liu, who had been continually put off when he applied for return of his deposit.

Mr. I. T. Morris, Chief Clerk and Official Receiver of H. M. Supreme Court, gave evidence that a receiving order was made against Dhost Mohamed Khan on his own petition on October 31. In his statement of affairs Liu Si-pao was put down as creditor for $400, described as security, Sze Chiang-zia for $1,759, described as a loan, and Ledkin for $50, the nature of the debt being unspecified. Total unsecured liabilities were placed at $35,392.18 and fully secured creditors at an additional $17,200. Liquid assets were given as 81 cents, the only other assets being stock-in-trade estimated at $600 and outstanding debts of $1,500.

Mr. John H. Ashworth, sub-accountant at the Chartered Bank, produced current accounts of M. G. Jilany showing a balance of 81 cents, and of Amir Khan from September 14 until closure on September 29, and of M. A. Rauf on account of the Piccadilly Cafe from June 30 to date.

Commencing evidence before the adjournment, Liu Si-pao told the court he was now unemployed.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Unemployed Russian Sentenced

Two Russians were sentenced by the First Special District Court on Friday, one on a charge of larceny and the other of shop-lifting.

Pavel Savchuk, unemployed, was accused of having broken into a Russian lady's house in Park Lane and stolen clothing and jewels valued at $1,500. He, however, did not get away with these articles, for, just as he was about to leave, he was seen by a Russian living in the next house. An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested. He was sent to gaol for fourteen months.

Fifty days' detention was the sentence imposed upon Mark Gurevich, charged with stealing a 15-yd. roll of serge from an office in Jinkee Road. The accused had four previous convictions against him, and, at the time of his arrest, was found in possession of over 32 pawnshop tickets.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Miss Rostenberg Loses Case

The double tragedy in a luxuriously furnished apartment in the French Concession in March last, when Mr. L. W. Luyt, 46-year old British subject, and Mrs. Anna Malkina, 24-year old Russian woman, were both found shot dead, had a sequel in the Second Special District Court when Mrs. Luyt made an application to the Court for taking possession of the property, including jewels, diamond rings, fur coats, etc., found in the apartments where the tragedy occurred.

Mrs. Luyt's application was opposed to by Miss Rostenbery who wrote to the Court, declaring that the articles found in the place of the tragedy belonged to the Russian woman. Miss Rostenberg declared that she only should be given all these articles.

After a number of hearings, the Chinese court delivered its judgment on Tuesday, Nov. 14, by which Mrs. Luyt's application was rejected.

The place where the double tragedy occurred was the King Albert Apartments, Avenue Duball. The French Police, after inquiries, were of the theory that Mr. Luyt had first shot Mrs. Malkina and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

The Serbousek Case

The hearing of the case against Dr. J. Serbousek, Austrian physician, and Mr. M. D. Wong, a French Concession Chinese, accused of having attempted to bribe several foreign diplomatic officials in order to obtain a licence for a large gambling house in the Concession, was adjourned indefinitely after it was resumed before the Second Special District Court on Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The adjournment was ordered at the request of the French Police who, represented by Mr. S. S. Koo, informed the Court that as Dr. Serbousek had filed an appeal with the High Court against a decision in another case out of which had arisen the attempted bribery charge, the police would like to adjourn the hearing, pending the decision in the appeal case.

Dr. Serbousek was recently fined $1,000 by the same court on charge of having defrauded Mr. M. D. Wong of $100,000 by signing an agreement for the establishment of a hospital. Dr. Serbousek maintained that the trouble was not about the hospital affair, but about a large gambling house which Mr. Wong had planned to open in the French Concession. Dr. Serbousek denied having received $100,000 from Mr. Wong, but said the latter had given him $17,000 and a Dr. Biza about $65,000 in order to get a licence for the gambling house.

Dr. Paul Premet and M. d'Auxion de Ruffé were counsel for Dr. Serbousek.

NANTAO DISTRICT COURT

Customs Fraud Case

A civil action was brought in the Nantao District Court on Friday by the Maritime Customs, represented by Mr. Eugene Kiang, prominent Chinese lawyer, against the eight persons accused in the same court's criminal division of having defrauded the Customs of a considerable sum of revenue through the use of forged application forms.

The majority of these accused were rounded up in the Settlement at the request of the River Police and, after being handed over to the Nantao District Court, they were charged with fraud and forgery. When the hearing was resumed before Judge Tsien on Friday, most of the accused entered an emphatic denial of the accusations, after which a week's remand was ordered by the Court.

Soo Quen-nien, the first prisoner, withdrew his statement at the previous hearing that he and three others had divided among themselves $1,600 which they had obtained through defrauding the Customs. Soo alleged that his confession at the River Police Station was obtained through torture.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two ticket sellers and a postman employed by the Carl Hagenbeck Circus, all Chinese, were brought before the First Special Disrtict Court last Wednesday on charge of fraud. They were remanded till next Wednesday for trial. During the period of adjournment, the Court declared a letter would be addressed to the Public Safety Bureau, ordering to bring two other Chinese also concerned in the case to the Court for trial.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

U.S.S.R. RECOGNISED BY UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 17.

In announcing the establishment of normal relations, President Roosevelt stated that Mr. William Christian Bullitt, one of the members of the United States delegation to the World Economic Conference in London, would be appointed America's first envoy to the Soviet Union. Announcement of the final agreement came after ten days' negotiations between the President and M. Litvinoff.

The Soviet Union has agreed to waive all claims arising from the American expedition to Siberia.

M. Litvinoff, in a letter dated November 16, states that the Soviet agrees to restrain all persons and organisations under Soviet governmental control from interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 19.

The Soviet Government has appointed M. Alexander Troyanovsky, former Ambassador to Japan, as the first Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

The State Department has replied that the appointment was entirely acceptable to the American Government.—United Press.

FRENCH POLICY TO GERMAN PLEBISCITE

Paris, Nov. 15.

Passing a vote of confidence in the Government's favour, by 395 to 194, the French Chamber of Deputies last night ended its general discussion on the country's foreign policy.

The motion approved the Government's policy as one of fidelity to the League of Nations, extension of France's friendships, with international solidarity "combined with vigilance" tending to assure to all people equal security, and the realisation of controlled and guaranteed disarmament.

The Left and the Left Centre voted for the Government and the Right and the Right Centre against.

Earlier in the afternoon after the interpellations were over, M. Paul-Boncour, the Foreign Minister, mounted the rostrum and outlined the Cabinet's position. He said that the plebiscite vote passed in Germany last Sunday in support of the Nazi regime was likely to speed up the tempo of Germany's claims and that, irrespective of the pacific assurances reiterated in the speeches of Reich leaders, the conceptions on which the Hitlerite movement was based involved certain risks which could not be disregarded by neighbouring nations.

Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations, M. Paul-Boncour went on, could not change the policy of nations solidly united in Geneva. France, he said, was in favour of the continuance of the Disarmament Conference and endeavours to realise the conclusion of the disarmament convention, remaining faithful to the meeting of the powers with an international agreement in view.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH ARMS PLAN

Geneva, Nov. 17.

A new French plan for control, designed to ensure security of a system of checks regarding the proper execution of the projected disarmament convention, was submitted to-day to the special committee dealing with this question.

Under the plan, there will be three kinds of control:—

1. Documentary control, which will deal with effectives and material, including licensing of the manufacture of munitions;
2. Control of expenditure; and
3. Control by investigations on the spot.

It is proposed that there will not only be periodical, automatic and permanent control, but also investigations without warning so as to prevent the removal of incriminating evidence.—Reuter.

Mr. Henderson's Threat

Geneva, Nov. 15.

Another step towards bringing matters to a head in the Disarmament Conference will be taken by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who said he intends to send a letter to the Steering Committee asking if it "seriously intends" to draft the convention. If it does not, he added, then he intends to resign as president.

Mr. Henderson has expressed himself as keenly disapppointed at the attitude taken by the powers, the lack of interest shown and the lack of support given him in his efforts to accomplish something important at the sessions.—United Press.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME

Need for Increase: Review of World Position

London, Nov. 14.

After anxiously considering the cruiser programmes of Japan, the United States and other countries, the Admiralty has decided to revise the 1933 programme to include two cruisers of the new type, of about 9,000 tons and with increased armaments, and one cruiser of the Arethusa class, of 5,200 tons.

Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons to-day by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell.

The Government, he said, had adopted a policy of building cruisers of a comparatively small tonnage in the hope that other nations would follow suit. Also, in July last year, the British delegation at Geneva had proposed the reduction of future cruisers to 7,000 tons with a maximum gun calibre of 6.1 inches in the hope that this would be generally accepted.

Unfortunately, said the First Lord, neither of these hopes had been realised. In 1931, Japan laid down two cruisers of 8,500 tons reputed to have fifteen 6-inch guns. The Government had now learned that she was laying down two more of the same dimensions and that the construction of yet another two, making six in all, was projected.

The United States also had already announced her intention of building four cruisers of 10,000 tons with fifteen 6-inch guns. If, therefore, the British programme already approved were to be carried out, the new cruisers would be definitely inferior to those being developed by the other Powers. (The original programme included one cruiser of 7,250 tons of the Leander class, armed with 8-inch guns, and three of the Arethusa class, of 5,400 tons each, armed with 6-inch guns).

As was known, continued the First Lord of the Admiralty, Britain's total cruiser tonnage was limited by the London Treaty. The result was that they had been placed on the horns of a very serious dilemma. If they proceeded with the original programme of cruisers, all the cruisers they would be building would be definitely inferior to certain of the cruisers which were being built by other Powers.

If, on the other hand, they were to build any cruisers comparable with those vessels, they must reduce the number from four to three. The first alternative could not be accepted and, accordingly, after the most anxious consideration and with much regret, they proposed to revise the 1933 programme so as to include the cruisers mentioned.

This alteration, he pointed out, would not involve any increase in the cost of the 1933 programme—indeed, some small reduction in its cost was expected to result.

He added that the United States and Japan, under the terms of the London Naval Treaty, were fully entitled to build ships of the size they contemplated. Nevertheless, it would be the continued policy of the British Government to endeavour, by common agreement, both to restrict the number of vessels of larger size as much as possible and also to reduce the maximum size of cruisers to be constructed in the future.—Reuter.

Personnel Figures

London, Nov. 16.

Asked for approximate decreases or increases in the personnel of the naval forces of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, respectively, at the present time as compared with 1914, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, in the House of Commons to-day said that in round figures the United States had an increase of 39,700; Japan an estimated increase of 40,000 and Great Britain a decrease of 55,400.—Wireless through Reuter.

London, Nov. 17.

A resolution was adopted by the National Council for Peace yesterday severely condemning the attitude of the British Government which announced the revision of its cruiser construction programme at a most critical moment for the negotiations on the Disarmament Conference".—Havas.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

London, Nov. 17.

Parliament has been prorogued by Royal Commission.

In the King's speech to-day at the prorogation of Parliament there was a hint that the World Economic Conference was not permanently out of existence. The King said, "Owing to the unexpected developments in the international monetary and financial situation, the conference, to my regret, had been unable to reach conclusions on certain important matters before its adjournment."

The King also referred to Britain's part in the Disarmament Conference and to the British draft adopted as a basis for the proposed convention.

"I earnestly trust," he said, "that the difficulties which have since arisen may be surmounted. The work of international disarmament by agreement between nations must go on."

The new session of Parliament will be opened by the King on Tuesday.—Reuter.

SAMUELITES TO SECEDE

London, Nov. 16.

One of the most important developments in the British political field for some time occurred to-day when the Liberals led by the former Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Samuel, decided to join the Opposition when the new session of Parliament opens on November 21. This decision was taken by a large majority after a meeting in London lasting an hour and a quarter.

Sir Herbert Samuel

The strength of the "Samuelite Liberals" in the House of Commons is 32, but it is probable that some of them will remain as supporters of the National Government under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Marquess of Reading, former Viceroy of India, leads the Liberals in the House of Lords, but it is thought unlikely that he will join Sir Herbert Samuel's move.

Reasons why he and his followers had decided to cross the floor of the House were explained by Sir Herbert Samuel in a broadcast speech this evening.

Liberals were profoundly dissatisfied with the course of events in regard to disarmament, in which the Cabinet had displayed lack of zeal and the British negotiators a lack of skill, he said, emphasising that the group under his banner would be an independent party and would pursue a policy of peace, reduction of trade restrictions and vigorous national development.—Reuter.

AIR FORMATIONS IN FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 17.

The French air force will be completely divorced from the army and navy and established as an independent organisation like the British, by a new air charter which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies to-day by 528 votes against ninteen.

The air force will compose all air formations stationed in France and overseas. A Supreme Air Council will work in conjunction with the Minister of Air, who will be its president.

France, which is already the strongest military air power in Europe numerically, is encouraging air-mindedness by granting a subsidy of 7,000 francs each for a new single-seater light biplane, enabling it to be sold to the public for £162.

The machine weighs only 687 pounds, has a two-cylinder 35 h.p. engine, and a speed of 87 miles an hour.—Reuter.

U.S. SEADROMES IN ATLANTIC

Washington, Nov. 15.

Mr. Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, announced to-day that the Public Works Administration had been allotted G.$1,500,000 to build a seadrome 500 miles from the Atlantic coast for experimental purposes.

If the experiment succeeded, he added, seadromes 1,250 feet long would be placed at intervals of 500 miles all the way to Europe across the Atlantic.

The total cost of the project was, he said, estimated at G.$30,000,000 and, if the scheme materialised, landing facilities would be available to any commercial company or private individual at an equal schedule of rates.—Reuter.

FIRST SPLIT IN ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, Nov. 15.

The first split in the Roosevelt Administration has occurred. It was divulged to-day that Mr. William Woodin, the music-loving Secretary of Treasury, had tendered his resignation several days ago and that President Roosevelt had decided to give him "leave of absence," described by Havas as of "indeterminate length," Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of Treasury, has also resigned.

Mr. O. M. W. Sprague, general adviser to the Treasury, has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt, who refused to accept it immediately, according to the "Herald-Tribune."—Reuter.

STATEN ISLANDS AS FREE PORT

Havana, Nov. 14.

Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor-Elect of New York City and former member of the United States House of Representatives, who is vacationing here following the strenuous New York election campaign, announced to-day that he is petitioning Congress to establish a free port at Staten Island.

Mr. LaGuardia said that a free port on Staten Island would greatly reduce overhead expenses for shippers and transportation companies and would facilitate trans-shipments.—United Press.

OFFICER IN THE TOWER

London, Nov. 14.

The case of Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was sentenced in April to be cashiered and to undergo five years' penal servitude for breaches of the Official Secrets Act, was raised in the House of Commons to-day.

Replying to a question urging an inquiry into the conviction of the officer with a view to establish his innocence, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced that Lieut. Baillie-Stewart had made a full confession of his guilt after his conviction.—Reuter.

INDIAN PROPOSALS WORRY JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 17.

The Japanese Foreign Office is very perturbed at the latest proposal made by the Indian delegates at the Indo-Japanese trade parley in New Delhi.

According to a spokesman of the Foreign Office, owing to India's continued insistence on categories and lack of concrete concessions, the possibility of reaching an agreement is still very remote. The Japanese Government would continue to do its utmost to enable an agreement being reached, but the spokesman said it felt pessimistic as the acquiescence of Osaka manufacturers to the last proposal to India was only obtained with the greatest difficulty.—Reuter.

THE TARIFF TRUCE CRUMBLING

London, Nov. 16.

Further evidence of the crumbling of the tariff truce proclaimed before the start of the World Economic Conference in London was afforded to-day with the withdrawal of Esthonia.

Britain, the Netherlands, the Irish Free State, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Egypt and Finland have already withdrawn, while France and Germany have made reservations.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 17.

Britain yesterday denounced Article 4 of the agreement concluded at Lausanne on July 13, 1932, by which England and France mutually undertook to adopt no discriminatory tariff measures against each other.—Havas.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH LAW

Berlin, Nov. 17.

The ecclesiastical ministry of the German Evangelical Church has promulgated a church law which puts to an end the hostilities between Nazi and non-Nazi Christians. Measures dropped include the anti-Semitic Aryan clause barring from the pulpit and church offices all non-Aryan Christians.

Pending propagation of the new church law, which will be valid throughout the Reich, the situation existing before the Nazi interference has been restored.—Reuter.

THE RUNAWAY CRUISER

Sourabaya, Nov. 14.

Nineteen native sailors were found guilty to-day of mutiny by the court martial investigating the incidents connected with the Netherlands battleship, De Zeven Provincien, which was captured after a six-day chase on last February 5.

Five were sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen years. The others received sentences of from six to ten years. All appealed.

Other groups, including eight Europeans, will be court martialled later.—Reuter.

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OBITUARY

Sir David Murray

London, Nov. 14.

Sir David Murray, R.A., died to-day of heart trouble at the age of 84. Up to the time of his death, he was in good health and had been at work on a picture only yesterday.

Deceased was a vigorous opponent of ultramodern tendencies and described recent pictures as "blobs of paint." He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1905 and was created a knight in 1918.

He had been president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours since 1917. He was educated in Glasgow and, after eleven years of commercial life, became a painter. —Reuter.

Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell

London, Nov. 20.

The death has occurred, at the age of 83, of the Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, the famous litterateur and ex-statesman.

Educated at Cambridge, Birrell subsequently studied law and then entered politics, becoming Liberal member for West Fife in 1889. He immediately made a name as a graceful and witty orator, his efforts in this direction giving rise to the expression "birrelling."

He was defeated in North-east Manchester in the 1900 election, but re-entered Parliament in 1906 as member for North Bristol and was appointed Minister of Education in the Liberal Cabinet. The failure of his Education Bill to pass the House of Lords led to his resignation the next year, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In that capacity he introduced the Irish Councils Bill, which failed for want of Nationalist support.

In 1911 he prepared the third "Home Rule" Bill, which Asquith introduced in April, 1912. Relying on the assurances of John Redmond as to the state of Ireland, he was taken wholly unawares by the Dublin revolt of Easter 1916. He resigned his office in May and in 1918 he retired from public life.

The first series of his Obiter Dicta, published in 1884, revealed him as an accomplished essayist with a delightful style. Then followed "The Life of Charlotte Bronte," "Men, Women and Books" and other books connected with belle lettres and law. One of his latest works was to edit "Home Letters of the Earl of Beaconsfield."

His first wife died in 1879. His second wife, the daughter of Frederick Locker (Locker-Lampson), the poet, died in 1915.—Reuter.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree

London, Nov. 14.

Sir Mancherjee Merwanju Bhownagree, K.C.I.E., who was the second Indian to become a member of the House of Commons, in which he represented Bethnal Green as a Conservative for many years, died to-day at the age of 82—Wireless through Reuter.

Mr. Edward N. Hurley

Chicago, Nov. 14.

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, war-time Chairman of the United States Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, died here to-day of pneumonia.

He started his career as a travelling salesman and rose to the heights of business and finance. At the time of his death, he was director in a score of important manufacturing and public utility concerns.—United Press.

Mr. G. H. Hirst, M. P.

London, Nov. 13.

Mr. George Henry Hirst, Labour Member of the House of Commons for Wentworth Division, West Riding, Yorkshire, since 1918, died suddenly here to-day.

Four bye-elections are pending.—Reuter.

Rear-Admiral Roberts

London, Nov. 20.

Engineer Rear-Admiral Roberts, a member of the Rugby Union Selection Committee and a former international, died suddenly to-day at Manchester, where he had gone to attend a meeting to select teams for the first Rugby international trial match of the season. —Reuter.

Signor Vittorio Scialoja

Rome, Nov. 20.

The death has occurred, at the age of 77, of Signor Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian jurist and statesman.—Reuter.

Senor Jose Varone

Havana, Nov. 20.

Senor Jose Varone, a Cuban philosopher, passed away here yesterday. The Cuban Government has decided to grant a state funeral for the deceased.—Havas.

LONDON WEEKLY'S ARTICLE

Berlin, Nov. 18.

As already reported by Trans-Ocean, an article appeared in the London weekly "Saturday Review" under the name of the German Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels, entitled "Germany's Aims: Germany demands more Territories".

Dr. Goebbels immediately telegraphed to "Saturday Review", declaring that this article was a malicious forgery as he had never at any time, either for "Saturday Review" or for any other publication, written an article of this nature.

The Minister asked the weekly in fairness to hold up the issue of this number, or, if that was impossible, at least to inform the British public that the paper had received Dr. Goebbels' denial of authorship.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

NO NOBEL PEACE AWARD THIS YEAR

Oslo, Nov. 14.

It has been decided not to make an award of the Nobel prize this year, following the example of 1932. The last Nobel prize for peace was made in 1931 when it was awarded to Miss Jane Adams and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.—Reuter.

OPENING OF INDIAN CONGRESS

New Delhi, Nov. 14.

The Indian Congress, which was to open here on November 21, has been again postponed for two weeks due to the standstill of the Japanese-Indian commercial parleys, it was reliably reported here to-day.

This is the second postponement. The Congress was originally to open in the middle of October but was postponed until November 21 as one of the more important issues to be decided is the new tariff on foreign importations and the results of the parleys must first be determined.—United Press.

FIRE CONSPIRACY CASE ECHO

London, Nov. 20.

There was an echo of the great fire conspiracy case this afternoon when Captain Brynmoor Eric Miles, chief officer of the London Salvage Corps, was remanded at the Bow-street Police Court on a charge of conspiring with Leopold Harris and others to pervert the due course of justice. He was allowed bail in the sum of £5,000.

Harris, it will be recalled, was sentenced last August to fourteen years' penal servitude in connection with a gigantic scheme to defrand insurance companies.—Reuter.

TUMULTOUS SPANISH ELECTIONS

Madrid, Nov. 20.

No one knows who has won the elections. All the 44 parties, which entered altogether 7,000 candidates for the 470 seats in the Cortes, are claiming victories.

Generally, the results so far to hand indicate that the Right has secured a slight advantage over the Socialists, while the weakness of the Radicals foreshadows the fall of the Barrios Government.

Madrid, Nov. 19.

The general election for the first ordinary Cortes since the foundation of the Republic took place to-day to the accompaniment of strikes and violence.

About 8,000,000 women were entitled to vote for the first time, and their determination to stamp out anarchy brought them to the polls in numbers far exceeding the men.

In Galarta, in the Bilbao Province, a priest was assassinated by a group of extremists, to-day.

Senor Lerroux, former Spanish Prime Minister, was hissed by Socialists in Madrid after leaving the polling place, where he cast his vote.

At Aljocen, in the Merida region, a scuffle broke out between the political adversaries, resulting in one dead and five wounded.

A member of the Right was killed at Bilbao in a squabble.

Premier Diego Martinez Barrios, leader of the Radical Party, seeking election to the Cortes from Seville, was defeated by approximately 9,000 votes by Dr. Jesus Payon a youthful professor.—United Press.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

London, Nov. 16.

Another stage in the preparation of a new constitution for India was started to-day when the deliberations of the Joint Select Committee with the Indian delegates came to a conclusion.

The Committee, which has still to consider the question of Burma and, after that, to draw up its report, is now expected to present a formal report to Parliament stating that it will not be able to finish its work before the prorogation to-morrow.

A motion for the reconstitution of the Committee is expected to be proposed in both Houses on the commencement of the new session on November 21.—Reuter.

IN PARENTHESIS

To-day's Great Thought

No one seems to realise that a man always chases a girl until she catches him.

* * *

About Cats

JANE:—Mary told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.

Sue:—The Cat I told her not to tell you.

Jane:—Well, don't tell her that I told you because I told her I wouldn't tell you if she told me.

* * *

Sally Rand

SALLY Rand. America's most discussed dancer, has forced the New York Police Commissioner to the view that "no nudes is good nudes," reports "Variety."

Sally is credited with bringing 1,000,000 extra visitors to the Chicago Exhibition, when, evidently by previous arrangement and mutual consent, the police prosecuted her for showing too much in her unique "fan dance."

Having moved her show to New York, and learned the police chief's views, the dancer to-day tried to adjust "peekable panties" so they would pass muster.

She is planning a fur-lined flying suit for her trip to Philadelphia, where they are very careful in censorship matters.

* * *

General Information

THE dearest dish in the world is on sale in a tiny little Soho shop.

It costs £26 per pound!

Looking something like dirty cottonwool, it is actually snow-fungus, a rare delicacy beloved by rich Chinese epicures.

It is expensive because it only grows on the snow-capped peaks of the Manchurian Mountains, and is extremely hard to obtain. The task of gathering it involves considerable risk of life.

Until a few years ago it was the prerogative of Chinese mandarins, but more recently it has found its way into the diet of the superwealthy.

It is used almost exclusively for making soup, which is supposed to have a flavour unlike anything else in the world. One ounce of the precious fungus makes five plates of soup

Only Chinese buy it, says the "Sunday Express." An English chef, however skilled, would not know how to cook it.

The quaint colour of the soup when made, is admirably set off in bowls surrounded with a fringe of gooper feathers.

Light Sentences

MAN at Highgate: Have you any financial worries?—Yes, my wife.

Nottingham reveller.—A pint or two more or less makes no difference to me.

Midland solicitor.—Her language was illuminated with lurid flashes!

* * *

Something Wrong

FROM Monday's paper:—

The Neuralia is due to move off at 8 a.m. to-morrow, it was stated at Headquarters yesterday, but Major-General G. Fleming, who is leaving for England, will not take a lunch to join the transport until 10.30.

That, of course, is something of a pity, because it has been held that a good soldier marches on his stomach—otherwise his lunch—and Major-General Fleming always has seemed to be quite a good soldier.

* * *

By No Means New!

THERE have been "marathons" on walking, dancing and even kissing. Now promoters of a show in Kansas City announce that ten couples will take part in a non-stop ice-sitting contest.

The ice will consist of a block weighing 200 lb. Competitors must wear bathing suits.

Which reminds us of the lady novelist who, having completed the last chapter of her book, wished to express the fact in something more original than "Finis," or "The End."

She at last hit upon the plan of drawing a small cupid sitting on a block of ice crying:—

"MY TALE'S TOLD."

* * *

He's Dead

A CENSUS of opinion has revealed those traits which various women demand in a husband so that he will qualify as a "model." Here are a few examples:

He must be only moderately good-looking.

He must take an interest in his wife's clothes.

He must look tolerantly on his wife's vanities, even condoning the use of make-up.

He must never forget the small sentimental anniversaries.

He must be charming to his mother-in-law.

He must never become obsessed by hobbies.

He must love children and animals.

Gentlemen, possessed of all these fine qualities, can easily be spotted in the street. They are generally drawn along by four black horses.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The musician, Sir Edward Elgar, is seriously ill at Worchester.—Reuter.

* * *

Appointment of Rear-Admiral Henry V. Butler as commander of United States Battleship Division Three to succeed Rear-Admiral Ridley McLean, deceased, was announced on Nov. 16 by the Secretary of Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson.

* * *

A handsome addition to the United States Fleet was made with the launching in Camden, N. J. on November 15 of the new 10,000-ton cruiser Tuscaloosa, the fifteenth vessel built under the Washington and London Naval Treaties. At the same time, the keel of a new heavy cruiser, to be named Quincy, was laid at Quincy, Mass.—Reuter.

* * *

The new cruiser La Galissoniere was launched in Brest, on Nov. 19 in the presence of Admiral Durand-Viel and many notables. The vessel will displace 7,730 tons when completed. It will be armed with nine 155mm. guns, eight anti-aircraft guns and two torpedo tubes. It will also carry two planes.—Havas.

* * *

The White House on Nov. 18 announced the appointment of Colonel Arthur Brown to be Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, to succeed Major-General Blanton Winship.

* * *

The appointment of Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre, son-in-law of the late President Woodrow Wilson, to be Assistant Secretary of State was announced on Nov. 18 by the White House. Mr. Sayre succeeds Mr. Harry F. Payer, who is transferred to an important post in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Rumanian Parliament been has dissolved and the general election has been fixed for December 17.—Reuter.

* * *

The Tasmanian Premier and Treasurer, Mr. J. C. McPhee, on Nov. 16 announced his retirement on account of ill-health.—Reuter.

* * *

Habitual criminals will suffer extremely severe penalties, and persistent sexual offenders are threatened with sterilisation as the result of a new law passed by the German Cabinet on Nov. 15.

* * *

Twenty members of the House of Commons, belonging to various political roups, on Nov. 15 filed a resolution favouring the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.—Havas.

* * *

The Fascist Grand Council will meet on December 24 to discuss whether it is advisable for Italy to remain or withdraw from the League of Nations.

* * *

Admiral Richard E. Byrd has arrived at Easter Island in the South Pacific, according to a wireless message received in Santiago, Chile, on Nov. 18.

* * *

Vice-Admiral Charles Morton Forbes, who took part in the Battle of Jutland as Flag Commander to Admiral Jellicoe, was Nov. 20 appointed Vice-Admiral commanding the First Battle Squadron and second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse. The appointment will date from April, 1934. Vice-Admiral Reginald G. H. Henderson, who also served at Jutland, has been appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Forbes as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller.—Reuter.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR.

In Shanghai with its international complexities, it is often difficult for the stranger at the dinner-table to hit immediately on a topic in which he or she and the next-door neighbour, met for the first time, can take a common interest. The weather, Shanghai's traffic, the depression have their monotonies—and their dangers. It is never safe to discuss the weather for example with a really patriotic Shanghailander. He will immediately flare up and tell you that this is most unusual weather for Shanghai and you should have been here in 1884 when every thing on Garden Bridge was lovely—till he remembers that Garden Bridge was not in existence then. If the traffic problem is thrown before a member of the rickshaw committee, he will immediately frown, plead the official secrets act and intimate that you cannot expect him to produce the remedies from up his sleeve for your benefit at a dinner-party. As for the depression it is a thousand to one that you meet a silvermaniac, a Douglas theorist or, perhaps, one of Mr. Kung's naughty bears. Thousand to one chances come off sometimes except on the Racecourse and you are lost. Now if you are discreet and just ask what film is the best in town, you will set the ball rolling happily.

* * *

So there is no apology needed for bringing the cinema into this Sunday morning waywardness. And some boldness will adorn the effort for mention will be made of that delicate subject the merits or demerits of British films. Delicacy will be preserved as much as possible. On the present therefore the thoughts will not linger unduly, except to observe that, at the temple now dedicated to British films, it has been authoritatively computed that 40 per cent. of the houses have been British, 3 per cent. American and the remining 57 per cent. other nationalities, with Germans in a specially large number in proportion to their general population.

* * *

Popular among film audiences are those dips into the past which show the films which delighted some of our parents. The danger of dogmatising on the infant art is to be shown by this quotation from a really competent critic's essay as recently as 1926. He was discussing the newly discovered "talkies" and he wrote:

> "The twin mistakes—the film synchronised with a talking machine and the colour-film—may be perfected; but as each relieves the director of an obligation, instead of compelling him to fulfil one, they are not necessary developments of the film as an art."

And it may be added that he entirely omitted to note the cinema's chief original contribution to art: the silhouette or cartoon films althuogh Lotte Reiniger's first film, "The Ornament of the Loving Heart" was produced in 1919 and Pat Sullivan's Felix—the predecessor of the even more notable Walt Disney cult—in 1922.

* * *

But it must not be forgotten that "The Great Train Robbery" of 1903 which now sends Shanghai audiences into fits of superior laughter stimulated by the sarcastic humour of the newly imposed accompaniment of music and comment, was the parent of the super-film of to-day. It produced a "sensation"—see small handbills of the period. So the poor critic of 1926 must not be castigated and the critic of 1933 had better be cautious. It is unfair to ask cinema houses to announce the date of their current productions, yet there is such a difference between the film of 1933 and that of 1931 even, that when comparisons are made injustice is constantly done.

* * *

When—leaving British films out of account for the moment—the merits of "Ronny" are considered, it is relevant to put that French production of not very recent date up against "The Singing Fool" which was the first big "talkie" and broke upon a too complaisant world in 1928, with "The Broadway Melody" hard upon its track. Would either of those two films receive much more than antiquarian approval if thrown upon the screen here to-day? British filmgoers are probably unaware that the first British film production studio was opened at Dulwich in 1898. In those days England supplied films to America and Europe. And at Dulwich the chronophone and chronochrome were invented. The chronophone was the forerunner of the talking picture. It was shown at the London Pavilion in 1902. The chronophone actually showed coloured pictures and had a complete if very short season at the Scala Theatre, Goodge Street, in the London of 1903. The first British superfilm was staged at Dulwich. Its subject was the life of Wagner and it was given a musical setting by Mr. (now Sir) Landon Ronald. In 1914 the present Lime Grove Studios at Shepherd's Bush had their modest start. The War almost irretrievably upset plans but the first war film was made of an aeroplane in action in those studios. Now, under the direction of Gaumont-British, the Lime Grove or Shepherd's Bush studios are endeavouring to make up for lost time. Among their modern productions are "Good Companions" shortly coming here, based on Priestley's novel and already well reviewed at Home.

* * *

The automatic developing plant in the Gaumont laboratories was invented by Mr. H. V. Lawley in 1921 and it is still regarded as unbeatable. It develops films at a rate ranging up to 60 feet a minute, with an average of 35 feet a minute. Then there is the British and Dominions Film Corporation with its studios at Boreham Wood in Hertfordshire. Herbert Wilcox is the genius of this institution. Its latest triumph is "Bitter Sweet." At Beaconsfield—curiously fond these British studios are of rural names—the British Lion Company produced "There Goes the Bride" which lately diverted Shanghai. At Twickenham where in the silent film days the former London film company produced "The Prisoner of Zenda," a spectacular talkie version of "The Wandering Jew" with Conrad Veidt in the lead is being completed.

* * *

There is no earthly reason why discussion of the film industry should arouse national passions. The plain fact is that America has a great pioneering record. She has attracted the best technicians and actors to her studios. She has put enormous sums into the trade and she has also had a market almost entirely at her disposal. The chief need of British producers—as was pointed out by the "North-China Daily News" London correspondent last week—is to learn the swiftness and slickness of American action. In general technical effects—photography and the like—the British studios have made a rapid advance and, in conjunction with German and French efforts, have made original contributions to the art. But even the advance recorded in the last few years was hampered by too rigid an adherence to the methods of the stage. Plays were put on without apparent realisation of the difference between the two media. Actors and actresses were chosen solely on account of their stage renown. In particular the pernicious practice grew up—impossible in America, owing to the great distances—of allowing an actor to work in a London or neighbouring studio in the morning and to appear on the West End stage the same evening in the ordinary course of his engagement. Theatre audiences began to notice a tiredness and lack of grip in certain of their favourites' performances. Film directors objected to have to handle jaded principals. That mistake has been remedied but in the meantime it retarded the advance of the British film as anyone who has studied certain productions will agree.

* * *

When the talkies came and American studios for the time being seemed inclined to snap up British actors and actresses, the idea was spread that British film producers would be able to overhaul Hollywood with accelerated speed. The successes of Clive Brook, George Arliss, Ronald Colman, Norma Shearer seemed to open out a great future for British players. in a sense that expectation was fulfilled. Aubrey Smith, Roland Young, Beryl Mercer, Herbert Mundin are names which readily jump to the mind. But the confidence was misplaced for the very opposite of the reason adduced—the question of accent or pronunciation. American directors were quick to perceive the unsuitability of certain forms of American accent but they also were quick to recognise the remedy. They evolved a standardised pronunciation which, when the history of the cinema comes to be written, may be found to have had a great influence on English as she is spoken—and no bad influence either.

* * *

The cinema, like any other art, depends on patronage. American patrons of the film are still more important to the producers of English-language films than any others. Therefore if British films are to be successful in the widest sense, they must be acceptable to American as well as British audiences, just as American films manage to embrace London and New York and the Middle West in a common cult. This does not mean any lowering of standards but a concentration on the essentials in artistic production. Some American films have failed because they have lacked this catholicity but generally speaking Hollywood has been alert in correcting these faults, discernible though they may be still, as citation of more than one recent Amrican production here will prove.

* * *

If attention be paid to the English spoken by Hollywood's successful English players, it will be observed that the accent and pronunciation have been approximated to the standard evolved in the circumstances already noted. Arliss, Colman, Brook and Aubrey Smith do not speak "Mayfair" English—but rather the English of the stock company which in England has to please Birmingham as well as Ealing. English people often profess to be displeased with certain American accents. They should study the faithful and plain-spoken reports of the "box-office" in America. They would then know that nothing sends an American walking out of the theatre so quickly as the "English lingo" as it is called. Anything approaching the so-called but misnamed "Oxford accent" or "Society cockney" is anathema. "Cavalcade" had a great success in cosmopolitan New York as well as in Shanghai and London. It "flopped" badly in many a "provincial" American cinema because of the ultra-English, if appropriate accent, of all its cast, with the exception of Clive Brook. Herbert Mundin even failed to appeal for his accurate reproduction of the cockney of Alfred Bridges was simply not understood. That would not have mattered for his was purely a character part but when Diana Wynyard and the rest were also inflicted on the long-suffering American audience, human endurance wilted. This, of course, puts the case crudely but it helps thereby to press home a point which English critics are apt to overlook when wondering at the lack of enthusiasm displayed by Americans for films which they honestly consider to be superb.

* * *

English producers are giving serious attention to this question of pronunciation. It is all to the good for some of the affectations which are to be heard on the West-End stage would be "given the bird" in Wigan, much less Oklahoma. They can obtain a clear guide from the success of American players in England itself. Thus Laurel and Hardy will always appeal in any part of England where Wolsey and Wheeler or even the Marx Brothers fail. Warner Baxter, Robert Montgomery, Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers, Edward Robinson and Ruth Chatterton score but other not very much less competent Americans may be rejected in British cinemas. These remarks are necessarily made with considerable reservation and diffidence. After all, individual opinions and tastes vary but the root principle on which they are based seems to be worthy of attention.

SHANGHAI'S MOST GIFTED SON

Tercentenary of Death of Dr. Paul Zi: Inaugurator of China's New Era

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

In connection with the tercentenary celebrations to be held under the auspices of the French Fathers of Siccawei on November 24, the following article by Fr. James F. Kearney, S.J., of Gonzaga College, concerning the remarkable career of Dr. Paul Zi, or Zi Ko-lao, who has been called "Shanghai's most gifted son," is of great interest and most opportune. What follows is a digest of a much longer article to be published in the December issue of "Thought," (U.S.A.) on this remarkable man whose influence undoubtedly earned him a claim to be the inaugurator of China's new era.

Dr. Paul Zi, better known as Zi Ko-lao, died three hundred years ago, the seventh of the tenth moon, 1633. He was a man of genius, the most eloquent stylist of his age, inaugurator of a new era by the introduction of western learning to China, the paragon of Chinese statesmen and temporary saviour of a crumbling dynasty, and yet with all that, so indefatigable was his zeal and so unflinching his loyalty to the early missionaries during the perilous parts of what Montalto de Jesus calls the "Golden Age of Christianity in China," that he has been aptly named "the first apostle of Chinese Catholic Action."

His family originated in Kiangsu, but left Kaifeng in the epoch of the Songs (A.D. 960-1280) to live, first at Soochow, then at Sungkiang, and finally at Shanghai, where he, Siu Kuang-ki, as he is called in Mandarin, was born on the twenty-first of the third moon, *i.e.*, April 24, 1562. He passed through examination after examination triumphantly, and in 1597 was ranked first in an ordeal undergone by some five thousand candidates from all parts of the Empire for the degree of "Advanced Scholar."

Early Discouragement

But he was less fortunate at the examination for the doctorate. His name did not appear on the privileged list after the first ordeal. Three years later he tried again, and his name was at first written down, but because of some fault in the formalities, it was withdrawn. This was a great humiliation for the brilliant young scholar. Only after his conversion did he see in it a mark of Divine Providence, for he said, "If I had succeeded then, I would not have become a Christian." To hide his chagrin, he went on a voyage to Kwantung, and happened to meet Father Cattaneo, S.J., who showed him for the first time images of Our Saviour. At Nanking in 1599 he met Father Ricci, and later was instructed and baptised there by Father de Rocha in 1603. Shortly afterwards he returned to Peking to try for the Doctor's degree again. This time he was successful, but his name was so far down on the list that he saw no hope of ever securing a mandarinate at Peking; for out of the 308 doctors only twenty-four were to be chosen for the next degree, that of Academician. His courage was at so low an ebb that he did not even think it worth while trying, until Father Ricci revived his drooping spirits. Paul took the examination, and was astounded to find himself ranked fourth on the list of Academicians! In a series of succeeding tests he frequently came out first, till at length he won a title which made him *ipso facto* preceptor of the heir apparent and attached him officially to the court.

Advocate of Missionaries

When Dr. Paul became Assistant-Secretary of the General Inspection of Instruction at the court of Peking, his presence there was of untold advantage to the missionaries in the capital. By the fact that a man of his quality was a Christian, this new religion ceased to be a negligible quantity. Moreover, the regular lessons in mathematics which he took from Father Ricci attracted wide notice. The curious no longer feared to make inquiries about the religion of the Occident, and to seek instruction. Conversions began to multiply in the court and in the province. Most of all at this epoch Dr. Paul aided Father Ricci in the composition and translation of many books on science and religion. He knew his people, and knew that if the missionaries succeeded in converting the intellectual class, the rest would follow. Not only did he encourage the first fathers in the thankless task of translating spiritual books into Chinese, but he himself revised their work and set it down in the purest style with all the elegance which only a man who passed for the most skilful and intelligent *littérateur* in all China could command. Moreover, Paul's personal writings, eloquent defences of the Christian doctrine, were circulated widely among the mandarins of the Empire, aiding much for the conservation and propagation of the faith.

It was Paul, who in 1608 urged Father Cattaneo to evangelise his native city, Shanghai. The Father went thither, converted the entire Siu, or Zi, family and soon was able to attract the most distinguished Chinese of the town to his beautiful chapel, built by Dr. Paul.

In 1616 trouble started at Nanking. At first there was question of confiscating everything that belonged to the Christians but through the influence of Dr. Paul the tomb of Father Ricci and the church adjoining it were spared. It was during this persecution that the great *lettré* made a passionate plea for the missionaries in a long letter addressed to the Emperor to refute the accusations made by their enemies. "If you do not believe that the Christian religion is true," he concluded, "you may read the books which the missionaries teach. If our books contain any evil doctrines, let the responsibility fall upon me; let me be exiled, or punished in any other way you desire. Moreover, if the foreign missionaries cannot overcome the monks in disputation, let the foreigners be immediately expelled, and I am willing to have inflicted on myself, my fortune and my family, any other punishments due to them!"

Political Circumstances

As time went on political events of the gravest import had been taking place. Noorachu, chief of the Manchus, had himself proclaimed their king in 1608. Having gained control of everything in the North-East outside the Great Wall by 1617, he attacked and defeated the Koreans in 1620, and began to menace Peking. As his huge army advanced the greatest alarm prevailed in the capital, and Chinese troops were gathered from all directions, till almost half a million were prepared to resist the invader.

On the occasion of the defeat of the Korean troops by the Manchus, Dr. Paul had presented a memorial to the throne, clearly setting forth the causes of the defeat and suggesting remedies, stating that it might be well if his Majesty would send some magistrate of high rank to express his condolences to the King of Korea and to teach this rude people the art of modern warfare, that they might better resist the Manchus and incidentally furnish soldiers for the Chinese army.

Korean Ambitions

Dr. Paul offered himself for this position if his Majesty would agree. But the underlying reason for this boldness was that he desired to use his influence in spreading the Gospel among the Koreans. He believed that they would receive it if it were announced to them by some magistrate sent on the part of the Emperor of China.

The sovereign granted Dr. Paul's request, but the announcement of the sending to Korea of so eminent a man as he caused an uproar among the Imperial officials. The Ko-lao, highest of the Emperor's ministers, represented to his Majesty that it was a shame to deprive China, harassed by many difficulties, of so capable a man as Dr. Zi. Other magistrates united their voices of protest, and the result was that the Emperor was prevailed upon to retain Paul at home, and raise him to the third highest place in his Government, for it consisted of being in charge of the Imperial defence

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and of the revenues of the whole realm.

Dr. Paul was not at all pleased with this signal honour, for he had earnestly desired to introduce Christianity into Korea. Moreover, the role of warlord was hardly conformable to the kind and peaceful nature of a man who was much more at home thumbing classical volumes than wielding weapons of destruction. Reluctantly he accepted, however, went about reorganising the Imperial army, and succeeded so well that the Manchus soon realised they were not yet strong enough to capture Peking and withdrew beyond the Great Wall.

Early Pagan Days

As a pagan, Siu Kuang-ki had never sinned against the light. He ahd read carefully the books of the literati and the bonzes, seeking clear ideas about the nature and immortality of the soul, the future life, etc., but nothing that he found there was able to satisfy him. God wished to master this great soul for His own ends, and slowly led him to the truth. His religious zeal during the busy years of his public life was little short of phenomenal. As his career swept majestically on to a close his apostolic spirit increased rather than diminished. His zeal for others was unflagging, his own interior life profound.

In 1623 Paul, who had been on leave at Shanghai, was recalled to Peking and made second vice-president of the Tribunal of Rites. This was a very important bureau; it was the Tribunal of Rites which in 1616 had condemned the Christian religion, as "a false and vicious doctrine which aroused the people," and thus began the persecution. Paul's presence on it could therefore be of great influence. Indeed, we find him during this period taking up his masterful pen on more than one occasion in defence of Christianity.

The Calendar

In 1627 the eunuch Wei who held the reins of government published a decree which was widely known to be against the Christian mandarins. Paul's position at Peking became untenable; he had to ask leave to return to Shanghai once more. But in 1628 he was recalled to the court to be advanced to the post of first vice-president of the Tribunal of Rites. The new Emperor, Tch'ong-tcheng, destined to be the last of the Mings, then conferred upon Dr. Paul an important charge. For centuries there had been nothing dearer to Chinese hearts than the calendar. From 1380 A. D. the calendar of each succeeding year had to be delivered soon enough for the Emperor to receive it in pomp, and send it to all the mandarins of the Empire before New Year's Day. Dr. Paul away back in 1611 had attempted to give charge of the calendar to the missionaries, but the attempt had proved abortive. Thereafter the errors had gone on accumulating, till in 1628 there began a movement in favour of the Arabian method which had been used in olden times. Dr. Paul presented a memorial to the throne protesting against the reintroduction of the obsolete system of the Arabs. He showed how the ancient mathematicians, using inexact methods, had made mistakes which finally amounted to entire days; and that there was only one remedy to such a crying evil, to make use of the foreign scientists and their system which was far more exact than the one actually in use, or the one which it had replaced. He, therefore, begged his Majesty to put some Chinese scientist in charge of this work, and to order that it be done immediately.

Fr. Adam Schall

The Emperor approved the project by a decree of September 27, 1629. Dr. Paul Siu and two fellow-Christian Doctors were entrusted with the direction of the Astronomical Bureau, and two missionaries were chosen to inaugurate the new epoch at the court of Peking. It was a move destined to have far-reaching consequences on the religious history of China—and it was Paul Siu who brought it about.

The following year, 1630, saw Dr. Paul raised to the Presidency of the Tribunal of Rites, and the arrival at the Peking observatory of Father Adam Schall, one of the most eminent Jesuits that ever came to China. From the very start the Fathers had to fight for their methods against the official astronomers for the Government, who could not but look with jealous eye upon these foreigners who had been set over them. Libellous pamphlets and calumnies of every sort were spread discrediting the astronomical system of the Europeans, and these were implicitly believed by the ignorant. Dr. Paul who had introduced the method was quite equal to the task of defending it. In order to answer the charges he proposed that separate calculations for a coming eclipse be made by the missionaries and the Chinese astronomers. These calculations would then be presented to the court. The observations according to the two methods were made with the greatest care. When the moment arrived for the eclipse, Father Schall's predictions were found to be absolutely perfect, whereas those of his adversaries missed badly. Hence, the jealous astronomers were publicly convicted of incompetency and had to nurse their hatred in secret.

As Misssionary

Dr. Paul's apostolic zeal was not limited to aiding the Fathers in spreading the Gospel; he took an active part in the work himself. Though he had learned the whole catechism in a single night before baptism, he continued to study the Christian religion constantly afterwards, that he might know how to present it precisely and clearly. He succeeded in getting his own father instructed and baptised; he himself catechised even peasants, showing no impatience at their slowness of comprehension. He gathered together the most capable Christians and taught them how to meditate on the life of Christ, above all on His Passion, and how to put into practice His example of the perfect Christian life. His apostolate among the mandarins was most fruitful.

Dr. Paul's interior life was quite in keeping with his ardent apostolate. At home while out of office he made great efforts to sanctify himself. Twice he went all the way to Amoy to make a spiritual retreat. One of his favourite maxims was: "I could not do anything that hurts anyone, nor can I think thoughts that would offend God."

A Great Event

In 1632 came the great event in the life of this extraordinary man: he was raised to the highest dignity the Emperor could confer on him, that of Ko-lao, or Prime Minister. He was seventy years of age at the time. Though the Manchu menace was growing worse, Paul performed his civil functions to the eminent satisfaction of the Emperor. His religious fervour did not in the least relax now that he was in the highest position he could obtain in the realm. Even in the midst of the greatest preoccupations, he made half an hour's meditation each morning before a crucifix in his private oratory, and then assisted at mass with Christian simplicity. And if he saw that the missionaries, out of respect for his exalted dignity, tried to send away the poor and the children who stationed themselves around him and approached a bit too near, he always said, "Fathers, do not deprive me of the consolation of mingling my prayers with those of these children and my other brethren. I approach the altar with more confidence when I have such an escort. The innocence of the former and the poverty of the latter are the most certain means of obtaining from God the graces I desire."

Personal Self-Denials

He went to confession three times monthly, and though daily communion was not customary at that time, he communicated as frequently as it was permitted. What was even more striking, he had a private door which led from the palace to the chapel, and thither he went daily to pray before making any decision on important affairs of state. He engaged in fasting and other corporal penances, while his spirit of poverty was worthy of one who had taken a vow. The official Government annals recount how this man, so liberal to others, was satisfied with a little room, a poor bed without a curtain, without a stove in winter or a fan in summer. When he died it was discovered, we are told, that he had not enough money left to cover the funeral expenses and these had to be paid by the Emperor.

As he neared the end he became sickly, and twice in the year 1633 he requested the Emperor to dismiss him and allow him to pass the remainder of his life in peace. Though it is said that his Majesty both times approved of the request, Paul died in harness. Prime Minister of China to the end. On November 8, in the sixth year of Tch'ong tcheng, 1633, came the supreme hour. Farther Adam Schall, Dr. Zi's pupil and protégé, was called to aid him in his agony; and after receiving the last rites of the Church the great *lettré* died in the Father's arms. His last thoughts were for the missionaries, his last words were to recommend them to the kindness of the Emperor and the patronage of the high officials.

Burial in Shanghai

His remains were given all the funeral honours at Peking that the Christian religion permitted. In 1642 his body was brought in state to Shanghai, his birthplace, and then, accompanied by the whole city, was borne in solemn procession to its burial-place at Zi-ka-wei. There his tomb was ornamented with a long double row of stone figures of various animals leading up to a sculptured arch; and this though showing the wear of the centuries stands to the present day to mark the resting place of the great Zi-Ko-lao.

While co-operating so intimately with the missionaries, he had never sought his own glory; he was at once zealous and humble; for him everything had an apostolic end; his person, his talents and honours, he placed at the disposal of the Church. In the hour of persecution and danger, without the slightest trace of human respect, he stood up as the defender of the missionaries. These are the reasons which induced Monsignor Haouisée, present Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, to declare that Dr. Paul Zi has the right to be considered as the first member of Chinese Catholic Action.

Contract Bridge

By Anchorite

This series of articles, based on Culberton's system of bidding, will be continued in the "North-China Herald."

XVIII

A TOURNAMENT BLUNDER

Bidding Out of Turn

Thirty-six Bridge masters engaged in a free-for-all struggle to decide Who was really Who in the Individual Masters' Event in New York on September 15.

Perhaps the most amusing hand the big battle produced was one in which the South player, who, for obvious reasons, must remain unnamed, achieved a top score as a result of a bid out of turn plus a good guess:

West, Dealer
North and South vulnerable

North: ♠ 8 7 3 ♡ A 9 6 4 ◇ K 9 8 7 2 ♣ 8

West: ♠ — ♡ J 5 2 ◇ J 5 3 ♣ K Q J 9 5 4 2

East: ♠ Q 10 6 5 ♡ K 10 ◇ Q 10 6 ♣ 10 7 6 3

South: ♠ A K J 9 4 2 ♡ Q 8 7 3 ◇ A 4 ♣ A

The South player, as soon as he picked up his hand, immediately became excited by the array of high cards, and bid one spade, when, much to his chagrin, he was told that he was not the Dealer. The Duplicate penalty for a bid out of turn when it is one's left-hand opponent's turn to bid is that the partner of the offender may not bid for the rest of the hand.

West, trying to make the most of the situation, and trying to make it hard for South, opened the bidding with one club, and East immediately bid two clubs. South, having no way of ascertaining what his partner held, knew that he must gamble and contract for game by himself. Accordingly, he bid four spades.

East, not being vulnerable, immediately went to five clubs.

When it came round to South again, he decided that would go by the one reading he had on the hand, and that was that West had no defence. He decided to play this one bit of information he had to the hilt, and came out with the unusual call of six spades. In other words, on a hand containing about five potential losing tricks he bid a Slam all by himself.

A club was opened, South winning with the Ace, and then the Ace of spades disclosed the trump situation. Accordingly Dummy's two cards of reentry had to be used to finesse against East's Queen and Ten of trumps, leaving no further card of reentry to lead up to Declarer's heart Queen. However, on the Ace of hearts East dropped the Ten-spot, and Declarer knew that if East had either the Knave-Ten alone or the King-Ten alone the contract could be made, provided he guessed the situation. From the bidding he finally decided that East probably had the King of Hearts and, therefore, his only hope was it was now blank and would drop on the lead of a low card. Obviously, the low heart lead worked, and Declarer was able to fulfil his contract of six-odd.

CONTRACT QUERIES

Dear Anchor,

Last night I held eight Spades headed by the A K J, and had no Diamonds in my hand.

We were vulnerable, my partner dealt and passed and second hand passed. Would you mind letting me know my correct bid.

STUDENT

"Anchorite" says:—

It would have greatly facilitated my answer to your question if you had mentioned the other cards in your hand. Assuming, however, that you held no other honour tricks, and not the ten of Spades, you have now against you Q 10 x x x in Spades, and five losing tricks divided between Hearts and Clubs. Being vulnerable, you would be allowed to count on two tricks only from your partner (Culberton's rule of two and three), which leaves the combined hands with possible four (maybe five) losing tricks in all (at least one Spade). Had you not been vulnerable an opening preemptive bid of four might have been considered. Your hand is not strong enough for an opening bid of three, as you lack outside strength. Although you do not hold the necessary honour tricks for an opening bid of one, you must naturally consider the very freakish distribution and the strong major suit. Personally, I am in favour of bidding "One Spade" and in this way get information from other sides of the table. No doubt another freakish hand will be found and you run very little risk of not getting the final bid.

DUMMY PROBLEM No. 2

The following is the solution to the Dummy Problem which appeared in last week's issue:—

South, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable
Six Hearts bid and made

North: ♠ A ♡ K J 8 6 ◇ K Q 5 4 ♣ 10 9 7 3

West: ♠ 10 9 8 7 ♡ 9 ◇ 9 7 2 ♣ A K Q 4 2

East: ♠ 6 5 3 2 ♡ 10 5 2 ◇ J 6 3 ♣ J 6 5

South: ♠ K Q J 4 ♡ A Q 7 4 3 ◇ A 10 8 ♣ 8

The bidding:—

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	2 Clubs	3 Hearts	No bid
3 Spades	No bid	4 Hearts	No bid
4 N T	No bid	6 Hearts	No bid
No bid	No bid		

XIX

THE FORCING PRINCIPLE

Several years ago Mr. Culbertson originated and developed the forcing principle as a necessary and logical deduction of the Approach System, which has now become standardised, and forms the basis of any system of Bridge.

The "forcing" requires the partnership with strong hands to keep the bidding open until game is reached. The first object in this is to ensure a selection of the best bid of the combined hands, without risking a pass by either partner; the second to reach a small or grand slam by scientific bidding.

The forcing bid is most valuable in Contract as it conveys the exact number of honour tricks held and the distribution, but care must be taken that it is not abused.

There are eight forcing situations, of which five are forcing for game only, while the remaining three are forcing even after game has been reached. These are:

1. Opening bids of two in a suit.
2. The jump take-out in a new suit.
3. Jump re-bid in a new suit.
4. Overcall in the opponents' suit.
5. Inferential forcing bids.
7. The "Four No-trump" overcall of an opponents" four bid.
7. The "Four No-trump" take-out of partner's bid.
8. The "Five No-trump" take-out of partner's bid.

Forcing Two Bids

As already mentioned, the requirements are at least 5 honour tricks distributed in three suits. With distributions of 5-3-3-2 and 4-4-3-2 do not open with less than 5½ hour tricks. In a freakish hand, this bid may be made on 4½ honour tricks only. It demands that partner keep the bidding unconditionally open until game is reached, even if holding a totally blank hand.

Forcing Take-Out

This occurs when the partner of the opening bidder makes a jump take-out in a suit, viz., a higher bid than necessary in another suit. This bid is based on values known in both opener's and his partner's hands, and the requirements are 3½ honour tricks. If North bid "One Spade," South holding the following hand, would justify a take-out of "Three Diamonds":

Spade A J 10
Heart J 10 4
Diams K Q J 10 7
Clubs A 6

Any intervening bid by opponents must not interfere with the forcing take-out. Both opening hand and his partner must keep the bidding open until game has been contracted for, or until a worth while penalty is reached.

The Forcing Rebid

This situation occurs when opener's partner has made a minimum response, either in a suit or in no-trump. If opening hand holds about 5 honour tricks, and another biddable suit not yet mentioned, he can make a forcing rebid, which neither partner must pass until game is reached.

North	South
1 Spade	1 No-trump
3 Diamds	Must keep bidding open

South is actually offered a choice of three game situations—Spades, No-trump, or Diamonds. In the above situation a bid by South of "Three Spades" is practically forcing, but North would be allowed to pass if his hand does not warrant a raise.

The following example is an exception to the forcing rebid:

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	1 Spade	No bid	No bid
3 Diamds			

Although South has made a strong rebid, North has by his pass disclosed that his hand is not even strong enough to make a free raise, and South's bid is therefore not absolutely forcing.

Should the bidding go:

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	No bid	No bid	1 Spade
3 Diamds			

as North has shown a practically blank hand, it is not a forcing rebid.

(To be Continued)

CONTRACT QUERIES

Dear Anchorite,

The following is a hand which I believe will be of interest to your readers. My wife and I sat North and South, and our opponents bid this hand to 6 Spades. Will you be good enough to let us know the correct bidding. South dealt.

LITTLE SLAMMER

North: ♠ 2 ♡ 9 6 5 2 ◇ J 8 6 5 ♣ 10 9 8 5

West: ♠ A J 8 7 6 5 ♡ — ◇ A Q 10 3 2 ♣ 4 3

East: ♠ K Q 10 ♡ J 4 3 ◇ 4 ♣ A K Q J 7 6

South: ♠ 9 4 3 ♡ A K Q 10 8 7 ◇ K 9 7 ♣ 2

"Anchorite" says:—

The correct bidding is as follows:

South	West	North	East
1 Heart[1]	1 Spade[2]	No bid	3 Clubs[3]
No bid	3 Diamds[4]	No bid	3 Spades[5]
No bid	4 Hearts[6]	No bid	5 Clubs[7]
No bid	5 Spades[8]	No bid	6 Spades[9]
No bid	7 Spades[10]	No bid	No bid
No bid			

1 Two and a half honour tricks. A sound opening bid of one.
2 Two biddable suits with 6-5 distribution, bid longest suit first.
3 Holding 3½ honour tricks
4 Showing another biddable suit
5 Adequate support in Spades (at least Q x x or x x x).
6 No losing tricks in Hearts
7 A solid Club suit.
8 Showing distribution
9 Strong help in Spades
10 As it is obvious that grand slam depends upon one finesse only, it must be bid.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

A doctor in the Aichi Ken has invented a rice-pounding machine, by aid of which one girl is able to do the work of eight persons under the old system. The price of the machine varies according to size from 50 riyos up to 100 riyos.—Japan Gazette.

* * *

A report comes from the province of Rikuzen of a storm which visited the district on October 26. The lightning struck a temple dedicated to the Kami Reiyosaki, in the village Minato-mura. The next day the priest exhibited in the municipal office, Ishinomaki, a lump of ice—called in the native account "a hailstone" measuring over a foot long, by nine inches broad and seven inches thick. It is said to be just like a large mass of snow, and hard as a stone, containing in it grass, leaves and small stones. It took more than a day to melt.

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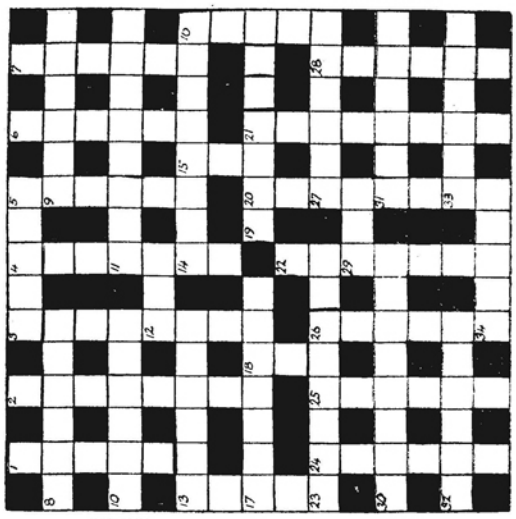
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

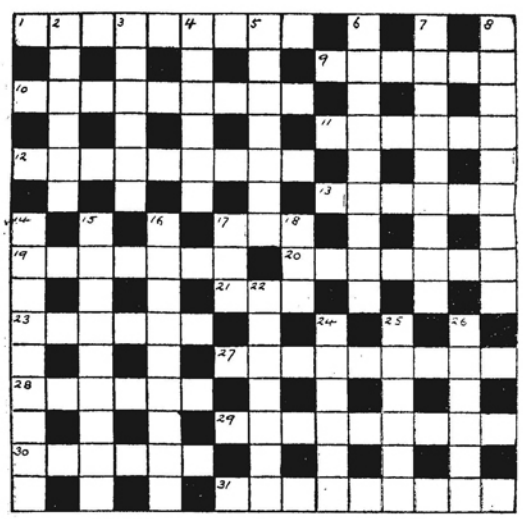


ACROSS

3 Dish of meat uncooked in part
8 To have a meal about six is somewhat like 16 down
9 Stupidity in the extreme
10 A humble bed sounds as if a painter might use it
11 Corrupt
12 A little South Coast resort
13 A Kipling hero
14 Tommy doesn't agree that this occupation might be charming
17 Rich
19 A famous cricketer
23 A harmless reptile would be easy prey for the early bird
27 Opportune
29 O.T. character
30 Caterer of a kind
31 A member of our forces shows I am in a French river
32 Rare
33 Sweatmeat
34 This boy may be rather an ass

DOWN

1 Here we see "some" lady represented by an artist in Spain
2 Conversation
3 This girl's name seems to suggest some threshing operation
4 There's one unpleasant fellow in this society
5 A small crab
6 One of Red Indian blood but his was mixed
7 Shelter or riddle
13 Disease
15 Many who own this belong to this reversed 16 Pious
18 Tree
20 A metal that sounds as if it would be seen on the poker table
21 French watering place
22 Precious stone
24 You can get a meal from this vessel
25 A heraldic beast
26 An essential to life
28 Carriage



ACROSS

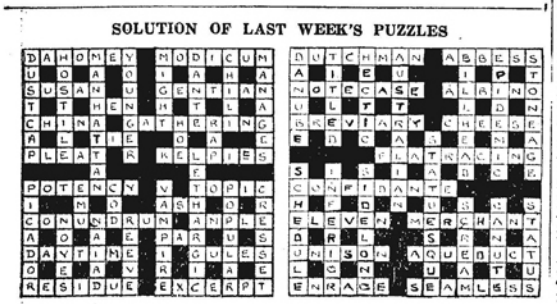
1 Headless we refused to work, all overcome with reverential wonder
9 Keenness
10 Vehement emotion that might carry people away
11 Seed and 17 down make a bird
12 The right word here is wrong
13 This sea bird can swallow a biggish fish, but appears to have swallowed a girl
17 One of those swine
19 Monday's meat perhaps, yet apparently mainly fish
20 Territory surrounded by another
21 A trade union in edible form
23 Not often a rich man, though he makes money
27 Certain letters apparently as criminals and angry within
28 "Red hat" (anag.)
29 Character in Robinson Crusoe
30 Feminine name
31 An illuminating kind of firework

DOWN

2 This word for sending a message may soon be as incorrect as "sailing" on a steamer
3 This may distinguish the father from the son
4 How the butler headed his account of the contests of the bin
5 A liqueur
6 A kind of writer who shows a fish in a foreign land
7 Cook uses this for colouring
8 Some say women are illogical, anyhow these are never fair
14 Though this creature inhabits fresh water it has apparently swallowed a sea fish
15 Worthy of respect
16 Perhaps a farm Bird
18 Put this with a drug to make a material
22 One who has risen, though his commencement is at the end
24 Disagree
25 Generous
26 A contemptible little force with all to happen

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



THE BOOK PAGE

A COMMUNIST CLAIM

CAPITALISM, COMMUNISM, AND THE TRANSITION.—By Emile Burns. Gollancz, London. 5/-.

Mr. Burns will forgive a Shanghai critic if he displays a little scepticism in accepting this book as a true guide to economic salvation, if only because Mr. Burns repeats that stupid lie about "Chinese and dogs not admitted." Why this should be brought into his book on Capitalism, Communism, and the Transition, only Mr. Burns and his proof-readers can say, and it must be confessed that he does not actually pin the lie on to Shanghai. Shanghai, however, has bitter knowledge of the fact that it is the only place in the world which has to wrestle with this constantly perpetuated falsity, and mention of this little irrelevance will be forgiven. Nevertheless, Mr. Burns has produced an interesting book because he sets out to justify the contention that the capitalist system is unsuitable for the extraction of the world from its present morass of difficulties. He seems to fall into the common Communist error of accepting statistics from Moscow as the embodiment of actual accomplishment and is even more dutiful than Lord Marley in believing that millions of teachers can immediately be put on to the Russian Government's pay roll without any great difficulty. The basis, of course, of his claim for the Communist system as a satisfactory substitute for the effete capitalist structure is that the workers should be intrusted with the actual administration and the arranging of all things human and divine under the present dispensation. The logic of this is difficult to perceive. Capitalism is not a cut and dried economic state. It is extraordinarily elastic and events have shown only in recent years how greatly it can adapt itself to the difficulties which Mr. Burns would like to sweep away in a positive ecstasy of disaster. Mr. Burns must be credited with the commonsense which does not denounce capitalism on the ground of inequalities or brutalities, because he is wise enough to know that any prescription requires quite a large admixture of brutality and inequality in order to enable it to be dispensed to a stricken world. But the contention that a class war is necessary to salvation seems to be pathetically weak. It has led to fantastic and almost childish absurdities in Russia. It exposes democratic countries sometimes to helpless ridicule. It is therefore far better, it would seem, to accept Mr. Burns's purely economic contentions as worthy of examination and consideration without insisting that they should be imposed on mankind by a reckless revolutionary enthusiasm. There is such a thing as evolution, and probably when the stress and strain of the present era of recovery has passed it may be found that while revolution has necessarily been allowed to play its part in immature countries and among backward peoples, the evolutionary method, devoid though it may be of the spectacular qualities of Mr. Burns's gospel, finds its modest place in the esteem of a chastened but salvaged international sanity.—E.H.

WELL DOCUMENTED

DEMOCRACY, DEBTS AND DISARMAMENT.—By Walton Newbold, M.A., Member of the Macmillan Committee. Methuen, London. 8/6.

Mr. Walton Newbold is an unusual authority on monetary and exchange matters because he is the only confessed Communist who has ever succeeded in getting into Parliament and he is now converted from the Communist creed to a less caustic form of economic thought. He has displayed great industry in producing this book and its chief value lies in the admirable way in which it is documented. At the end of each chapter Mr. Newbold gives the authority—and they are very excellent authorities—for his various statements, and if he had been able to bring greater literary ability and power of exposition to his task, his book could have been unreservedly recommended. As it is, it must remain a valuable book for writers on economic affairs in the sense that they will find it of the utmost value in guiding their researches even though they find it somewhat diffuse in its general presentation.

It is pleasant to find that Mr. Newbold is by no means a pessimist on the general outlook, and if he is not disposed to give much credit for

OF UNIQUE VALUE

MODERN TENDENCIES IN WORLD RELIGIONS.—By Charles S. Braden, Ph.D. Allen & Unwin, London. 10/-.

In this swiftly changing world, what is happening to the religious faiths of mankind? To Hinduism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Judaism, Islam? What is actually going on in Turkey, Russia, India, China, Japan in matters of religion?

Dr. Braden's book is a remarkably interesting and successful attempt to answer this question within the compass of a single volume. He has surveyed a formidable field of literature—books, periodicals, magazines, newspapers—in the countries and religions under review. He has had interviews with acknowledged representatives of the various faiths, while the several chapters of the book have been submitted to authoritative criticism. The result is a survey of the utmost value for all concerned about the spiritual welfare of humanity.

Scientific method and discovery; economic change; political evolution; intellectual change; cultural interchange; are five influences powerfully affecting religion whenever any of them come into play. All of them, in recent years, have been bearing upon religion with increasing pressure, and human thought is in an unprecedented ferment. Dr. Braden's purpose is to give an objective report of the religious situation without an attempt to point a moral for any. He leaves one reader at least, however, with the impression that values capable of a common devotion are beginning to emerge on a world-wide scale. He depicts a fluid situation, not untinctured with hope. The author makes it clear that even the assault upon religion in Russia is not entirely reactionary, and that the ultimate outcrop from a soil which is being deeply furrowed may be a faith capable of becoming a formative factor in the future of that country. There are, nevertheless, sufficient facts in the book telling in a contrary direction to make it only too plain that universal understanding is still a remote ideal.

An arresting feature of the book is the evidence it provides of the same psychological processes at work in all lands. There is the same questioning; the same uncertainty; the same tendencies to indifferentism or to positive secularism. There is Modernism, insisting that there is a spirit at the heart of traditionalism which it is imperative shall be released from its cramping envelope of outmoded ritual and dogma. "Tradition is something," writes Professor Radhakvishnan in "The Hindu View of Life," "which is forever being worked out anew and recreated by the free activity of its followers. If a tradition does not grow, it only means that its followers have become spiritually dead." No doubt, Hinduism, since it is so indefinite and amorphous, might be expected to produce such a school of thought. But Judaism and Mahomedanism also have their modernists. The Koran is being ingeniously interpreted to reconcile the teaching of the Prophet with the contemporary situation, while many Islamic scholars are realising that it cannot hope to avoid the same processes of examination which have been fearlessly applied by Christian scholars to the Bible. But, as the inevitable reaction to such liberalism, there is Fundamentalism. Hinduism, Islam, Jewry, have their devotees trembling for the ark of the covenant and rallying the faithful to the orthodoxy once and for all time delivered to the saints.

It is obvious that such a survey could tempt an author to make a mountain from a molehill or see a summer from a single swallow. Dr. Braden gives one confidence that such a temptation has not even visited him. He has earnestly sought a true perspective. He has welcomed authoritative criticism. And his judgments are expressed with a frank caution. Thus, when writing on the attitude of liberal Jews towards Jesus, he says:

> The reaction of Jewish leaders good enough to read this chapter was that the statements are representative of but a very small group within Judaism. Yet all recognised that it does represent a present-day tendency.

Members of every religious communion, interested in what is happening in the outer world, will find this book of unique value and fascination.—H.G.N.

Great Britain's emergence from depression to the National Government, the mere fact that he is cheerful about the continuance of this improved condition obtains for him ample forgiveness.—E.H.

A VERY GOOD NUMBER

SCIENCE PROGRESS.—A Quarterly Review of Scientific Thought, Work and Affairs. October 1933. Edward Arnold, London. 7/6.

This quarterly maintains its excellence. The number under review includes several very interesting articles. That on Chalk brings out new features in the geological problems of that subject. Aston writes on the new form of hydrogen which has been discovered by his famous mass spectrograph. Small quantities of the material have now been isolated and a form of water containing it has physical characteristics (density, boiling point, etc.) which differ remarkably from those of ordinary water from which it is chemically indistinguishable. On page 226 the chemistry of "permanent waves" and the shrinking of wool when washed should excite the interest of hairdressers and laundrymen but probably won't do so!

A valuable article on crystal structure in alloys explains many of the peculiarities of those substances. The summary on "meteorology" describes the cycles discovered by the study of tree rings. On pages 299 and 300 the K'un Lun mountains are referred to thrice as "K'Un Lun"! On page 327 extracts are given from Professor Armstrong's Huxley Memorial Lecture on Scientific Education. Professor Armstrong's vigorous denunciations are always stimulating even when a little over-done. Altogether a very good number.—H.C.

A NEW JOURNAL

THE SEAGOER.—An Illustrated Quarterly. Vol. I No. 1. Seagoer Publishing Co., Ltd., 346 Strand, London W.C.2 2/6.

The intended function of this excellently got-up little magazine is not quite clear. From the point of view of the shipping man it lacks technical articles and the lay public must be uncertain regarding the intentions of the promoters. Starting as an illustrated quarterly of sea travel and world affairs, the paper seems to be involved somehow in a kind of mild middle-class Fascism and its digression into politics is by no means impressive, especially as it appears to have imbibed some of the more glaring fallacies of the Lloyd campaign against the Government's Indian policy. When the paper thinks that Sir Louis Stuart is an authority on India's constitutional questions, the weakness of its intelligence department becomes immediately revealed.

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A PRIZE WINNER

NO SECOND SPRING.—By Janet Beith. Hodder & Stoughton, London 7/6.

"No Second Spring" is a novel that would gain for itself unstinted praise even were it written by a well known author; the fact, therefore, that it is a first novel makes it an even more remarkable piece of work.

It is the prize-winning novel in the Hodder & Stoughton competition, and certainly deserves the honour. The story is founded on fact, being based on a diary belonging to the great-grandfather of the author, but even assuming that others were given the same documentary advantages it may be doubted if many could revivify so effectively the people of a bygone generation.

There is nothing particularly sensational or thrilling about the plot, and yet never for one moment does one's interest flag or attention stray. It is the story of an austere Scotch minister appointed to a Godless village in the wilds of the Highlands; and of his young wife, who though reverencing him as almost a god himself, yet finds herself wondering constantly whether his knowledge is really unquestionable. When an artist seeks lodging with them she glimpses the possibility of a more human creed than any her husband has ever preached, and of a greater happiness than she had ever realised could exist. She refuses, however, to yield to temptation, and for the sake of her adored children puts the painter out of her life, and takes up her uninspiring existence anew.

The plot itself is, however, of secondary importance to the drawing of the characters and the vivid and realistic descriptions, The minister, McGregor, is not the pious hypocritical type so often depicted, but a man of fine and strong character, the very strength of which results in an intolerant outlook without true understanding, which gradually alienates his wife's sympathy (although he fails to realise the fact), full as she is of affection and charity. The portrayal of their little girl Jean is an admirable one, with her alternate phases of *joie de vivre*, and an overwhelming terror, caused by her father's oft repeated stories of eternal punishment.

A novel, in short, that many will praise and few will criticise.

The original black and white illustrations by Keith. Henderson are also very much in keeping with the book.—P.P.C.

ARMS AND THE MAN

THE BLOODY TRAFFIC.—By Fenner Brockway. Gollancz, London. 5/-.

Mr. Fenner Brockway develops a familiar theme in putting on the shoulders of armament firms and armament trusts the entire responsibility for mankind's bellicosities. It is difficult to know quite whether Mr. Brockway's production is of great value. Those who are already of his way of thinking will of course regard it as an eloquent appeal to popular sentiment, regardless of its often reckless imputations of turpitude to men of recognised integrity. Mr. Brockway has based his book on "The Secret International," published by the Union of Democratic Control, and the tendentious character of that document is well known. With all these reservations it must be admitted, however, that Mr. Brockway has drawn attention to a very important aspect of the movement for international disarmament. The solution is not quite as easy as he imagines. Nations, and especially big nations, cannot with equanimity abandon their present methods of defence before they are satisfied completely that the new gospel of international concord is sufficiently protective. Therefore armaments must exist. Mr. Brockway himself admits that to bring armament construction solely within Government control might actually accentuate the evil which he seeks to remove. Armament firms in times of war make profits, it is true, but their experiences when the war is over are not such as justify the view that they are the favourite creatures of fortune. The matter has been under discussion by a committee of the League of Nations and it would be preferable to follow the conclusions reached by that committee rather than give hasty endorsement to the lurid sentiments to which Mr. Brockway gives expression. This criticism, however, should not be allowed to stand without a warm tribute to the author's sincerity. Of that there is no doubt. Misguided and wrong-headed as Mr. Brockway sometimes is, he has an intense forcefulness of character and, may it be said, an eloquence which with the mellowing influence of time may carry him far. He spoils his case by failing to recognise that the good qualities which he himself claims for his own side may also flourish on the other. And as for his final remedy, the complete destruction of the existing economic system, it may well be asked whether there is any ground for believing that it can be accomplished without the use of the very armaments which he condemns. This seems to be the root difficulty in the way of accepting his conclusions.—E.H.

PALACE TIMEKEEPERS

A CATALOGUE of Various Clocks, Watches, etc., of European Workmanship in the Palaces, Peking—By Simon Harcourt-Smith. Published by the Palace Museum, Peking, 1933. Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. $1.50 plus 15 cts. for postage.

This is an interesting catalogue of a hundred pages with thirty-six plates. In the first section A. (anonymous) the author lists twenty-seven clocks which cannot be attributed to any known maker. Nine of these are illustrated and several of the numbers will be readily recognised by any who have visited the Museums in the last few years. The pair of musical clocks, one of which is shown in Plate 4, with its three tiers in the shape of pagodas resting on an oblong base and its glass waterfall watched by moving figures, was frequently exhibited in the Chien Ch'ing King and can never be forgotten by any one who has seen it. Plate 5 illustrates a good example of the performing clocks which were so popular in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The clock is supported by two comical figures mounted on a noble steed which stands in a group of plants on the top of a grotto decorated with grotesque figures. Mr. Harcourt-Smith dates this about 1770 but it could easily have been made a century earlier. It is passing strange that there are no clockmakers represented in the Palace whose names have an initial A.

Commencing with B. the author describes the clocks, etc. under the names of the makers. Barbot, of London, has three, of which the most conspicuous is undoubtedly the one which he illustrates in plate 10. This musical clock, which can be correctly dated about 1780, has many characteristics similar to that of plate 4 but appears to me of later workmanship. Other London clockmakers such as William Carpenter, Jas. Cox, Benjamin Ward, Williamson, are represented by splendid examples of their extraordinary work. The elaborate musical clock about three feet high made by John Vale and illustrated in photo 29 is an unusual example of good workmanship with its face on which there are dials for the hour, day of the month, and for regulating, and with its performing figures. Rochat, of Switzerland, Padeval, Daillon and Godin, of Paris, Berger, of Copenhagen, are the only non-British workmen whose names have been found by the author on the Palace clocks. In his Introduction the author states that

> Contrary to popular belief, hardly any of the pieces herein described are of French workmanship .... the collection .... is at once a monument of English mechanical skill and fine workmanship.....

Unfortunately there is no trace in the Palaces of the clocks presented to the Court by Matthew Ricci. The author exhausted his own resources in searching for them and I have made an independent investigation, but so far have not found any Palace record of their acceptance. It was not always that proffered presents were formally accepted by the Emperor and in such instances they were retained but not recorded. It is quite possible that this was the fate of the clocks presented by Ricci. At any rate I feel quite certain that they cannot now be found in the Palaces.

Mr. Harcourt-Smith has done credit to himself and to the British Diplomatic Service by devoting his leisure time to the preparation of this volume. I am afraid that this Service and those of other nations as well as the Customs and the Missionary Body are not maintaining their early high standards of Chinese scholarship. It may be the growth of the international spirit which has caused these foreign residents to take less interest in the country in which their lot is cast than their forbears. There are still notable exceptions and among these Mr. Harcourt-Smith, a former Secretary in the British Legation, now takes his place by the gift to the world of this voluntary contribution to our knowledge of one class of Palace treasures. The catalogue is well printed on good paper and reflects credit upon the Museum authorities who during its publication were working under most discouraging handicaps.—J.C.F.

INVALUABLE

HYDROGRAPHY OF THE WHANGPOO General Series.—Report No. 10. Fourth Edition. Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai $3

We are indebted to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board for a copy of the 4th edition of their publication General Series No. 10 "The Hydrography of the Whangpoo" 1933.

The value of this book, the first edition of which was printed in 1916, has been greatly enhanced by the inclusion of additional data made possible by the length of time over which observations have now been collected since the inauguration of the hydrographic survey in 1913 by Major H. von Heidenstam.

The book is divided into eight sections which facilitate easy reference, and contains 43 plates and 33 tables, in addition to the valuable text.

Where all the material is good it is invidious to make selections but Section II explaining "The Tidal Wave and its Propagation" and Section III "Meteorological Data," appear to call for special mention.

To the layman, the tables and diagrams may appear somewhat intricate but there is no doubt that Dr. Chatley and his able assistants have produced a volume which will prove invaluable to those whose interests or work is connected with this busy waterway, and pedestrians who have occasion to wend their way along Szechuen Road or Hankow Road during the typhoon season will no doubt find the section dealing with extreme tidal phenomena of more than passing interest.

This publication can be obtained at the offices of the Board, or through Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or the Commercial Press, Ltd., and as the cost is only the modest sum of $3.00 it will no doubt find its way into the majority of Shanghai Hongs.—X-Y.Z.

AN EXPERIMENT

EXPERIMENTAL CHILD.—By Winifred Graham. Hutchinson, London. 7/6.

In this unusual book Miss Graham develops a stage further the idea which Bernard Shaw used in "Cashel Byron's Profession"—the uniting of perfectly matched people possessed of mutually compensating powers with the object of producing unusual offspring. Son of a wealthy recluse, possessed of mesmeric powers but revelling in the love of nature, and a lion-tamer whose powers the recluse discovers on his visit to a circus, Terence Thunder finds himself forced out of seclusion into a strange, but practical world, at an early age after his father, seized with a strange species of madness, is killed with his wife in a fall over a cliff. Terence does not reveal any very remarkable qualities except a high degree of spirituality, a love of nature and bird life and a susceptibility to feminine charms which is exploited by the various attractive damsels in the district. He proposes to the first three girls he meets after his release from the sheltered confinement of his house on the hill, and his experiences are enlightening because they include just "a nice, plain girl," a chorus girl who hates the country but likes orchids, and a designing female who lifts a business eye on his position. He eventually finds his soul mate and spiritual equal in his parlourmaid. The plot is somewhat naive for the author has to fling her hero into a contrasting world with little background against which he can play, but the book is remarkably well written and the hero's odd views of life are extremely entertaining.—A.P.F.

A NAUTICAL MANUAL

THE CHINA COASTER'S TIDE BOOK.—New Edition. North-China Daily News and Herald, Ld. On sale at the offices of the Publishers and all local booksellers. $5.

The China Coaster's Tide Book and Nautical Pocket Manual for 1934 is now off the press, and with its wealth of information will be welcomed by all who are engaged in shipping in this part of the world. The information concerning the various ports has been revised by the Harbour authorities, and in other directions every effort has been made by the publishers to bring the volume well up to date. Among the important revisions noted is the new International Code of Signals approved by the Lisbon Conference of 1930, which becomes operative on January 1; the new Signals showing the depth of water at the Tangku Signal Station and the Taku Bar; the new Berthing Signals to be used by the shipping companies of Shanghai; and the new Code of Signals operative at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway wharves at Pukow.

EUROPE'S WOES

WAR UNLESS—.—By Sisley Huddleston. Gollancz London. 5/-.

Mr. Sisley Huddleston's authority as an exponent of European politics is well known. He has represented some of the leading London newspapers in France and the picture of a Europe trembling on the brink of another war cannot be ignored. He takes the line that there must be radical revision of the treaties under which the present territorial division of Europe has been determined. He rightly condemns any attempt to put the public in blinkers. Silence about the dangers ahead will merely precipitate the catastrophe. He dismisses various proposals and tentative schemes now in force, and his conclusion is that America and Great Britain should unite and help the chief Powers of Europe to come together in removing the obstacles to the continuance of peace.

Mr. Huddleston is severe on the little nations, and the severity may perhaps be diminished now that he knows that those little nations have formed themselves into such an alliance that their emergence as a big nation is practically secured. They may therefore hope to gain the good opinion of this brilliant prophet of ill.

Mr. Huddleston makes a good point when he urges that territorial and political revision of treaties should be carried out by non-emotional experts rather than by popularly conceived gatherings of amateur diplomatists. If a critic were asked to put his finger on the cause of the weakness of the Treaty of Versailles, he might be inclined to say that it lies in the predominant part played by amateur diplomatists like Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, and M. Clemenceau in determining the lines of settlement. As each successive war memoir comes out and shows how wonderfully the supermen played their part in these discussions and also in the conduct of affairs leading up to the Armistice, the more convinced does the reader become that these supermen had a status entirely beyond their deserts and mainly manufactured by their own blindness to realities. The world had far better go back to the trained diplomatist and the trained administrator in endeavouring to solve its difficulties. Mr. Huddleston's book supplies ample material for support of that view, although his criticisms of certain aspects of the League of Nations' operations will require correction, as, indeed, they have already received at the hands of Sir Norman Angell and others.—E.H.

HIDDEN TREASURE

THE LAVENHAM MYSTERY.—By Ben Bolt. Ward, Lock, London 3/6.

Any book by Ben Bolt is welcome for there are few authors to-day whose works are enjoyed as much as his. Charles Lavenham, on a visit to Dartmoor, meets another person of the same name and, through him, becomes involved in a mystery and a series of breathless adventures which are told only as Ben Bolt can tell them. Years before, Henry Lavenham, according to legend, returned from his roamings and brought back with him a huge fortune which was supposed to be hidden in a mound on the moor. Just about the time Charles pays his visit, a gang is trying to unearth the hidden treasure. How they are foiled the book itself will tell.—W.H.C.

GRIPPING

FOLLOW THE BLUE CAR.—By R. A. J. Walling. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 7/6.

Bearing, with apparent pride, three Chinese characters meaning "Made in Great Britain," this story by the author of "The Fatal Five Minutes" and "Behind the Yellow Blind," is a gripping, well-balanced one which never slackens in interest. A "tip" to Philip Tolefree leads to the startling discovery of a murder which has followed a big car robbery. Suspicion falls on a youth, who disappears, followed by the girl he loves. Clues are few and far between but even these are sufficient to lead Tolefree to discover the murderer and to enable Mr. Walling to turn out a really good yarn.—W.H.C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

TELL THE WORLD.—British & Foreign Bible Society

SKETCHES OF MEN AND LIFE.—I. Fukuda. Kenkyusha Press

THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S WAY TO PREVENT WAR.—Edited by L. Woolf. Gollancz

A SHORT HISTORY OF RELIGIONS—E. E. Kellett, Gollancz

FICTION

A MAN'S WAY.—M. Hine, Bodley Head

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77 NANKING ROAD

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Reimbursements	Drawn by Bonds Nos.	equalling
1 of $50,000	25339 First Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement drawn by Bondholders residing at Moukden, Tientsin	$ 50,000
1 of $12,399	19948 Second Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement drawn by Bondholders residing at Tientsin	12,399
62 of $ 2,000	513, 8112, 10140, 10482, 14081, 19478, 24725, 26767, 29103, 33928, 34882, 34893, 34914, 34945, 37045, 39372, 39726, 40934, 42018, 44866, 45129, 46231, 48758, 49778, 50587, 50719, 51542, 52454, 53971, 55290, 56717, 65278, 69314, 73708, 76392, 78004, 79018, 79101, 79308, 85303, 85548, 87444, 89287, 89963, 90832, 90872, 91706, 92770, 94761, 96516, 98159, 101925, 104639, 108991, 109514, 112168, 116535, 117407, 119350, 121626, 122482. 124304. — — —	124,000
62 of $ 300	1152, 8086, 9694, 10727, 12751, 13828, 13852, 17308, 21142, 23562, 25713, 26503, 26634, 39433, 41062, 41461, 42168, 43056, 43223, 45079, 45713, 46061, 47390, 48306, 51006, 52869, 55684, 56687, 59206, 60261, 61680, 62698, 66995, 69670, 71322, 72563, 72609, 74529, 76777, 77757, 78229, 79261, 83616, 83979, 85363, 85886, 88285, 89964, 90632, 90975. 91083, 91593, 92467, 92772, 96370, 100981, 102523, 113425, 114892, 116146, 117263, 122729. — — —	18,600
62 of $ 200	3670, 5246, 5989, 6703, 9499, 9585, 11313, 13524, 14044, 17585, 18513, 18608, 19519, 20928, 24668, 25034, 25168, 26204, 29866, 32804, 35806, 43689, 44257, 47605, 48300, 49472, 52269, 52986, 53306, 54649, 56762, 57712, 59589, 61112, 62883, 62935, 63234, 63879, 67111, 74496, 76844, 78938, 79850, 82173, 82473, 83803, 84703, 84953, 91936, 94669, 98184, 100641, 101367, 104514, 108210, 108584, 108832, 109289, 115616, 120023, 121238, 122176. — — —	12,400
62 of $ 100	1900, 6354, 9368, 9593, 10360, 10724, 11358, 13602, 17992, 21011, 23582, 25699, 32370, 33781, 37991, 40235, 40820, 41158, 41744, 44382, 47870, 47878, 49434, 52846, 54541, 57085, 58967, 62650, 62746, 63581, 66922, 68399, 70302, 72247, 74647, 78364, 78705, 80834, 84553, 84697, 85743, 87054, 87096, 88964, 91027, 91677, 92355, 93695, 94704, 95495, 96911, 96958, 105104, 105257, 109581, 110170, 112343, 112782, 114072, 118021, 118629, 122034. — — —	6,200
1 of $ 799	47812	799
1 of $ 120	49192	120
1 of $ 80	23467	80
1 of $ 39	53245	39
12,480 of $ 12	Terminating with No. "7"	149,760
12,734	Reimbursements Totalling	$374,397

The International Savings Society draws the attention of the public to the fact that there are often misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. The Society does not hold itself responsible for these errors, as the only official drawing list is the one issued by the Head Office, which bears the title "Official Drawing List."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 18

The Flower Show

Shanghai may have many faults, but certainly idleness is not one of them. There's always something going on—if it isn't a war, it's the races; if it isn't the races, it's a flower show.

Flowers—and birds—are going to be the centre of interest this week-end, and I hear from all sides that the Chrysanthemum Exhibition which opens this afternoon is really going to surpass anything of its kind that has been shown for some years. To the ordinary person who doesn't know much about flowers the arrangement and decoration of the exhibition means more than the technical side. Imagine a cascade of autumn chrysanthemums looking like a many-coloured waterfall—surely the most untutored eye must respond. And then again, there is to be a bird display as an additional attraction.

People Who Grow Things

Amongst the exhibitors there is, of course, keen competition. All people who grow things seem to get a peculiar joy out of it, and even the mere arranging of flowers seems to give as much pleasure to the modern housewife as it did to those of the past. Though our grandmothers may have spent more time "arranging the flowers" they certainly didn't waste much artistic zeal over it—the Victorian standard of beauty saw to that! But to-day you've only to look at the floral side of the Show, which is in the hands of the Ladies' Committee of the Horticultural Society, to see that flower arrangement is not a lost art.

Mrs. R. Laurenz, whose beautiful garden is well known to all her friends, is president of the Committee. Other members include Mrs. T. A. Clark who will be in charge of the Table Decorations this afternoon; and Mrs. B. D. F. Beith who has taken over the arduous duty of looking after the Children's Competitions. These, by the way, are most revealing: One wouldn't think that small children of 4 and 5—and in one instance, 3—would be interested in floral decoration. But they are—witness last year's prize won by the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White, Nellie, who was then aged four and a half! Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, another a keen gardener, is also on the Committee and another is Mrs. F. B. Winter, all of whom will have a busy week-end looking after their sections of the Show.

A Welsh Gathering

Members of St David's society enjoyed a very pleasant At Home which was held for them last Sunday morning by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bidgood. Refreshments were there to suit all tastes—*i.e.* from coffee to cocktails—and a speciality for the occasion were some delicious Welsh cakes. Guests included nearly all the members of the Society and the gathering served as an opportunity for the members to get to know one another in pleasantly informal surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Thomas—Mr. Thomas is the President—were of course amongst them; and others included Mr. R. H. Whittaker, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gwynne, Dr. and Mrs. Evan Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Barry Evans and Mr. J. R. Jones.

Strictly No Admittance?

The "Strictly No Admittance" notice which has adorned the imposing gates of one of Hungjao's new residences these past weeks, has at last disappeared. This ceremony took place last Sunday when Sir Victor Sassoon, (whose gates they were) made his house, if not exactly open to the public, at any rate, open to his friends. The housewarming then took the form of a lunch party which was attended by quite a lot of people—most of whom have been mentioned here a good deal of late, so I won't give you their names all over again.

However, mention of Sir Victor reminds me that he announces that he is not going to give his usual series of dinner parties this season, but will give a formal ball on December 15. This, I gather, is to be attended by what are generally known as "important people", whereas the younger and rather less consequent of Sir Victor's friends will be asked to a Fancy Dress dance later on. The latter, so guests to dress up as school children.....

Another Housewarming

Out in the Hungjao neighbourhood took place on Wednesday last when Mr. and Mrs. Calcina had a few of their friends to a stand-up tiffin in their new bungalow on the Macleod road. It was essentially a "horsey" gathering, by which I am not being rude, but merely trying to indicate that most of the guests were riding people and were dressed ready for the afternoon's ride across country. Amongst others Mr. and Mrs. "Lew" Andrews were there, having just returned from a holiday in Japan and both looking exceedingly well despite the "summer in Shanghai" which preceded their trip. And there was also Miss Mary Sheldon, a newcomer to Shanghai who hails from the States. To give a thumb-nail sketch—she is dark and good-looking and knows quite a lot about riding, and she is staying for sometime in Shanghai as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lang.

Joint Committee Meeting

In the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Mei, at the November meeting of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organisations which was held in the rooms of the Portuguese Women's Association, Pearce Apartments, on Wednesday afternoon, the chair was taken by Mrs. P. Dunbar, 1st vice-Chairman.

Mrs. L. Kucej, the new delegate from the Danube Ladies Benevolent Society, was welcomed.

After the minutes of the October meeting, correspondence and treasurer's report had been dealt with, the resolution was placed before the Committee and passed, that a change in Article 2 Section 1 of the By-laws should be made, so as to read "The Officers shall be elected annually from representatives of women's organisations by the members of the Joint Committee at the regular December meeting" in place of "at the regular November meeting."

The Civic Affairs Committee, through Mrs. B. Lindskog, chairman, addressed the meeting on the subject of playing grounds for children, and expressed the opinion of the Committee that at least some provision should be made to provide a children's park in place of the garden which had been closed on account of the new boys' school being built in Yu Yuen Road. Mrs. Lindskog also noted that children in Shanghai were badly provided with recreation grounds for a map of Shanghai would show that on the route from Jessfield Park to the Race Course there would only be found one garden, in Nanyang Road, while from the Race Course to Hongkew Park there were only the Garden Bridge playground and Quinsan Gardens. For Chinese children exclusively, Mrs. Lindskog understood, there was only one park, in Singapore Road.

The question of utilising a number of vacant plots of ground as playgrounds was also touched upon.

Following Mrs. Lindskog's address the motion was proposed by Mrs. Lunkley, that the support and approval of the Joint Committee be given to the Civics Committee in the matter of reopening a park for children in place of the one which had been closed.

The Address

Mrs. Fiske, a visitor to Shanghai, and a member of the National Cinema Club of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced by Mrs. Dunbar and spoke to the membership on the organisation to which she belongs. The Cleveland Cinema Club, said Mrs. Fiske, was organised in 1916 to study the art of the motion picture, its educational and moral effect and to promote its best development.

Ohio, being one of the few states that has state censorship, the censorship board consists of one or more representatives from the largest and best known clubs in the state. The Cleveland Cinema Club has two representatives and one or the other always attends the meetings. Cleveland Cinema Club is also connected with the Better Films National Committee and the National Board of Reviews and through these and various other connections it is in close touch with the motion picture industry and its policies.

After touching upon the research that is being conducted into the psychological effect of a number of films, Mrs. Fiske said that the Cinema club was working through small clubs, the State Federation, the Parent-Teachers Associations and above all through the various churches, so that through the educators, the organisations and the churches public opinion would be aroused.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Fiske for her address was proposed by Mrs. Dunbar, and heartily endorsed by all present.

Informality Please.....

Surely those people are few who prefer formal and somewhat lengthy dinners to the cheerful atmosphere of a friendly gathering. At any rate, it is safe to say that the American Minister, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, is not amongst those few, for despite the fact that he has been widely feted in Shanghai, most of the gatherings would fall into the pleasantly informal category.

Amongst his many engagments this week was a most enjoyable dinner given for him last Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold whose guests included leading members of the American community and several notable Chinese personalities. The hostess was wise in her choice of entertainment—she dispensed with the usual many-course dinner, and struck just the right note of informality by having a buffet supper. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Josselyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Laurenz, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Young, Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor and Mr. J. A. Mackay.

Socially Speaking

In addition to being an event of outstanding scientific interest, the opening of the new Shanghai Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society last Wednesday proved one of the most enjoyable social events of the week. Wu Lien-teh Hall was crowded during the reception hours. Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby, who shared honours with her husband in achieving the museum for Shanghai, was hostess and was assisted by a representative group. Among the guests were a few staunch business men, there under protest but amenable to wifely suggestion, who audibly renounced any claims to belonging to the intelligentsia. But even these shared the general approbation of the museum, unique in this part of the world.

A Reminder

Just a hurried last line to remind you that this week is your last opportunity to send presents and cards to the "folks at home" if you want them to arrive in good time for Christmas. For, with all due respect to uncles and aunts, it is always as well to get their Christmas presents home to them on the right side of the New Year. There are only two more mails to England:—the Empress of Russia on November 19, and the General Lee (which is really the last chance) on the 23rd.

Those with families in the States are more fortunate: they may put off the evil moment until next week and still remain blest by the family circle.

FYB

CURLS AND COIFFURES

Long Hair Returns: Hats and Hairnets: Schiaparelli Says . . .

BY DARE

The long and the short of it is—that there is actually a plot afoot to bring long hair back to the mode. And if you could see all the French ladies with their sophisticated and modern gowns.....and their hair pulled up right off the back of the neck and tied into a chignon at the crown of the head, you would agree with me that the idea is not without charm.

Now if you haven't enough hair for a chignon, and few of us who have ever had short tresses really have, then you drag the hair up and anchor it somehow—so that the ends of what should be a chignon are curled into little, flying curls.

They call this a revival of 1910, but I remember it much further back than that. And, as I said, this coiffure is worn quite as well with the modern dress as it is worn with those early nineteen hundred period gowns, if such a recent style can be called period.

Conquer Untidiness

One thing about this coiffeur is the inevitable untidiness of the little hairs at the back of the neck—less one cements them up with bandoline. And oh, what pretty ears she must have. Not only that, but what a pretty neck she must have, and how clean....not that I am insinuating that the neck of a lovely lady is ever anything but clean, but for this coiffeur and our standards of elegance to-day, twice a day is not going to be nearly often enough to wash the back of the neck with soap and water!

Certain hats and collars go with this type of hairdress, definitely. And what it is going to mean to the millinery industry if women take it in a widespread seriousness is something to speculate upon. Even now, many chic Parisiennes are trucking whatever length hair they have up into the back of their modish hats—quite a feat, that, when you remember how hats have been tilted these last few seasons!

A Day for Hairnets

There are definite moments in the life of an elegant woman when a hairnet is needed. And to not have one available is to risk being unkempt—and who would! Certain coiffeurs, certain hats, and certain times and places necessitate hairnets.

The nice thing about a hairnet is that it is so inexpensive, one can well wear it for the going to a theatre for instance—and then just throw it away after you get there. And next to an out and out evening hat, what can so well keep the coiffeur in place? And after that expensive water wave—have you ever tried seriously wearing a hairnet for sleep? Not one of those veils which are impossible to wear at night, but a simple double mesh hairnet—pinned in place, of course, so it won't slip and be uncomfortable, nor disarrange the waves.

Hollywood Wears Them

Hollywood stars wear hairnets on the sets—oh, not for the actual taking of the picture, of course. But if you have noticed, the heroine's coiffure is always perfect—and those scenes aren't always taken in a faked set by any means, these days. How does she do it? Hairnets, believe me! Because hair that seemingly just naturally stays beautifully trained and in place—is the result of a determined effort with brush and comb—and hairnet.

So if you've lost the hairnet habit, stock up with a few. Choose various types, and some in the double and some in the single mesh.

Schiaparelli Says

"Everything that is cheap and quickly perishable is an extravagance no woman can afford.

"Industries are dying, factories are idle and thousands are out of work. Accepting cheap substitutes for real values will not bring about a return of prosperity.

"Women have come to realise that one well cut, beautiful dress is the luxury allowed to a shaky budget. No fake jewelry is permitted to-day. Accessories should not be ordinary.

"The mode has been Victorian for three years. I am strongly opposed to this influence. The era of fussiness is over. We may, however, turn to the past for splendour and luxury. A certain amount of it is badly needed.

"With this in mind, I like to use many beautiful fabrics. The distortion and lack of taste one sees is awful. In stressing the beauty of materials, their cut and finish, I have had one thought in mind, and that is, simplicity....Nothing is sensational.

"The new silhouette is extremely simple. Waist lines are normal. Skirt lengths are normal. Width at the top I have kept for I believe in it. Why harbour the delusion that a woman looks well with a small bust? It is not so."

BIRTHS

ARTHUR.—At Shaohsing, Chekiang, on November 10, 1933, to the Reverend and Mrs. J. HILLCOAT ARTHUR, of Hangchow, Chekiang, a son, LOUIS CAMPBELL.

BLECHYNDEN.—On November 17, 1933, at home, 602 Embankment House, North Soochow Road, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Blechynden, a daughter, TUNDE.

MARRIAGES

GRAHAM — FORRESTER.— On Thursday, November 9, 1933, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Reverend Dean Swann, FREDA, only daughter of Mrs. F. Forrester and the late Frederick Forrester of Barrow-in-Furness, England, to ARNOLD, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Graham of Ambleside, Westmoreland, England.

SMITH — GREENFIELD. — On November 16, 1933, at the British Episcopal Church, Foochow, by the Right Reverend Bishop J. Hind, Bishop of Fukien, assisted by Reverend W. P. W. Williams, M.A., DOROTHEA GEORGINA GREENFIELD, second daughter of Mr. J. A. Greenfield, Postal Commissioner, and Mrs. J. A. Greenfield, to PERCIVAL ERNEST SMITH, son of Dr. E. Smith, London, and the late Mrs. Smith.

DEATHS

CRUZ.—On Thursday, November 16, 1933, at the Shanghai General Hospital, EURICIA VICENTA DA CRUZ, aged 46 years. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy).

Died: Hallie Westdrook Anderderson, wife of David L. Anderson at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 18, 1933.

ERIKSEN.—SVEND AAGE DREJER ERIKSEN of the ss. "JOHANNE JUSTESEN" born Copenhagen, aged 29 years, died accidently at Chinwangtao, November 13, 1933, buried November 15, 1933, at Shanghaikuan.

HARE.—On November 10, 1933, in Amoy, Fukien, China, ROBERT HARE, late Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 59.

LEI.—On November 17, 1933, at Shanghai, Capt. TORALF ALBERT LEI, Norwegian subject, aged 54 years.

MACPHAIL.—On November 17, 1933, at Shanghai, THOMAS MACPHAIL, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 89 years.

REYNOLDS.—On September 29, 1933, at Braemore Lodge, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent, LILLIAN, the dearly beloved wife of Frank Oswald Reynolds, formerly of Shanghai.

SHABANOFF.—On November 18, at 331 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, Mrs. PARASKEVA B. SHABANOFF, aged 63 years.

WALK.—On Tuesday, November 21, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, Dr. ANTON J. WALK, aged 33 years.

IN MEMORIAM

EVA.—In ever loving memory of our darling son PATRICK, who died November 17, 1931.

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From OSLO

Malaya	Oct. 10	Dec. 19
Trianon	Oct. 19	Dec. 25
Peiping	—	Dec. 25
Annam	Nov. 9	Jan. 13
Thalatta	Nov. 10	Jan. 26

From BREMEN

Neleus	Oct. 14	Dec. 4
C.Roubaix	Nov. 4	Dec. 23

From HAMBURG

Teneriffa	Oct. 3	Nov. 28
Neleus	Oct. 18	Dec. 3
Saale	Nov. 11	Jan. 1

From ANTWERP

St. Lou. Bie	—	Dec. 21

From ROTTERDAM

Coblenz	Nov. 1	Dec. 20
Kulmerland	Nov. 9	Dec. 25
Ramses	—	Jan. 8

From LONDON

Gleniffer	Oct. 21	Nov. 30
Bangalore	Oct. 21	Dec. 3
Carthage	Oct. 27	Dec. 4
Glenogle	Nov. 4	Dec. 4
HakusanM.	Nov. 3	Dec. 11
Benvenue	Oct. 28	Dec. 12
Nalders	Nov. 10	Dec. 18

From LIVERPOOL

Durban M.	—	Nov. 22
Menestheus	Oct. 21	Nov. 28
Perseus	Oct. 28	Dec. 7
Agamemnon	Nov. 11	Dec. 21
Pyrrhus	Nov. 18	Dec. 27

From MARSEILLES

A. Lebon	Oct. 20	Nov. 22
F. Roussel	Nov. 3	Dec. 4
Aeneas	Nov. 11	Dec. 16
Porthos	Nov. 17	Dec. 21

From GENOA

Arendskerk	Nov. 11	Dec. 18

From TRIESTE

Carignano	Nov. 6	Dec. 23
Moncalieri	Nov. 9	Dec. 28
ConteRosso	Nov. 10	Dec. 4

From SUEZ

Main	—	Dec. 7
Oldenburg	Nov. 13	Dec. 17

From BOMBAY

Bengal Maru	—	Nov. 24
Tango M.	Nov. 13	Dec. 3

From CALCUTTA

Talma	Nov. 11	Dec. 3

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	Nov. 1	Dec. 9

From SOERABAIA

Tjisalak	Nov. 9	Nov. 27
Tjibadak	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

From SINGAPORE

Terukuni M.	—	Nov. 24
Tamara	—	Nov. 25
Burgenland	Nov. 15	Nov. 27
Teneriffa	—	Nov. 28
Bengloe	Nov. 21	Dec. 2

From HONGKONG

Yalou	—	Nov. 21
Teiresias	—	Nov. 22
Saarbruecken	Oct 20	Nov. 23

From MANILA

P. Taft	Nov. 18	Nov. 24
A. Maersk	Nov. 21	Nov. 27
P.Cleveland	Nov. 22	Nov. 27

From DAVAO

Tai Shan	Nov. 7	Nov. 22

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due S'hai
Siam. Prince	—	Nov. 25
GertrudeMk.	Oct. 11	Nov. 29
Pen. Castle	Oct. 14	Nov. 30
Tokai M.	Oct. 15	Nov. 30
P. Pierce	Oct. 26	Dec. 8
Silverteak	Oct. 27	Dec. 9
Tai Ping	Oct. 28	Dec. 11
Nankai M.	Nov. 2	Dec. 14
Glaucus	Oct. 26	Dec. 14
Stl. Scientist	—	Dec. 15
P. Garfield	Nov. 2	Dec. 18
HokurokuM.	Nov. 14	Dec. 29
Mun. Castle	Nov. 15	Dec. 30
Sunnanvik	Nov. 8	Dec. 30
P. Polk	Nov. 16	Jan. 1

From SAN FRANCISCO

Falstria	—	Nov. 25
P.VanBuren	Nov. 10	Dec. 4
P. Pierce	Nov. 17	Dec. 8
Tatsuta M.	Nov. 16	Dec. 15

From PORTLAND

Gold.Horn	Oct. 26	Nov. 24
G.Pershing	Nov. 8	Nov. 28

From SEATTLE

Tyndareus	Oct. 28	Nov. 24
P. Jackson	Nov. 11	Nov. 28
Protesilaus	Nov. 18	Dec. 14

From VANCOUVER

E. Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 4

From YOKOHAMA

Tokiwa M.	—	Nov. 23
Tsukuba M.	—	Nov. 25
Chitral	Nov. 21	Nov. 26

From KOBE

Kasagi M.	—	Nov. 23

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	Nov.22	Nov. 23
ShanghaiM.	Nov.26	Nov. 27

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakozaki Maru, Nov. 14. From Europe via Suez Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rodda, Mr. C. M. Clark, Mr. W. Hendry, Mr. Richard R. Potter, Mrs. H. Priestwood, Mr. D. J. Benson, Mr. C. B. Perriam, Mr. J. D. Riddell, Mrs. M. Ewing, Mr. J. Jensen, Mr. E. F. Rauch, Mrs. Rauch, Mr. S. Vitali, Mr. A. Cavalieri, Mrs. A. Brown, Dr. W. Fawzy, Father Langenbacher Dominic, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harrison, Mstr. J. Harrison, Miss M. Harrison, Mr. I. Braun, Miss L. Bailey, Miss Fay Boncher, Miss L. Lissak.

Per str. Liangchow, Nov. 15. From Hongkong. Mr. J. P. Ross.

Per str. Hsin Peking, Nov. 15. From Ningpo. Mr. N. B. Scott, Mr. D. M. Butt.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Nov. 15. From Japan. Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hester Leach, Mr. and Mrs. G. Joannides, Mr. J. Nettesheim, Mr. H. W. Scott, Mrs. A. MacGregor, Mr. B. P. Lind, Mr. S. E. Femand, Mr. M. Ramamarti, Mr. Raja Singh.

Per B.F.S. Hector, Nov. 15. From Liverpool Via Ports. Mr. and Mrs. E. Allanson, Miss B. Allanson, Mr. R. E. L. Beardsworth, Capt. F. N. Booth, Mrs. W. Buchanan, Mrs. J. A. Dawson, Miss M. Fairchild, Miss N. M. Fairchild, Mrs. A. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hindle, Mr. T. Hoggarth, Mrs. H. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. A. Innes, Mrs. P. Jernigan, Mrs. J. F. Jones, Mr. A. Laing, Mrs. J. F. Lavers, Mr. E. R. Leach, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Maxwell, Miss L. Maxwell, Mr. H. L. Mecklenburgh, Mrs. R. B. Muirhead, Miss A. M. Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor, Miss K. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Young, Mr. G. A. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lewis, Mr. W. E. B. Filsinger, Mr. L. Lerchenfeld, Mr. A. J. Wood.

Per str. Shasi, Nov. 16. From Ichang. Mrs. Evans, Miss H. Dicher, Miss Campbell.

Per str. Loongwo, Nov. 16. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hall, Mr. Shuttleworth.

Per str. Shuntien, Nov. 16. From Tientsin. Dr. Hasselman-Kahlert, Cpl. E. Allison, L/Cpl. F. Woods.

Per str. Szechuen, Nov. 16. From Tsingtao. Mrs. C. Wood, Miss M. A. Shindina, Mr. C. M. Craftsoff.

Per str. Nanning, Nov. 17. From Hongkong. Mr. H. D. Eichholtz.

Per N.Y.K.S. Taiyo Maru, Nov. 17. From Hongkong. Mr. H. J. Eddo, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sounds, Mrs. H. Keen, Mr. N. Denison, Mr. H. G. Vors, Mr. K. Sick, Mr. Alvin A. Gorhane, Mr. J. S. Smith, Miss Dorothy Doods, Mr. Karl Brahn, Dr. Fr. Weigand.

Per str. Kaiping, Nov. 18. From Chinwangtao. Mr. W. B. Chilton.

Per str. Wusueh, Nov. 18. From Hankow. Mr. R. Mortenson, Mrs. Awcock.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Nov. 19. From Hongkong. Mr. J. Albeck, Miss H. Boitchuck, Dr. T. M. Burton, Mr. A. H. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, Mr. P. Grant Jones, Col. M. H. Logan, Col. R. L. Labonne, Miss M. Massey-Westropp, Mr. R. T. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. H. Priestley, Mr. J. F. Rhame, Mrs. B. J. H. and Miss Ruttonjee, Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. J. A. Ritchie, Mrs. H. B. Ramsay, Miss R. Sylva, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schmidt, Mr. G. Shibuya, Miss M. G. K. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tilley, Misses L. and M. Tilley, Mr. Auchen, Mr. R. J. Bladon, Mr. F. W. Dunhill, Mr. A. B. Pandino, Mr. R. Perry, Mr. M. Ishino, Miss D. Welch.

Per str. Wuhu, Nov. 19. From Nanking. Sir Wm. Hornell.

Per str. Kungwo, Nov. 19. From River Ports. Mr. G. W. Vilas, Mr. E. Porta, Capt. Antonio Riva, Mr. Julius Marcus, Dr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Clibborn.

Per str. Taiyuan, Nov. 20. From Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per str. Siangwo, Nov. 20. From River Ports. Miss Read, Mr. Harries.

Per str. Shengking, Nov. 20. From Northern Ports. Mr. J. Tudhope, Mr. Kelmode, Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mr. Rothchild, Mr. C. Neilsen.

Per G.L.S. Pembrokeshire, Nov. 20. From London. Mrs. E. G. Whitney. **From Port Swettenham.** Mrs. Young. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Miss Bowden, Mstr. Bowden.

Per P. & O. S. Ranchi, Nov. 20. From London. Mrs. S. S. Hill, Mrs. G. Gibson, Mrs. E. Johnston, Mrs. J. Knight, Mrs. L. Larsen, Miss A. Leslie, Mrs. N. Leslie, Miss D. and N. Leslie, Mrs. S. Miskin, Mrs. J. Needham, Mrs. A. L. Piper, Mrs. A. Phillips, Miss K. Rapley, Mrs. P. Rayment, Capt. and Mrs. Stennes, Mrs. E. L. Hartopp, Mrs. G. L. Barrett, Mrs. W. Craddock, Mrs. Crookshank, Mrs. G. Cook, Mrs. W. G. Cook, Mrs. C. Frankish, Capt. Swoffer, Capt. W. W. Graham, Mrs. Glayde, Mrs. J. D. Grundul. **From Marseilles.** Mrs. M. Fowles, Miss M. Mace, Miss R. Price, Miss L. Baker. **From Singapore.** Mr. and Mrs. Langerova, Mrs. R. Sternberg, Mrs. H. Strange. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. N. Peters, Mrs. E. Stocker, Mrs. V. D. Craddock, Mrs. T. Wallace, Mrs. Drakeford.

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, Nov. 20. From San Francisco, etc. Sister Constance Anna, Mr. Joseph Bitker, Mrs. Madeleine S. Bowles, Mr. J. F. Caldwell, Mr. J. Cather, Miss L. M. Dalrymple, Mr. Bert Feibelman, Miss Carolyn Franke, Miss Katherine Franke, Miss Katherine Franke Miss Catharine C. Griffin, Mr. Michael Gingeroff, Mrs. Maria Huebler, Mr. J. C. Haley, Mrs. Dora M. Hall, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Henningsen, Jr., Mrs. A. P. Henningsen, Sr., Miss Ardeane Henningsen, Miss Barbara Henningsen, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Houston, Mrs. Nellie H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Sergius Klotz, Miss Nadya Klotz, Mr. B. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce J. Miles, Miss Betty Miles, Mr. D. MacKenzie, Mr. A. F. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Indrik Odin, Mrs. Norman Peck, Miss Amy D. Phillips, Mr. M. S. Jolin, Mr. Donald H. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rimmington, Miss E. Ruhl, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scharffenberg, Mrs. Carl Seitz, Mr. George W. Simmie, Mr. C. H. Stearns, Miss Virginia Stearns, Miss Glorianna Swanson, Miss Arden Swanson, Mr. Harold D. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tim, Miss M. and N. Tim, Mrs. S. Wagstaff.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Nov. 21. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. A. L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beaumont, Mr. J. J. Chaffin, Mr. W. Jr. Coles, Mr. H. E. Hargreaves, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. C. G. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hohnke, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lutfy, Mr. A. G. H. Masseurs, Mr. J. Monnet, Mr. H. E. Morriss, Mr. J. A. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tilburn, Mr. C. L. Wanger, Mr. T. M. Williams, Mrs. D. L. Goodyear, Miss J. Parsons, Mr. R. W. Rowledge, Mr. J. D. Drummond, Mr. E. L. Elias, Mr. A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, Miss G. R. Eckford, Dr. J. C. Hultman, Mr. F. C. Howard, Mr. A. Morch, Mr. N. M. Philipsen, Miss W. Russell, Mr. H. C. Young, Mr. L. A. Dent, Mr. R. T. Down, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. K. Zolander, Mr. J. E. Black, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Dr. J. P. Febily, Miss M. A. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lambert, Mr. H. W. Page, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Black, Mrs. J. Brime, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rockwell, Mrs. E. Potter, Miss P. Potter, Mr. G. H. Potts, Capt. J. G. Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Geech, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Rowlands, Mrs. Scott-Riddell, Mrs. A. G. Mackay.

OUTWARD

Per str. Ingeren, Nov. 15.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Conings.

Per str. Kiangwo, Nov. 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. E. N. Merritt, Mr. Macdonald.

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Nov. 15.—For Hongkong.—Mr. A. Blomer, Mr. J. E. Donaldson, Mrs. Kate McGrow Baxter, Mrs. M. J. Claescher, Mrs. J. E. Donaldson, Mrs. F. M. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs. Cyrus Gates, Mrs. Grace Elder, Mr. Jean Gastambide, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Ellsworth A. Cooper, Mr. W. A. Muirhead, Miss Margaret Justin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster Smith, Mrs. Emily Abily, Mme. J. L. Bourgoin, Miss Ina Reese Marviw, Mrs. Chappell Q. Stanton, Mr. P. B. Havens, Mrs. Anna Cochrane, Mrs. A. R. Gallimore, Mr. Francis P. Miller, Mrs. Y. S. Kavan, Dr. and Mrs. Authur G. Coons.—**For Manila.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brookhein, Mrs. Dunlap, Admiral C. E. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Eason, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Jean, Mrs. C. E. Courtney, Mrs. Blanche I. Happer, Mr. L. V. McAdams, Mrs. W. J. Carver, Miss Carvline Carver, Mrs. O. C. Gregg.

Per str. Liangchow, Nov. 16.—For Chefoo.—Mr. J. P. Sorensen.

Per str. Woosung, Nov. 16.—For River Ports.—Mrs. R. S. Berkey, Mrs. J. S. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stam, Mr. Moller.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Nov. 16.—For Japan.—Mr. A. N. Futchally, Mr. G. Max, Mr. V. Ourassoff Tchoapine, Miss M. M. Houle, Mrs. E. Parsons, Mr. Charles Hugo, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tibbetts, Mr. N. G. Whitmore, Mr. H. Hamrin, Mr. M. Paci, Mr. Curtis Lake, Hindson.

Per str. Loongwo, Nov. 17.—For River Ports.—Miss Evrenova, Capt. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Gale, Mrs. Martin, Mr. S. R. Schmidt, Mrs. J. L. Poole.

Per str. Shuntien, Nov. 18.—For Chefoo.—Mr. H. R. Lane.

Per str. Shasi, Nov. 18.—For Ichang.—Mrs. R. B. Muirhead.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. K. Duxbury, Mr. O. Milbricht.

Per str. Kwangtung, Nov. 18.—For Swatow.—Mrs. F. Jabara.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. C. F. Gaby.

Per M.M.S. Aramis, Nov. 18.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Berthelot, Mrs. Chardel, Mr. F. Cottet-Emard, Mr. Lafolie, Mr. do Villiers de la Noue, Mr. Corda, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Le Jemtel, Miss Achilles, Mr. J. Chamoton, Miss Levintoff, Mr. L. Griswold, Mr. A. Coccioli, Mr. R. Fouques, Mr. Le Bars, Mr. Marie, Mr. A. Tinidori, Mr. Ch. Renaud, Mr. Rol, Mr. Ambielh, M.M. Peyrola, Fougeron, Limoge, Le Guen, Michler, Bribet, Bonnard, Tilling, Claria, Gamond, Loubat, Stein, Gauyaud, Grange, Bonnevie, Laurent, Buissart, Chene, Le Saout, Le Mignon, Le Penne, Maillard, Queffeulou, Mr. H. Desbois, Mr. J. Guiseppi, Mr. M. Bouteille, Mr. R. Rolland, Mr. G. Koenic, Mr. J. Roseau, G. Joanic, R. Frede, Mr. F. Foricher, Mr. X. Andreani, Mr. Bourgeois.—**For Port-Said.**—Mr. and Mrs. M. Abugoff, Mr. G. Verdnikoff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lankin.—**For Saigon.**—Mrs. Vaillant, Mr. E. Bloedhorn.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. G. M. Payne, Mr. E. S. Wilinson, Mr. A. B. Owesen, Mr. H. M. H. Tiefenbacher, Mr. John Carr, Mr. R. M. E. Paim, Mr. Steinman.

Per str. Szechuen, Nov. 19.—For Hongkong.—Mstr. C. Hodgman.—**For Swatow.**—Mrs. A. G. Kezin, Mrs. E. A. Truhin.

Per B.F.S. Antenor, Nov. 19.—For London.—Mr. W. T. Fulstow, Mr. L. H. Lamb, Mr. Archibald Rose, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hall, Capt. H. Gifford, Mr. H. Coombe-Tennant, Mrs. D. C. Palfreeman, Mr. B. Hemingway, Mrs. F. G. Griffiths, Miss Pamela Griffiths.—**For Penang.**—Mr. G. A. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lewis.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Thayer, Mr. F. J. Wakefield, Lt.-Col. F. Eaves, Mr. G. E. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. K. C. Murray, Mr. J. A. Shellim.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. H. Gild.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Nov. 19.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. A. D. Calhoun, Mr. K. Elliott, Capt. F. Scurr.

Per str. Hsin Peking, Nov. 20.—For Ningpo.—Miss Abercrombie, Mr. W. R. Featherstonhaugh.

Per str. Suiwo, Nov. 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Stennes, Miss A. Larina, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grene, Mr. Wright, Mr. E. Molines, Mrs. Ramsay.

Per str. Soochow, Nov. 21.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Christie, Mr. Trowden.

Per str. Kaiping, Nov. 21.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Crookshank.

Per str. Shengking, Nov. 21.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Kousnetzoff, Mrs. M. L. Lay.

Per str. Chipshing, Nov. 21.—For Foochow.—Mr. McNichell, Mr. Robson.

Per str. Kungwo, Nov. 21.—For River Ports.—Mr. Lamphear, Mr. M. W. Geldam.

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, Nov. 21.—For Hongkong.—Col. and Mrs. Frederick Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Don Burdick, Mr. C. Quary, Mr. J. A. Wilson, Mr. T. Y. S. Skinner, Mr. H. A. Keays, Mrs. N. Schenberg, Mr. E. W. Railton.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. M. E. Higgins, Mr. F. J. Cooper, Mrs. W. O. Nolen, Miss Regina Nolen, Mrs. Catherine Hewett, Miss Marilyn Hewett, Miss Glen Allen, Miss A. Lorenzano, Mr. A. Mandel, Mrs. F. B. Upham, Mrs. Winifred P. Harrison, Miss S. Harrison, Mrs. R. S. Hall, Miss T. F. Lubker, Mrs. James Boyle, Mstr. James Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bourke, Mrs. M. C. Swithenbank.—**For New York.**—Mr. Joseph Baron, Mrs. I. Newton Perry, Miss Sally Perry.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. Flora Gardiner, Miss L. Gardiner, Miss Dale Brown.

Per str. Taiyuan, Nov. 22.—For Amoy.—Mr. T. S. Stewart, Mr. D. L. Campbell, Mr. T. Malcolm, Mrs. Olga Kolatchoff.—**For Swatow.**—Dr. F. H. Heim.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon ....Nov. 22
Per N.Y.K.S. Terukuni Maru ....Nov. 24

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per D.L.S. Pres. Jackson ....Nov. 28
Per S.S.S. Gen. Pershing ....Nov. 28

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA PACIFIC:—
Per S.S.S. Gen. Lee ....Nov. 22
Due London ....Dec. 22

Per D.L.S. Pres. Taft ....Nov. 24
Due London ....Dec. 26

Per D.L.S. Pres. Cleveland ......Nov. 26
Due London ....Dec. 26

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Nov. 10	30.30	61.0	S S W	0	53.6	53.2	72.7	42.3	B.
„ 11	30.38	61.9	N E	2	59.4	52.3	67.5	48.2	B.
„ 12	30.40	60.8	E N E	2	58.3	52.7	66.7	43.5	B. C.
„ 13	30.37	61.3	N E	1	59.4	55.2	67.1	48.9	O.
„ 14	30.32	62.3	N N W	1	60.4	57.7	68.9	51.6	B. C.
„ 15	30.39	61.9	N N W	2	55.8	52.9	64.9	52.3	O.
„ 16	30.49	60.3	N N W	2	47.3	41.4	58.1	40.8	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1933	Minimum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1932	Rainfall 1933	Rainfall 1932
Nov. 10	51.0 F.	54.0 F	69.5F.	63.0 F.	Nil	0.17-in.
„ 11	52.5	59.0	65.0	63.5	Nil	0.24
„ 12	49.0	48.5	64.0	61.5	Nil	Nil
„ 13	55.5	53.5	64.5	61.5	Nil	Nil
„ 14	54.5	49.0	66.0	61.0	Nil	Nil
„ 15	54.5	48.0	64.5	59.0	Nil	Nil
„ 16	42.0	36.5	56.0	50.5	Nil	Nil

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